CITY OF TIFFIN SENECA COUNTY, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Audited)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2012



City Council City of Tiffin 51 E. Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Tiffin, Seneca County, prepared by Julian & Grube, 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 Tiffin is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

July 1, 2013



CITY OF TIFFIN SENECA COUNTY, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Independent Auditor's Report

City of Tiffin 51 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

To the Members of Council and Mayor:

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 of the City of Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Tiffin'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 of Tiffin'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 of Tiffin'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 the City of Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the general fund, for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Tiffin Page Two

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2012, the City of Tiffin adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position and No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the City of Tiffin's basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is management's responsibility, and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated May 30, 2013, on our consideration of the City of Tiffin'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 of Tiffin's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

May 30, 2013

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2012 are as follows:

- The total net position of the City increased \$1,996,657. Net position of governmental activities increased \$206,909 or 0.74% over 2011 and net position of business-type activities increased \$1,789,748 or 10.91% over 2011.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$9,245,943 or 73.84% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$3,276,353 or 26.16% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The City had \$12,315,387 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,276,353 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$9,039,034 were partially offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$9,245,943.
- The City's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund, the City's only major fund, had revenues of \$10,122,460 in 2012. This represents a decrease of \$313,903 from 2011 revenues. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund, which totaled \$9,760,145 in 2012, decreased \$508,047 from 2011. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$361,574 or 26.22%.
- Net position for the business-type activities, which is made up of the sewer enterprise fund, increased in 2012 by \$1,789,748. This increase in net position was due primarily to charges for services and other operating income being sufficient to cover expenses.
- ➤ In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources were \$215,942 more than in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$370,268 less than the amount in the final budget. These variances are the result of the City's conservative budgeting. Budgeted revenues increased \$107,480 from the original to the final budget. Budgeted expenditures and other financing uses decreased \$250,372 from the original to the final budget due primarily to a decrease in the cost of general government and security of persons and property expenditures.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2012?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and changes in that position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the City's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required community programs and other factors.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental activities - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including police, fire, street maintenance, capital improvements and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes and intergovernmental revenues including federal and State grants and other shared revenues.

Business-type activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's sewer operations are reported here.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The analysis of the City's major governmental and proprietary funds begins on page 10.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental fund is the general fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 18-22 of this report.

Proprietary Fund

The City maintains one proprietary fund to account for sewer operations. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for sewer operations. The City's enterprise fund is considered a major fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 23-26 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. Agency funds are the City's only fiduciary fund types. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 27 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 28-62 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the City as a whole. Certain asset, deferred outflow, liability, deferred inflow, and net position classifications have been restated by the City for 2011 to conform to 2012 presentation in accordance with GASB Statement No. 63 and GASB Statement No. 65. The net position of the City was restated at December 31, 2011 as described in Note 3.A to the basic financial statements. The table below provides a summary of the City's net position at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

Net Position

	Governmental Activities			ss-type vities	Total		
		(Restated)		(Restated)		(Restated)	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	
Assets							
Current and other assets	\$ 10,021,553	\$ 9,522,295	\$ 6,399,618	\$ 4,576,127	\$ 16,421,171	\$ 14,098,422	
Capital assets, net	23,225,199	23,478,831	23,065,479	22,359,402	46,290,678	45,838,233	
Total assets	33,246,752	33,001,126	29,465,097	26,935,529	62,711,849	59,936,655	
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Long-term liabilities outstanding	3,507,699	3,653,192	11,142,120	10,281,568	14,649,819	13,934,760	
Other liabilities	637,113	677,188	132,915	253,647	770,028	930,835	
Total liabilities	4,144,812	4,330,380	11,275,035	10,535,215	15,419,847	14,865,595	
Deferred inflows	1,007,662	783,377			1,007,662	783,377	
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets	20,698,296	20,787,954	12,233,240	12,350,448	32,931,536	33,138,402	
Restricted	2,705,928	2,850,652	-	-	2,705,928	2,850,652	
Unrestricted	4,690,054	4,248,763	5,956,822	4,049,866	10,646,876	8,298,629	
Total net position	\$ 28,094,278	\$ 27,887,369	\$ 18,190,062	\$ 16,400,314	\$ 46,284,340	\$ 44,287,683	

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2012, the City's assets exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$46,284,340. At year-end, net positions were \$28,094,278 and \$18,190,062 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net position. At year-end, capital assets represented 73.81% of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles and infrastructure. Net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2012, was \$20,698,296 and \$12,233,240 in the governmental and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

As of December 31, 2012, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

A portion of the City's net position, \$2,705,928, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$4,690,054 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The net position of the City was restated at December 31, 2011 as described in Note 3.A to the basic financial statements. The table below shows the changes in net position for 2012 and 2011.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental			Busine	ess-type			
	Act	ivities		Acti	vities	Total		
		(Restated)			(Restated)		(Restated)	
	2012	2011		2012	2011	2012	2011	
Revenues								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 1,384,928	\$ 1,350,752	\$	4,768,563	\$ 4,419,064	\$ 6,153,491	\$ 5,769,816	
Operating grants and contributions	1,381,970	1,360,422		-	-	1,381,970	1,360,422	
Capital grants and contributions	509,455	215,776			329,408	509,455	545,184	
Total program revenues	3,276,353	2,926,950		4,768,563	4,748,472	8,044,916	7,675,422	
General revenues:								
Property taxes	883,266	1,016,911		-	-	883,266	1,016,911	
Income taxes	7,142,827	7,260,655		-	-	7,142,827	7,260,655	
Payments in lieu of taxes	58,613	-		-	-	58,613	-	
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	843,583	1,092,602		-	-	843,583	1,092,602	
Contributions and donations	22,520	26,234		-	-	22,520	26,234	
Investment earnings	9,089	10,023		11,575	9,722	20,664	19,745	
Miscellaneous	286,045	213,160		49,671	21,878	335,716	235,038	
Total general revenues	9,245,943	9,619,585		61,246	31,600	9,307,189	9,651,185	
Total revenues	12,522,296	12,546,535		4,829,809	4,780,072	17,352,105	17,326,607	
Expenses								
General government	2,574,774	2,533,516		-	-	2,574,774	2,533,516	
Security of persons and property	6,631,690	7,207,107		-	-	6,631,690	7,207,107	
Transportation	1,843,871	1,037,546		-	-	1,843,871	1,037,546	
Community environment	354,604	544,787		-	-	354,604	544,787	
Leisure time activity	451,065	460,740		-	-	451,065	460,740	
Economic development	4,169	1,975		-	-	4,169	1,975	
Urban redevelopment and housing	333,825	33,251		-	-	333,825	33,251	
Interest and fiscal charges	121,389	115,542		-	-	121,389	115,542	
Sewer				3,040,061	3,344,061	3,040,061	3,344,061	
Total expenses	12,315,387	11,934,464		3,040,061	3,344,061	15,355,448	15,278,525	
Change in net position	206,909	612,071		1,789,748	1,436,011	1,996,657	2,048,082	
Net position at beginning								
of year (restated)	27,887,369	27,275,298		16,400,314	14,964,303	44,287,683	42,239,601	
Net position at end of year	\$ 28,094,278	\$ 27,887,369	\$:	18,190,062	\$ 16,400,314	\$ 46,284,340	\$ 44,287,683	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased \$206,909 in 2012.

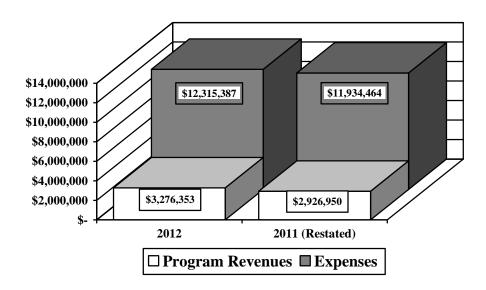
Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire departments accounted for \$6,631,690 of the total expenses of the City. These expenses were partially funded by \$622,748 in direct charges to users of the services, \$155,435 in operating grants and contributions and \$1,287 in capital grants and contributions. Transportation expenses totaled \$1,843,871. Transportation expenses were funded by \$87,064 in direct charges to users of the services, \$773,901 in operating grants and contributions and \$508,168 in capital grants and contributions.

The State and federal government contributed to the City a total of \$1,381,970 in operating grants and contributions and \$509,455 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total operating grants and contributions, \$773,901 subsidized transportation programs, \$94,487 subsidized community environment programs, \$30,270 subsidized leisure-time activities programs and \$326,881 subsidized urban development and housing programs.

General revenues totaled \$9,245,943 and amounted to 73.84% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$8,026,093. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government revenue, making up \$843,583.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As can be seen in the graph below, the City is highly dependent upon property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements to support its governmental activities. The net position of the City was restated at December 31, 2011 as described in Note 3.A to the basic financial statements.

Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



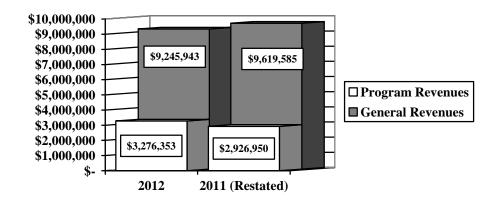
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2012		Net Cost of Services 2012		(Restated) Total Cost of Services		(Restated) Net Cost of Services 2011	
Program expenses:								
General government	\$	2,574,774	\$	1,973,884	\$	2,533,516	\$	1,920,625
Security of persons and property		6,631,690		5,852,220		7,207,107		6,521,920
Transportation		1,843,871		474,738		1,037,546		(47,832)
Community environment		354,604		235,573		544,787		102,061
Leisure time activity		451,065		371,113		460,740		400,095
Economic development		4,169		3,173		1,975		(953)
Urban redevelopment and housing		333,825		6,944		33,251		(3,944)
Interest and fiscal charges		121,389		121,389	_	115,542		115,542
Total	\$	12,315,387	\$	9,039,034	\$	11,934,464	\$	9,007,514

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 73.40% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities include the sewer enterprise fund. This program had program revenues of \$4,768,563, general revenues of \$61,246, and expenses of \$3,040,061 for 2012. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows and net position at year-end.

The net position of the City was restated at December 31, 2011 as described in Note 3.A to the basic financial statements. The graph below illustrates the City's business-type assets, liabilities, and net position at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

\$30,000,000 \$29,465,097 \$26,935,529 \$25,000,000 \$16,400,314 □Liabilities \$18,190,062 \$20,000,000 ■ Net Position \$15,000,000 ■ Assets \$10,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$11,275,035 \$10,535,215 \$-December 31, 2012 12/31/2011 (Restated)

Net Position in Business-type Activities

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

The City's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 18) reported a combined fund balance of \$4,814,157 which is \$557,766 more than last year's total of \$4,256,391. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2012 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Fund Balances 12/31/12	Fund Balances 12/31/11	Increase		
Major fund: General Other nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 1,740,521 3,073,636	\$ 1,378,947 2,877,444	\$ 361,574 196,192		
Total	\$ 4,814,157	\$ 4,256,391	\$ 557,766		

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$361,574. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	2012 Amount	2011 Amount	Percentage <u>Change</u>	
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 8,060,564	\$ 8,091,285	(0.38) %	
Charges for services	569,178	543,152	4.79 %	
Licenses and permits	41,151	28,872	42.53 %	
Fines and forfeitures	280,334	295,777	(5.22) %	
Investment income	9,030	10,302	(12.35) %	
Intergovernmental	876,144	1,163,596	(24.70) %	
Other	286,059	303,379	(5.71) %	
Total	\$ 10,122,460	\$ 10,436,363	(3.01) %	

Tax revenue represents 79.63% of all general fund revenue. Licenses and permits increased 42.53% due primarily to an increase in liquor permits and alarm permits. Investment income decreased 12.35% due primarily to lower interest rates on the City's investments. Intergovernmental revenue decreased 24.70% primarily due to a decrease in local government intangible revenue from the State received by the City in 2012. All other revenue remained comparable to 2011.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

	2012 Amount	2011 Amount	Percentage <u>Change</u>	
Expenditures				
General government	\$ 2,325,249	\$ 2,362,135	(1.56) %	
Security of persons and property	6,181,379	6,570,055	(5.92) %	
Community environment	167,811	191,658	(12.44) %	
Debt service	15,902	31,805	(50.00) %	
Total	\$ 8,690,341	\$ 9,155,653	(5.08) %	

Community environment decreased 12.44% primarily due to decreases in benefit payments, advertising and other maintenance. Security of persons and property decreased 5.92% primarily due to a decrease in health and life insurance premiums. All other expenditures remained comparable to 2011.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Budgeting Highlights

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly. In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources were \$215,942 more than in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$370,268 less than the amount in the final budget. These variances are the result of the City's conservative budgeting. Budgeted revenues and other financing sources increased \$107,480 from the original to the final budget. Budgeted expenditures and other financing uses decreased \$250,372 from the original to the final budget due primarily to a decrease in the cost of security of persons and property expenditures.

Proprietary Fund

The City's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2012, the City had \$46,290,678 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles and infrastructure. Of this total, \$23,225,199 was reported in governmental activities and \$23,065,479 was reported in business-type activities. The following table shows 2012 balances compared to 2011:

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	Government	tal Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	<u> </u>		
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	
Land	\$ 3,133,105	\$ 3,133,105	\$ 241,940	\$ 241,940	\$ 3,375,045	\$ 3,375,045	
Buildings and improvements	2,344,351	2,448,282	2,916,828	2,850,045	5,261,179	5,298,327	
Machinery & equipment	662,899	568,056	179,079	184,707	841,978	752,763	
Furniture & fixtures	56,217	57,064	8,177	9,823	64,394	66,887	
Vehicles	909,204	1,038,094	189,481	258,896	1,098,685	1,296,990	
Infrastructure	16,119,423	16,141,069	19,529,974	18,570,341	35,649,397	34,711,410	
Construction in progress	<u>=</u> _	93,161	<u>=</u> _	243,650	<u>=</u>	336,811	
Totals	\$ 23,225,199	\$ 23,478,831	\$ 23,065,479	\$ 22,359,402	\$ 46,290,678	\$45,838,233	

The City's largest governmental capital asset category is infrastructure which includes roads, bridges, culverts, sidewalks and curb lines. These items are immovable and of value only to the City, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 69.40% of the City's total governmental capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

The City's largest business-type capital asset category is infrastructure that primarily includes sewer lines and drains. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 84.67% of the City's total business-type capital assets. See Note 10 to the financial statements for more detail.

Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Governmental Activities				
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>			
General obligation bonds Capital lease payable Special assessment bonds	\$ 2,256,903 - 270,000	\$ 2,353,700 27,177 310,000			
Total long-term obligations	\$ 2,526,903	\$ 2,690,877			
	Business-type Activit	ies			
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>			
General obligation bonds OWDA loan	\$ 9,410,835 1,421,404	\$ 9,855,780 153,174			
Total long-term obligations	<u>\$ 10,832,239</u>	\$ 10,008,954			

See Note 12 to the financial statements for more detail on the City's long-term obligations.

Economic Outlook

The City of Tiffin has a well-balanced, diversified economy comprised of manufacturing, health care, higher education, service and retail sectors. There has been an upsurge in growth in all of these sectors in 2012 and into 2013.

Six local industrial companies are investing millions into their facilities and adding employees to their workforce. Four of these companies are located in the two industrial parks Northstar Industrial Park and Eagle Rock Business Park. Located at Eagle Rock, Toledo Molding & Die Company is adding 80 new people to its current employment of 390 and will invest \$8 million in new equipment. American Fine Sinter Co., Ltd. also located in Eagle Rock is adding 30,000 square feet of new manufacturing space and investing \$14 million and will retain a workforce of over 130 people. AFS supplies engine component parts to Toyota. At the Northstar Ind. Park, Taiho Corporation of America is adding 40,000 square feet of new space along with 45 new hires & investing \$13 million in new plant & equipment. This is Taiho's third expansion. Arnold Machine, Inc. at Northstar is adding 15,000 square feet of manufacturing space costing \$800,000 and will add 10 jobs.

Laminate Technologies located close to Eagle Rock added 25,000 square feet of new office and manufacturing space costing \$1.7 million and will add 10 new employees. National Machinery, LLC continues to grow and will add 55 employees to its current employment of 402. The company continues to add equipment and will invest another \$5 million. National Machinery, LLC is a world leader in cold forging technology. Nye Gas Company opened a new facility in Tiffin at a former furniture plant. This company provides gases for use in cutting steel products.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

In the health care sector, the new dialysis center located on the campus of Tiffin Mercy Hospital opened in August of 2012. This new addition to their current hospital facilities, which opened in 2008, employs 18 people. The buildings on their previous site were razed and 5/3 Bank invested \$1.4 million in a new facility to consolidate their branches into a centralized location.

The City of Tiffin is home to both Tiffin University and Heidelberg University. Tiffin University opened a state of the art athletic complex in May of 2012, the Heminger Center, which added approximately \$13 million to its campus. It houses both indoor track and football and is able to host various other campus and civic activities. This project included the environmental cleanup of a former scrap yard. Heidelberg University in 2012 finished and dedicated the Saurwein Health and Wellness Center, a 22,000 square foot, \$4.3 million addition to an existing athletic building that provides facilities to support a new academic program in Health Sciences and houses new exercise and weight equipment.

The City of Tiffin serves as the retail center for Seneca County. In 2012 several new businesses have located in the downtown, the Westgate shopping area, and other areas of Tiffin. In the downtown area Tiffin saw the opening of Phat Cakes, a catering and lunch business, Bailiwicks, a coffee shop and art gallery with WIFI, Hunan King Restaurant featuring oriental cuisine, and Bunky's Bike Shop which provides bicycle repairs and sales. In 2013, Phoebes, a small deli catering to people with special dietary needs will be opening. At the Westgate shopping area in 2012, Advance Auto Parts built a new store estimated to be over a \$700,000 investment and has 15 employees, Sutton Bank opened as a full service branch, Rural King purchased and remodeled a former big box store property that has been vacant for several years investing over \$1 million and employing over 80 people. In 2013, Coppus Motors, Inc. is undergoing a \$1.5 million expansion and remodel of its facilities, Ag Credit is relocating within the City by renovating a former steakhouse building, and Padrone's Pizza opened at the Mall. A national casual dining restaurant and sports bar is looking to locate in Tiffin with a \$2.5 million investment. They want to be operational by the fall of 2013.

The downtown area has also seen some revitalization and beautification. The dedication in the fall of 2012 of The Tiffin Police and Fire All Patriots Memorial is on the site of the former Firestone Tire Store which had been out of business for several years. The Memorial to the 9-11 attacks tastefully incorporates a beam from one of the Twin Towers and represents an investment of \$350,000 in donations of time, labor, equipment, and money. At the same location, grant funds purchased and cleaned-up the former Rainbow Muffler Shop. This site is now a much needed parking area for local retailers, the Ritz Theatre and others. It is also used as a staging area for various community events.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Gwynn Reinhart, Finance Director, City of Tiffin, 53 East Market Street, Tiffin, Ohio 44883 or e-mail at greinhart@tiffinohio.gov or telephone at (419) 448-5403.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,312,258	\$ 5,107,925	\$ 9,420,183
Income taxes	1,582,223	_	1,582,223
Real and other taxes	999,438	_	999,438
Payment in lieu of taxes	65,493	_	65,493
Accounts	134,102	1,229,984	1,364,086
Special assessments	366,536	1,227,701	366,536
Accrued interest	2,992	_	2,992
Due from other governments	908,980	_	908,980
Loans receivable	110,006	_	110,006
Prepayments	70,305	23,874	94,179
Materials and supplies inventory	124,306	37,835	162,141
Investment in joint venture	1,344,914	-	1,344,914
Capital assets:	1,5,> 1 .		2,0,> 2 .
Land	3,133,105	241,940	3,375,045
Depreciable capital assets, net	20,092,094	22,823,539	42,915,633
Total capital assets, net	23,225,199	23,065,479	46,290,678
Total assets	33,246,752	29,465,097	62,711,849
Liabilities:	33,210,732	25,165,657	02,711,019
Accounts payable	136,924	47,772	184.696
Accrued wages and benefits payable	130,615	22,979	153,594
Due to other governments	360,593	30,300	390,893
Accrued interest payable	8,981	31,864	40,845
Long-term liabilities:	0,501	31,004	40,043
Due within one year	696,274	554,226	1,250,500
Due in more than one year	2,811,425	10,587,894	13,399,319
Total liabilities	4,144,812	11,275,035	15,419,847
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next year	942,169	-	942,169
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next year	65,493		65,493
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,007,662		1,007,662
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	5,152,474	11,275,035	16,427,509
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	20,698,296	12,233,240	32,931,536
Restricted for:	226 107		226 107
Debt service	326,187	-	326,187
Capital projects	323,466	-	323,466
Transportation projects	770,134	-	770,134
Municipal court	708,133	-	708,133
Security of persons and property	214,922	-	214,922
Community environment	159,321	-	159,321
Economic development and assistance	87,609	-	87,609
Urban redevelopment	68,370	-	68,370
Permanent fund: expendable	6,381	-	6,381
Permanent fund: nonexpendable	25,000	-	25,000
Other purposes	16,405 4,690,054	5,956,822	16,405 10,646,876
Total net position	\$ 28,094,278	\$ 18,190,062	\$ 46,284,340
Total net position	Ψ 20,074,276	ψ 10,170,002	Ψ +0,204,340

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

				Progr	am Revenues		
		C	harges for	Oper	rating Grants	Cap	ital Grants
	 Expenses	Servi	ces and Sales	and Contributions		and C	<u>Contributions</u>
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 2,574,774	\$	600,890	\$	-	\$	-
Security of persons and property	6,631,690		622,748		155,435		1,287
Transportation	1,843,871		87,064		773,901		508,168
Community environment	354,604		24,544		94,487		-
Leisure time activity	451,065		49,682		30,270		-
Economic development and assistance	4,169		-		996		-
Urban development and housing	333,825		-		326,881		-
Interest and fiscal charges	 121,389						
Total governmental activities	 12,315,387		1,384,928		1,381,970		509,455
Business-type activities:							
Sewer	3,040,061		4,768,563		_		_
						-	
Total business-type activities	 3,040,061		4,768,563		-		-
Total primary government	\$ 15,355,448	\$	6,153,491	\$	1,381,970	\$	509,455
		General revenues: Property taxes levied for: General purposes . Police pension . Income taxes levied for: General purposes . Payments in lieu of taxes . Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs . Contributions and donations . Refunds and reimbursements . Investment earnings . Miscellaneous . Change in net position .					
		Net p	osition at begi	nning o	of year (restate	d)	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

and Changes in Net Position			
Governmental	Business-type		
Activities	Activities	Total	
	_		
\$ (1,973,884)	\$ -	\$ (1,973,884)	
(5,852,220)	-	(5,852,220)	
(474,738)	-	(474,738)	
(235,573)	-	(235,573)	
(371,113)	-	(371,113)	
(3,173)	-	(3,173)	
(6,944)	-	(6,944)	
(121,389)		(121,389)	
(9,039,034)		(9,039,034)	
	1,728,502	1,728,502	
	1,728,502	1,728,502	
(9,039,034)	1,728,502	(7,310,532)	
784,686	-	784,686	
49,290	-	49,290	
49,290	-	49,290	
7,142,827	-	7,142,827	
58,613	-	58,613	
843,583	-	843,583	
22,520	-	22,520	
233,922	-	233,922	
9,089	11,575	20,664	
52,123	49,671	101,794	
9,245,943	61,246	9,307,189	
206,909	1,789,748	1,996,657	
27,887,369	16,400,314	44,287,683	
\$ 28,094,278	\$ 18,190,062	\$ 46,284,340	

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

		Other Total Governmental Government General Funds Funds		Governmental		vernmental
Assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,415,966	\$	2,896,292	\$	4,312,258
Income taxes		1,582,223		-		1,582,223
Real and other taxes		853,632		145,806		999,438
Payment in lieu of taxes		-		65,493		65,493
Accounts		118,903		15,199		134,102
Accrued interest		2,992		_		2,992
Special assessments		-		366,536		366,536
Due from other governments		509,566		399,414		908,980
Loans receivable		-		110,006		110,006
Prepayments		53,804		16,501		70,305
Materials and supplies inventory		5,724		118,582		124,306
Total assets	\$	4,542,810	\$	4,133,829	\$	8,676,639
		7- 7-		,,-		
Liabilities:	¢	£1 920	¢	95.005	¢	126.024
Accounts payable	\$	51,829	\$	85,095	\$	136,924
Accrued wages and benefits payable		117,496		13,119		130,615
Compensated absences payable		136,906		20,472		157,378
Due to other governments		329,696		30,897		360,593
Total liabilities		635,927		149,583		785,510
Deferred inflows of resources:		002.404		120 = 10		0.40.4.40
Property taxes levied for the next year		803,401		138,768		942,169
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		40,751		7,038		47,789
Accrued interest not available		1,747		-		1,747
Special assessments revenue not available		-		366,536		366,536
Miscellaneous revenue not available		221,824		40,092		261,916
Income tax revenue not available		866,581		-		866,581
Nonexchange transactions		232,058		292,683		524,741
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next year		-		65,493		65,493
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,166,362		910,610		3,076,972
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		2,802,289		1,060,193		3,862,482
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable		59,528		135,083		194,611
Restricted		-		2,013,163		2,013,163
Committed		106,993		954,595		1,061,588
Unassigned (deficit)		1,574,000		(29,205)		1,544,795
Total fund balances		1,740,521		3,073,636		4,814,157
Total liabilities, deferred inflows						
of resources and fund balances	\$	4,542,810	\$	4,133,829	\$	8,676,639

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2012

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 4,814,157
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the			
statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			23,225,199
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			
Real and other taxes receivable	\$	47,789	
Income taxes receivable		866,581	
Accounts receivable		96,839	
Intergovernmental receivable		689,818	
Special assessments receivable		366,536	
Accrued interest receivable		1,747	
Total		1,717	2,069,310
The City has an equity interest in a joint venture. This investment			
is not a current financial resource and therefore is not reported			
in the governmental funds.			1,344,914
in the governmental funds.			1,344,914
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and			
therefore is not reported in the funds.			(8,981)
Unamortized premiums on bond issuance are not recognized			
in governmental funds.			(41,903)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and theref	ore		
are not reported in the funds. The long-term liabilities are as follows:			
Compensated absences		(823,418)	
General obligation bonds payable		(2,215,000)	
Special assessment bonds		(270,000)	
Total		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	 (3,308,418)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 28,094,278
D			 ,,

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Municipal income taxes	\$ 7,277,841	\$ -	\$ 7,277,841
Real and other taxes	782,723	98,236	880,959
Charges for services	569,178	50,782	619,960
Licenses and permits	41,151	-	41,151
Fines and forfeitures	280,334	231,103	511,437
Intergovernmental	876,144	1,933,456	2,809,600
Special assessments	-	90,018	90,018
Investment income	9,030	1,625	10,655
Refunds and reimbursements	132,384	18,000	150,384
Contributions and donations	22,520	28,090	50,610
Payments in lieu of taxes	- -	58,613	58,613
Other	131,155	34,239	165,394
Total revenues	10,122,460	2,544,162	12,666,622
Expenditures: Current:			
General government	2,325,249	177,462	2,502,711
Security of persons and property	6,181,379	310,542	6,491,921
Transportation	5,101,07	1,310,275	1,310,275
Community environment	167,811	178,555	346,366
Leisure time activity	107,011	378,249	378,249
Economic development and assistance .	_	4,169	4,169
Urban redevelopment	-	333,825	333,825
-	-	517,742	517,742
Capital outlay	-	317,742	317,742
	15 402	146 604	160 177
Principal retirement.	15,493	146,684	162,177
Interest and fiscal charges	409	123,110	123,519
Total expenditures	8,690,341	3,480,613	12,170,954
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			
over (under) expenditures	1,432,119	(936,451)	495,668
Other financing sources (uses):			
Sale of capital assets	-	14,285	14,285
Transfers in	-	1,537,592	1,537,592
Transfers (out)	(1,069,804)	(467,788)	(1,537,592)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,069,804)	1,084,089	14,285
Net change in fund balances	362,315	147,638	509,953
Fund balances at beginning of year Increase (decrease) in reserve	1,378,947	2,877,444	4,256,391
for inventory	(741)	48,554	47,813
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,740,521	\$ 3,073,636	\$ 4,814,157
summers at the or your	- 1,7 10,521	÷ 2,073,030	,011,107

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 509,953
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. Capital outlays Depreciation expense Total	\$ 1,031,243 (1,268,447)	(237,204)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets is to decrease net position. The City recorded (\$16,428) related to disposals		(16,428)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed.		47,813
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Municipal income taxes Real and other taxes Charges for services Licenses and permits Intergovernmental Special assessments Investment income Refunds and reimbursements Other Total An increase in the City's equity interest in a joint venture does not provide current financial resources and is not reported in the governmental funds.	(135,014) 2,307 (79,353) 1,868 5,017 (232,735) 27 501 (161)	(437,543) 39,181
Repayment of bond and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		162,177
Governmental funds report expenditures for interest when it is due. In the statement of activities, interest expnese is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. The additional interest reported in the statement of activities is due to the following: Decrease in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Total	 333 1,797	2,130
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		136,830
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 206,909

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

	Budgetee	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Municipal income taxes	\$ 7,049,100	\$ 7,010,000	\$ 7,276,868	\$ 266,868
Real and other taxes	758,224	835,350	782,723	(52,627)
Charges for services	552,223	543,900	570,066	26,166
Licenses and permits	39,935	43,100	41,225	(1,875)
Fines and forfeitures	273,495	291,000	282,332	(8,668)
Intergovernmental	1,114,624	1,160,862	1,150,639	(10,223)
Investment income	9,354	10,000	9,656	(344)
Refunds and reimbursements	128,240	134,600	132,384	(2,216)
Contributions and donations	21,815	23,000	22,520	(480)
Other	5,125	5,950	5,291	(659)
Total revenues	9,952,135	10,057,762	10,273,704	215,942
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	2,436,203	2,391,604	2,298,391	93,213
Security of persons and property	6,726,806	6,583,446	6,318,084	265,362
Community environment	194,672	184,399	170,762	13,637
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	15,493	15,493	15,493	-
Interest and fiscal charges	409	409	409	
Total expenditures	9,373,583	9,175,351	8,803,139	372,212
Excess of revenues over expenditures	578,552	882,411	1,470,565	588,154
Other financing sources (uses):				
Advances in	57,339	59,192	59,192	-
Transfers (out)	(1,120,000)	(1,067,860)	(1,069,804)	(1,944)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,062,661)	(1,008,668)	(1,010,612)	(1,944)
Net change in fund balances	(484,109)	(126,257)	459,953	586,210
Fund balances at beginning of year	156,782	156,782	156,782	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated.	454,249	454,249	454,249	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 126,922	\$ 484,774	\$ 1,070,984	\$ 586,210

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2012

Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund

	Sewer
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,107,925
Receivables:	
Accounts	1,229,984
Prepayments	23,874
Materials and supplies inventory	37,835
Total current assets	6,399,618
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets:	
Land	241,940
Depreciable capital assets, net	22,823,539
Total capital assets, net	23,065,479
Total noncurrent assets	23,065,479
Total assets	29,465,097
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	47,772
Accrued wages and benefits payable	22,979
Due to other governments	30,300
Accrued interest payable	31,864
Current portion of compensated absences	104,226
Current portion of general obligation bonds	450,000
Total current liabilities	687,141
Long-term liabilities:	
Compensated absences payable	205,655
Unamortized premium on bonds	110,835
General obligation bonds payable	8,850,000
OWDA loans payable	1,421,404
Total long-term liabilities	10,587,894
Total liabilities	11,275,035
Net position:	10 000 010
Net investment in capital assets	12,233,240
Unrestricted	5,956,822
Total net position	\$ 18,190,062

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund

	Sewer
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 4,768,188
Tap-in fees	375
Other	31,470
Total operating revenues	4,800,033
Operating expenses:	
Personal services	1,431,596
Contract services	52,079
Materials and supplies	160,825
Utilities	230,191
Depreciation	718,965
Other	34,554
Total operating expenses	2,628,210
Operating income	2,171,823
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Interest and fiscal charges	(384,656)
Special assessments	18,201
Interest income	11,575
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(27,195)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(382,075)
Change in net position	1,789,748
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	16,400,314
Net position at end of year	\$ 18,190,062

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund

	Sewer
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 4,700,985
Cash received from tap in fees	375
Cash received from other operations	31,470
Cash payments for personal services	(1,400,150)
Cash payments for contractual services	(169,342)
Cash payments for materials and supplies	(164,677)
Cash payments for utilities	(211,593)
Cash payments for other expenses	 (34,545)
Net cash provided by operating activities	 2,752,523
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Cash received from special assessments	 18,201
Net cash provided by noncapital	
financing activities	 18,201
Cash flows from capital and related	
financing activities:	
Acquisition of capital assets	(1,482,227)
OWDA loan issued	1,268,230
Principal retirement on general obligation bonds	(440,000)
Interest paid on bonds	 (390,785)
Net cash used in capital and related	
financing activities	 (1,044,782)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest received	 11,575
Net cash provided by investing activities	 11,575
Net increase in cash and	
cash equivalents	1,737,517
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	 3,370,408
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 5,107,925

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund

	Sewer
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	\$ 2,171,823
Adjustments:	
Depreciation	718,965
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in materials and supplies inventory	(5,031)
Increase in prepayments	(13,740)
Increase in accounts receivable	(67,203)
Decrease in accounts payable	(83,820)
Increase in accrued wages and benefits	3,302
Decrease in intergovernmental payable	(9,040)
Increase in compensated absences payable	 37,267
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 2,752,523

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the sewer fund purchased \$7,493 and \$37,483, respectively, in capital assets on account.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2012

	 Agency
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,842
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts	159,955
Receivables:	
Accounts	 734
Total assets	\$ 163,531
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 734
Undistributed monies	162,797
Total liabilities	\$ 163,531

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CITY OF TIFFIN SENECA COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Tiffin (the "City") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The City was incorporated as a village in 1835 and became a City under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1850. In 1977, a voter-approved Charter became effective. The Mayor, Members of Council, the Law Director and the Municipal Judge are elected by separate ballot from the municipality at large for four-year terms. The Mayor is not a member of council and can only approve or veto council ordinances and resolutions. The Mayor appoints the City Administrator and the Director of Finance. The Director of Finance is appointed with the approval of City Council. The City Administrator appoints the remaining department managers of the City with the approval of the Mayor.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. The City provides police and fire protection within its boundaries, and ambulance protection and fire assistance to adjacent townships by mutual agreement contracts. The City provides basic utilities in the form of wastewater treatment. The City constructs and maintains streets and sidewalks within the City. The City also operates and maintains a park and recreation system.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. The City has no component units.

The City is associated with a certain organization which is defined as a joint venture with equity interest:

Sandusky County - Seneca County - City of Tiffin Port Authority (the "Port Authority")

The Port Authority, a joint venture between Sandusky and Seneca Counties and the City of Tiffin, was established in 1989 under the authority of Section 4582.21 of the Ohio Revised Code, with territorial limits co-terminus with the boundaries of the counties, with Tiffin being within the boundaries of Seneca County. Its purpose was created following an enactment by the Ohio Legislature of the Ohio Port Authority Act which permits the Port Authority to administer railroad services to area businesses that ship goods within the State of Ohio. The Port Authority is governed by a seven member Board of Directors, consisting of two members from each of the counties and the City, with the seventh member being rotated between the three entities every four years. The members are appointed by the County Commissioners in the counties, and by the Mayor of Tiffin in the City. Appointed members may hold no other public office or public employment except Notary Public, member of the State Militia, or member of a reserve component of the United States Armed Forces. Initial funding for organizational expenses, including purchase of real or personal property by the Port Authority, was contributed by each subdivision with no obligation of future contributions or financial support. The contributions were equal and simultaneous. The Port Authority may be dissolved at any time upon the enactment of an ordinance by the City and resolutions by the counties. Any real or personal property will be returned to the subdivision from which it was received.

CITY OF TIFFIN SENECA COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY - (Continued)

Upon dissolution of the Port Authority, any balance remaining in the Port Authority's funds or any real or personal property belonging to the Port Authority will be distributed equally to the City and the counties after paying all expenses and debts. The City's equity interest in the Port Authority is \$1,344,914 at December 31, 2012. Financial information can be obtained from the Sandusky County - Seneca County - City of Tiffin Port Authority, James Supance, Chairman, P.O. Box 767, Tiffin, Ohio 44883.

The City is also associated with a certain organization which is defined as a joint venture without equity interest:

North Central Ohio Regional Council of Governments (the"Council")

The Council is established as a regional council of governments under Chapter 167, Ohio Revised Code and is a non-profit corporation under Chapter 1702, Ohio Revised Code. The Council is a regional source for shared services. Cost savings achieved are designed to not only maintain existing essential services, but to enhance them as well. The Council fosters regional progress through networks of public and private partnerships. The Council serves as a forum for assessing and acting on regional issues and problems through cooperative efforts by formulating policies, plans, and programs, and facilitating actions that are common and regional; that are cost effective and efficient for the region; and that contribute to the effectiveness of local government and the quality of life enjoyed by citizens of the region.

Membership in the Council shall be open to any governing body of any county, municipal corporation, township, special district, school district, educational service center or other political subdivision permitted to become a Member of the Council under Chapter 167, Ohio Revised Code. Currently, eight governing bodies make up the Council. Each political subdivision that is a member of the Council shall be entitled to one vote exercised by a duly authorized representative of the Member. Any Member may withdraw from membership in the Council by formal action of the political subdivision and upon sixty days' notice to the Council after such action.

The number of directors of the Council is established at not less than three or more than eight. The directors shall be divided into three classes. Directors shall be elected by receiving the highest number of votes cast on the ballot. Three directors shall be elected for a term of three years, three directors for a term of years, and two directors for a term of one year, respectively, and shall remain as directors until their term has expired and their respective successors are elected and qualified.

The fiscal year of the Council shall commence on July 1 and shall terminate on June 30 of the following calendar year.

The initial office of the Council shall be located at 928 W. Market Street, Suite A, Tiffin, Ohio 44883. At all times, the location of the principal office of the Council shall be determined by formal action of the Board of Directors of the Council.

The City has not included the Tiffin City School District, the Tiffin-Seneca Public Library, the Conner Memorial Commission, and the Weller Memorial Commission as it has no control over these operations and they are autonomous entities.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the City over which the City has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements (BFS) of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The City's significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net 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 the fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each 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.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City programs or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at a more detail level. The focus of governmental and proprietary 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 type.

B. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may be or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following is the City's major governmental fund:

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. Proprietary funds focus on the determination of the changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City presently does not have an internal service fund. The City's sewer fund is a major fund:

<u>Enterprise funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City's enterprise fund is:

<u>Sewer fund</u> - This fund accounts for the financial transactions related to the wastewater treatment service operations of the City.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds which are considered fiduciary funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds account for funds maintained by the Municipal Court, State Patrol transfer account, fire claims escrow and payroll income tax.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, all deferred outflows, all liabilities, and all deferred inflows associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, all deferred outflows, all liabilities, and all deferred inflows 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 assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

The proprietary fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary fund is charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for the proprietary fund includes personnel and other expenses related to the sewer operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: income taxes, property taxes available as an advance, State-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants and rentals.

Deferred Inflows and Outflows

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net assets by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net assets by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2012, but which were levied to finance 2013 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as deferred inflows. Income taxes, payment in lieu of taxes and grants not received within the available period, grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met, and delinquent property taxes due at December 31, 2012, are recorded as deferred inflows on the governmental fund financial statements.

Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

E. Budgetary Data

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City other than agency funds. Council passes appropriations at the fund, department, and object level. Line item appropriations may be transferred between the accounts with the approval of the City Administrator, Finance Director and respective department head. Council must approve any revisions in the budget that alter total fund, department and object level appropriations.

The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the basic financial statements:

Tax Budget

A budget of estimated revenue and expenditures is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. On or prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources 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 statements reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2012.

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period of January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation resolution fixes spending authority at the fund, department, and object level for all funds. The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. Council legally enacted several supplemental appropriation ordinances during the year. The budget figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons present the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as committed or assigned fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures.

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund balance integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the basic financial statements.

During 2012, investments were limited to a repurchase agreement and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Nonparticipating investments contracts, such as repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

The City has a segregated bank account for Municipal Court monies separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" since it is not required to be deposited into the City treasury.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned and credited to the general fund during 2012 amounted to \$9,030, which included \$6,368 assigned from other funds of the City.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the basic financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents.

An analysis of the City's investment account at year end is provided in Note 4.

G. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2012, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500. Public domain ("infrastructure") general capital assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, sewer lines and lighting systems have been capitalized. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets except land are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method (with a salvage value of ten percent) over the following useful lives:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Description		
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	40 years	40 years
Machinery & Equipment	8-20 years	8-20 years
Furniture & Fixtures	5-15 years	5-15 years
Vehicles	3-5 years	3-5 years
Infrastructure	80 years	80 years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. At December 31, 2012, there were no internal balances.

K. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the City consist of vacation leave and sick leave to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributed to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the City.

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 16 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences" in the fund from which the employees are paid.

Sick leave benefits are accrued using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees. The City records a liability for unused sick leave that is expected to be paid out as severance for all employees who are age 50 or older or who have at least 15 years of City or local government employment service.

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, the noncurrent portion of capital leases and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund statements only to the extent they will be paid with current, expendable, available resources. In general, payments made within thirty days after year end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

M. Bond Discounts and Premiums

Bond discounts or premiums are (1) shown as additions to, or deductions from, the account of the bond liability, (2) amortized using the straight-line method, and (3) reflected as interest income or expense in the proprietary fund. On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs and bond premiums and discounts are recognized in the current period. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 12.

N. Fund Balance Reserves

Fund balance is divided into five classifications 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 classifications are as follows:

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable.

<u>Restricted</u> - Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints are placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of City Council, which includes giving the Finance Director the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

 $\underline{\textit{Unassigned}}$ - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The City applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows, less liabilities, plus deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets, 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 or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The amount restricted for other purposes represent amounts restricted for D.A.R.E funds.

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

P. Interfund Activity

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

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. No extraordinary transactions or special items occurred during 2012.

R. Estimates

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2012, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 60, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements", 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".

GASB Statement No. 60 addresses issues related to service concession arrangements (SCAs), which are a type of public-private or public-public partnership. An SCA is an arrangement between a transferor (a government) and an operator (governmental or nongovernmental entity) in which (1) the transferor conveys to an operator the right and related obligation to provide services through the use of infrastructure or another public asset (a "facility") in exchange for significant consideration and (2) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 60 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 62 codifies accounting and financial reporting guidance contained in pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA pronouncements in an effort to codify all sources of GAAP for State and local governments so that they derive from a single source. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 62 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 63 provides financial and reporting guidance for *deferred outflows of resources* and *deferred inflows of resources* which are financial statement elements that are distinct from assets and liabilities. GASB Statement No. 63 standardizes the presentation of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources and their effects on a government's *net position*. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 63 has changed the presentation of the City's financial statements to incorporate the concepts of net position, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources.

GASB Statement No. 65 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. GASB Statement No. 65 also provides other financial reporting guidance related to the impact of the financial statement elements deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, such as changes in the determination of the major fund calculations and limiting the use of the term deferred in financial statement presentations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 65 had the following effect on the financial statements of the City:

	Governmental	Business-type
	Activities	Activities
Net assets as previously reported	\$28,552,019	\$16,638,928
Removal of unamortized bond issuance costs Reduction of delinquent taxes receivable	(65,037) (599,613)	(238,614)
Net position at January 1, 2012	\$27,887,369	\$16,400,314

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

The reduction of delinquent taxes receivable is a result of inaccurate delinquent tax information provided in prior years from an outside source.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at December 31, 2012 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor governmental funds	Deficit
Traffic enhancement grant	\$ 16,134
2010 South Shaffer Park Drive bond	13,071

These funds complied with Ohio State law, which does not permit a cash deficit at year-end. The general fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 or 2 above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the City had \$640 on hand in the form of drawer change and petty cash. This amount is included on the basic financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents", but is not considered part of the City's carrying amount of deposits at year end.

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year end, the City had \$159,955 deposited with a financial institution for monies related to the Municipal Court which are reported in an agency fund. These amounts were covered by the FDIC and are not included in the City's depository balance detailed in Note 4.C.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2012, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$3,218,157, exclusive of the \$6,204,228 repurchase agreement included in investments below. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2012, \$2,750,000 of the City's bank balance of \$3,350,170 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$600,170 was covered by the FDIC.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

As of December 31, 2012, the City had the following investments and maturities:

		6 months or
<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value	less
Repurchase agreement	\$ 6,204,228	\$ 6,204,228

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the City's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The federal agency securities that underlie the City's repurchase agreement were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the City to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. For the City's \$6,204,228 investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities that are held by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the City. Ohio law requires the market value of the securities subject to repurchase agreements must exceed the principal value of securities subject to a repurchase agreement by 2%. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Director of Finance or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2012:

<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value	% of Total
Repuchase agreement	\$ 6,204,228	100.00

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

E. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2012:

Cash and investments per note

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 3,218,157
Investments	6,204,228
Cash on hand	640
Cash in segregated accounts	159,955
Total	\$ 9,582,980

Cash and investments per statement of net position

Governmental activities	\$ 4,312,258
Business-type activities	5,107,925
Agency funds	 162,797
Total	\$ 9,582,980

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2012, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:

General fund	\$ 1,069,804
Nonmajor governmental funds	467,788
Total	\$ 1,537,592

Transfers are used (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that state or budget requires to expend them, (2) move \$133,918 of receipts restricted to debt service from the nonmajor governmental funds collecting the receipts to the debt service funds (nonmajor governmental funds) as debt service payments become due, (3) use unassigned revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, (4) move \$20,000 out of the CHIP revolving loan fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) into the CHIP HOME program fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), (5) move \$312 out of the municipal court probation services fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) into the municipal court general projects fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), (6) move \$156,779 from the 2002-2011 fire vehicle fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) to move the remaining unused fund balance back to the fund from which the money originally was transferred, and (7) move \$156,779 from the general capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) to the 2012-2021 fire vehicle fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets.

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. All transfers were in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.13(C), 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

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 proceeding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2012 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2011, are levied after October 1, 2012, and are collected in 2013 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Tiffin. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, delinquent tangible personal property taxes and other outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2012 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by a deferred inflow since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2012 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by a deferred inflow since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is considered a deferred inflow.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$4.10 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2012 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property

Residential/agricultural	\$182,945,240
Commercial/industrial/mineral	63,545,710
Public utility	
Real	45,150
Personal property	16,347,810
Total assessed value	\$262,883,910

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

The City levies a 1.75 percent income tax on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, City residents employed in municipalities having an income tax less than 1.75 percent must pay the difference to the City. Additional increases in the income tax rate require voter approval.

Employers within the City withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly and file an annual declaration.

The City's income tax ordinance requires a portion of the income tax revenues to be used to finance governmental type capital improvements. As a result, this portion of the revenue is transferred into a capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) each year. The remaining income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax, general fund operations, capital improvements, debt service and other governmental functions when needed, as determined by Council.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2012, consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), special assessments, accrued interest, loans and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "due from other governments" on the basic financial statements. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are both measurable and available at December 31, 2012.

A summary of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Income taxes	\$ 1,582,223
Real and other taxes	999,438
Payments in lieu of taxes	65,493
Accounts	134,102
Accrued interest	2,992
Special assessments	366,536
Due from other governments	908,980
Loans	110,006

Business-type activities:

Accounts	1,229,984
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Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the financial statements. The only receivables not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are the special assessments and loans which are collected over the life of the assessment or loan.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 9 - INSURANCE

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2012, the City contracted through Huntington Insurance Service and Ohio Plan Co. for property, fleet, crime and liability insurance.

Below is a description detailing the City's insurance coverage by type:

	Per Occurrence	Deductibles	Annual Aggregate
Commercial Property (Blanket):			
Building and Contents - Replacement Cost	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 37,753,945
Workers' Compensation	6,000,000	-	-
General Liability	6,000,000	-	8,000,000
Law Enforcement	6,000,000	2,500	8,000,000
Public Officials	6,000,000	2,500	8,000,000
Products/Completed Ops	6,000,000	-	8,000,000
Personal and Advertising Injury	6,000,000	-	8,000,000
Fire Damage	-	-	1,000,000
Automobile	-	-	6,000,000
Comprehensive (all others) and Collision	-	500	-
Comprehensive (only fire truck) and Collision	ı -	1,000	-
Medical Payments	-	-	5,000
Employee Benefits Liability	6,000,000	-	8,000,000
Ambulance	-	Various	410,343
Fire Vehicles	-	Various	1,997,725
Electronic Data Processing	-	1,000	640,000
Crime-Employee Dishonesty	100,000	-	-

Real property and contents are 90 percent coinsured. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from 2011.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2012, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/11	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/12
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,133,105	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,133,105
Construction in progress	93,161	464,884	(558,045)	
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	3,226,266	464,884	(558,045)	3,133,105
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	7,655,334	6,100	-	7,661,434
Machinery & equipment	3,158,165	253,965	(175,194)	3,236,936
Furniture & fixtures	331,946	12,188	(3,895)	340,239
Vehicles	3,244,040	60,892	(52,787)	3,252,145
Infrastructure	24,175,408	791,259		24,966,667
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	38,564,893	1,124,404	(231,876)	39,457,421
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(5,207,052)	(110,031)	-	(5,317,083)
Machinery & equipment	(2,590,109)	(151,356)	167,428	(2,574,037)
Furniture & fixtures	(274,882)	(10,950)	1,810	(284,022)
Vehicles	(2,205,946)	(183,205)	46,210	(2,342,941)
Infrastructure	(8,034,339)	(812,905)		(8,847,244)
Total accumulated depreciation	(18,312,328)	(1,268,447)	215,448	(19,365,327)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	20,252,565	(144,043)	(16,428)	20,092,094
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 23,478,831	\$ 320,841	\$ (574,473)	\$ 23,225,199

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

	Balance 12/31/11	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/12
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 241,940	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 241,940
Construction in progress	243,650	1,408,335	(1,651,985)	
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	485,590	1,408,335	(1,651,985)	241,940
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	10,737,624	196,192	-	10,933,816
Machinery & equipment	734,564	26,067	(6,299)	754,332
Furniture & fixtures	57,696	-	-	57,696
Vehicles	1,291,707	-	(223,346)	1,068,361
Infrastructure	23,871,909	1,473,628		25,345,537
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	36,693,500	1,695,887	(229,645)	38,159,742
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(7,916,797)	(100,191)	-	(8,016,988)
Machinery & equipment	(540,318)	(39,266)	4,331	(575,253)
Furniture & fixtures	(47,873)	(1,646)	-	(49,519)
Vehicles	(1,013,132)	(63,867)	198,119	(878,880)
Infrastructure	(5,301,568)	(513,995)		(5,815,563)
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,819,688)	(718,965)	202,450	(15,336,203)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	21,873,812	976,922	(27,195)	22,823,539
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$22,359,402	\$ 2,385,257	<u>\$(1,679,180)</u>	\$23,065,479

Certain capital asset and accumulated balances at December 31, 2011 have been reclassified among asset classes. These reclassifications had no effect on net position of the City's business-type activities as previously reported.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 71,417
Security of persons and property	249,225
Transportation	868,421
Community environment	4,571
Leisure time activity	74,813
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 1,268,447
Business-type activities: Sewer	\$ 718,965

NOTE 11 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City accrues unpaid vacation as it is earned and a certain portion of sick leave pay becomes vested as payment becomes probable.

Sick leave accumulates for non-union employees at the rate of 4.6 hours of sick leave for each eighty hours of work completed. Upon retirement, death, or resignation with fifteen minimum years of continuous service non-union employees receive two-thirds of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 120 days.

Sick leave accumulates for AFSCME union employees at the rate of 4.6 hours of sick leave for each eighty hours of work completed. Upon retirement or death, AFSCME union employees receive two-thirds of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 120 days.

Sick leave accumulates for fire union employees at the rate of 14 hours of sick leave per month of service in pay status. Upon retirement, death or resignation with 15 or more years of service fire union employees receive two-thirds of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 1,248 hours.

Sick leave accumulates for police union employees at the rate of 10 hours for each month of service in pay status. Upon retirement, death or resignation with 15 or more years of service police union employees receive two-thirds of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 1,440 hours.

The accumulated sick leave balance is eliminated after payout. If there is no payout to the employee the accumulated sick leave balance can be transferred to another governmental job. A liability has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements for the portion of sick leave expected to be paid as severance for employees according to the union contracts or City Codified Ordinance.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 11 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES - (Continued)

A liability for accrued vacation for \$194,394 has been recognized. Vacation is accumulated based upon length of service as follows:

	Non-Union		
	& Dispatchers	Employee	AFSCME
Employee Service	Credit	Service	Credit
1 to 4 years	10 days	1 to 4 years	10 days
After 5 years	11 days	After 5 years	11 days
After 6 years	12 days	After 6 years	12 days
After 7 years	13 days	After 7 years	13 days
After 8 years	14 days	After 8 years	14 days
After 9-12 years	15 days	After 9-10 years	15 days
After 13 years	16 days	After 11-13 years	16 days
After 14 years	17 days	After 14 years	17 days
After 15 years	18 days	After 15 years	18 days
After 16 years	19 days	After 16-19 years	20 days
Non-Union			
After 17-19 years	20 days	20-24 years	21 days
20 years and over	21 days	25 or more years	25 days
Dispatchers			
17-19 years	20 days		
20-24 years	21 days		
25 years	25 days		

F 1 G .	Fire	Employee	Police
Employee Service	Credit	Service	Credit
1 to 6 years	5 days	1 to 4 years	10 days
After 7-14 years	8 days	After 5 years	11 days
After 15-20 years	10 days	After 6 years	12 days
After 21-24 years	11 days	After 7 years	13 days
25 or more years	12 days	After 8 years	14 days
		After 9-12 years	15 days
		After 13 years	16 days
		After 14 years	17 days
		After 15 years	18 days
		After 16 years	19 days
		After 17-19 years	20 days
		20-24 years	21 days
		25 or more years	25 days

In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation. Vacation leave to an employee's credit which is in excess of the accrual for the last two years of employment shall be considered excess vacation. Employees shall forfeit their right to take or to be paid for excess vacation and such excess vacation is eliminated from the employee's vacation leave balance on each anniversary of employment.

Upon retirement or death of an employee, the employee or his estate is entitled to compensation at his current rate of pay for all lawfully accrued and unused vacation leave to his credit at the time of retirement or death.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During 2012, the following changes occurred in the City's long-term obligations:

Governmental activities:	Balance 12/31/11	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/12	Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds: S. Shaffer Park Drive bond - series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25% Riverfront improvement bond -	\$ 1,220,000	\$ -	\$ (50,000)	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 50,000
series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25% Total general obligation bonds	1,090,000 2,310,000		(45,000) (95,000)	1,045,000 2,215,000	45,000 95,000
Special assessment bonds payable with government commitment:	2,310,000		(93,000)	2,213,000	93,000
Miami Street storm water drainage improvement bonds 4.00% - 5.60%	310,000		(40,000)	270,000	40,000
Other obligations:	27, 177		(27, 177)		
Capital lease obligations Compensated absences	27,177 962,315	433,601	(27,177) (415,120)	980,796	561,274
Total other obligations	989,492	433,601	(442,297)	980,796	561,274
Total governmental activities	\$ 3,609,492	\$ 433,601	\$ (577,297)	3,465,796	\$ 696,274
	Add	: unamortized pr	remium on bonds	41,903	
		-			
		Total on stateme	ent of net position	\$ 3,507,699	
Business-type activities: General obligation bonds:	Balance 12/31/11	Total on stateme Additions	Retirements	\$ 3,507,699 Balance 12/31/12	Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds: Sewer separation bonds - series 2007, 3.80% - 5.00%	Balance		-	Balance 12/31/12	Due in
General obligation bonds: Sewer separation bonds -	Balance 12/31/11	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/12	Due in One Year
General obligation bonds: Sewer separation bonds - series 2007, 3.80% - 5.00% Sewer Phase III bond -	Balance 12/31/11 \$ 5,365,000	Additions	Retirements \$ (265,000)	Balance 12/31/12 \$ 5,100,000	Due in One Year \$ 275,000
General obligation bonds: Sewer separation bonds - series 2007, 3.80% - 5.00% Sewer Phase III bond - series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25%	Balance 12/31/11 \$ 5,365,000 4,375,000	Additions	Retirements \$ (265,000)	Balance 12/31/12 \$ 5,100,000 4,200,000	Due in One Year \$ 275,000
General obligation bonds: Sewer separation bonds - series 2007, 3.80% - 5.00% Sewer Phase III bond - series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25% Total general obligation bonds OWDA loan:	Balance 12/31/11 \$ 5,365,000 4,375,000 9,740,000	<u>Additions</u> \$	Retirements \$ (265,000)	Balance 12/31/12 \$ 5,100,000 4,200,000 9,300,000	Due in One Year \$ 275,000
General obligation bonds: Sewer separation bonds - series 2007, 3.80% - 5.00% Sewer Phase III bond - series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25% Total general obligation bonds OWDA loan: Rock Creek Interceptor #5991	Balance 12/31/11 \$ 5,365,000 4,375,000 9,740,000	<u>Additions</u> \$	Retirements \$ (265,000)	Balance 12/31/12 \$ 5,100,000 4,200,000 9,300,000	Due in One Year \$ 275,000
General obligation bonds: Sewer separation bonds - series 2007, 3.80% - 5.00% Sewer Phase III bond - series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25% Total general obligation bonds OWDA loan: Rock Creek Interceptor #5991 Other obligations:	Balance 12/31/11 \$ 5,365,000 4,375,000 9,740,000 153,174	Additions \$	Retirements \$ (265,000) (175,000) (440,000)	Balance 12/31/12 \$ 5,100,000 4,200,000 9,300,000 1,421,404	Due in One Year \$ 275,000 175,000 450,000
General obligation bonds: Sewer separation bonds - series 2007, 3.80% - 5.00% Sewer Phase III bond - series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25% Total general obligation bonds OWDA loan: Rock Creek Interceptor #5991 Other obligations: Compensated absences	Balance 12/31/11 \$ 5,365,000 4,375,000 9,740,000 153,174 272,614 \$ 10,165,788	Additions \$	Retirements \$ (265,000)	Balance 12/31/12 \$ 5,100,000 4,200,000 9,300,000 1,421,404 309,881	Due in One Year \$ 275,000 175,000 450,000

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Special assessment bonds</u> - The special assessment bonds are for the Miami Street storm water drainage improvements. The special assessment bond issues are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. In the event that an assessed property owner fails to make payments, the City will be required to pay the related debt. Principal and interest payments are made from the Miami Street drainage assessment fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The bonds bear an interest rate of 4.00% to 5.60% and mature on December 1, 2018.

<u>Landfill post-closure liability</u> - In January, 2001, based upon EPA Findings and Orders, the landfill which was closed in 1972, would need monitoring until 2013. In 2001, an estimate was made by engineers of the total monitoring costs and post landfill debt was established. Each year actual costs made from the capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) are reclassified against the debt established until it is complete or until a new estimate is made or if the EPA determines, based on their testing, that the City is no longer required to monitor the landfill.

During 2010, the City fulfilled their post-closure obligation and a new estimate has not been developed by the EPA. Therefore, this liability is not included within the financial statements or the schedule at Note 12.A. However, the City continues to monitor the landfill as required.

General obligation bonds - Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of S. Shaffer Park Drive, Riverfront improvement, Sewer Phase III and Sewer separation bonds issues. General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City. The majority of the business-type activity debt is general obligation debt, but it is anticipated that user charges will pay-off all the outstanding bonds.

On February 28, 2007, the City issued \$6,500,000 sewer separation bonds - series 2007 for the phase II CS separation project. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 3.80% to 5.00%. Principal and interest payments are made from the sewer fund. The bonds mature on December 1, 2026.

On November 30, 2010, the City issued \$6,940,000 capital improvement bonds - series 2010. \$1,130,000 and \$1,265,000 of the bonds was for the Riverfront improvement project and the S. Shaffer Park Drive improvement project, respectfully. The remaining \$4,545,000 was for the Sewer Phase III project. All three bonds bear interest rates ranging from 1.00% to 5.25%. Principal and interest payments for the Riverfront and S. Shaffer Park bonds are made from debt service funds (nonmajor governmental funds) created for these projects. Principal and interest payments for the Sewer Phase III bond are made from the sewer fund. All the bonds mature on December 1, 2030.

OWDA Loans - The City has entered into debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) to fund construction projects. The amounts due to OWDA are intended to be paid primarily from sewer revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2012, the City had outstanding borrowings of \$1,421,404.

The future debt service requirements for the OWDA loans are not included as these loans have not been completely disbursed and closed out as of December 31, 2012.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Capital lease obligations</u> - Capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund and the capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). See Note 13 for more detail on the City's capital lease obligations.

<u>Compensated absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the City, is primarily the general, street construction, maintenance & repair, park & recreation, municipal court probation services, sidewalk improvement and sewer funds.

B. The future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the City's bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2012 are as follows:

	Gov	ernmental Activit	ties		Gov	ernmental Activ	vities
Year <u>Ended</u>	General Obligations Principal	General Obligations Interest	Total	Year Ended	Special Assessment Principal	Special Assessment Interest	<u>Total</u>
2013	\$ 95,000	\$ 89,833	\$ 184,833	2013	\$ 40,000	\$ 14,940	\$ 54,940
2014	95,000	87,932	182,932	2014	40,000	12,880	52,880
2015	95,000	86,033	181,033	2015	45,000	10,640	55,640
2016	95,000	83,895	178,895	2016	45,000	8,120	53,120
2017	105,000	81,520	186,520	2017	50,000	5,600	55,600
2018 - 2022	555,000	356,732	911,732	2018	50,000	2,800	52,800
2023 - 2027	680,000	233,688	913,688				
2028 - 2030	495,000	52,499	547,499	Totals	\$ 270,000	\$ 54,980	\$ 324,980
Totals	\$ 2,215,000	\$ 1,072,132	\$ 3,287,132				

	Business-Type Activities			
	General	General		
Year	Obligation	Obligation		
Ended	Principal	Interest	Total	
2013	\$ 450,000	\$ 376,685	\$ 826,685	
2014	470,000	362,185	832,185	
2015	485,000	346,985	831,985	
2016	495,000	330,823	825,823	
2017	515,000	310,697	825,697	
2018 - 2022	2,905,000	1,252,863	4,157,863	
2023 - 2027	3,045,000	621,437	3,666,437	
2028 - 2030	935,000	100,013	1,035,013	
Totals	\$ 9,300,000	\$ 3,701,688	\$ 13,001,688	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

C. The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2012, the City's total debt margin was \$23,676,818 and the unvoted debt margin was \$13,559,486.

NOTE 13 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In prior years, the City entered into two capitalized leases with National City Commercial Capital Company for a backhoe and a public safety management system.

The terms of the lease agreements provide an option to purchase the equipment. These leases meet the criteria of a capital lease, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized in the governmental activities statement of net position for \$244,801, which is the amount equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. As of December 31, 2012, these assets have been fully depreciated. At inception, capital lease transactions are accounted for as a capital outlay expenditure and as an other financing source in the appropriate governmental fund. A capital asset and a corresponding liability are recorded in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position.

Principal and interest payments in 2012 totaled \$27,177 and \$700, respectively, in the general fund and a capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The terms of the leases have been met and there was no additional obligation at December 31, 2012.

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The City participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the Combined Plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, writing to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2012, member and contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. The 2012 member contribution rates were 10.00% for members. The City's contribution rate for 2012 was 14.00% of covered payroll.

The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for members in the Traditional Plan for 2012 was 10.00%. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for members in the Combined Plan for 2012 was 7.95%. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$226,896, \$231,690, and \$273,998, respectively; 100% has been contributed for 2012, 2011 and 2010. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2012 were \$14,692 made by the City and \$10,494 made by the plan members.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.00% of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.50% and 24.00% for police officers and firefighters, respectively. Contribution rates are established by State statute. For 2012, the portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 12.75% for police officers and 17.25% for firefighters. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OP&F for police officers and firefighters were \$196,894 and \$355,925 for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$205,579 and \$375,264 for the year ended December 31, 2011, and \$213,580 and \$352,641, for the year ended December 31, 2010. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. 76.69% has been contributed for police and 77.09% has been contributed for firefighters for 2012. The remaining 2012 pension liability has been reported as due to other governments on the basic financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - OPERS maintains a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members 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.

To qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have ten years or more of qualifying Ohio service credit. The Ohio Revised Code 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 Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the healthcare plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report which may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, writing to OPERS, Attention: Finance Director, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy - The post-employment healthcare plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code Section 401(h). State statute requires that public employers fund post-employment healthcare through contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Traditional or Combined Plans is set aside for the funding of post-employment health care.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active employees. In 2012, local government employers contributed 14.00% of covered payroll. Each year the OPERS' Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for the funding of the postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to fund post-employment healthcare for members in the Traditional Plan for 2012 was 4.00%. The portion of employer contributions allocated to fund post-employment healthcare for members in the Combined Plan for 2012 was 6.05%.

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. Active members do not make contributions to the post-employment healthcare plan.

The City's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$172,670, \$176,317, and \$156,170, respectively; 100% has been contributed for 2012, 2011 and 2010.

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 State Bill 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description - The City contributes to the OP&F Pension Fund sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined postemployment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides healthcare 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-employment health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person.

The Ohio Revised Code allows, but does not mandate OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority for the OP&F Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to eligible participants and to establish and amend benefits is codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164 or by visiting the website at www.op-f.org.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F (defined benefit pension plan). Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.50% and 24.00% of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.50% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.00% of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts, one account is for health care benefits under an Internal Revenue Code Section 115 trust and the other account is for Medicare Part B reimbursements administered as an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(h) account, both of which are within the defined benefit pension plan, under the authority granted by the Ohio Revised Code to the OP&F Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan into the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For the year ended December 31, 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 the 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

The City's contributions to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment healthcare benefits for police officers and firefighters were \$104,238 and \$139,275 for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$108,836 and \$146,842 for the year ended December 31, 2011, \$113,072 and \$137,994 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. 76.69% has been contributed for police and 77.09% has been contributed for firefighters for 2012. The remaining 2012 post-employment health care benefits liability has been reported as due to other governments on the basic financial statements.

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for all governmental funds for which a budgetary basis statement is presented:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	459,953
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(278,620)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(72,277)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(59,192)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(183)
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	312,634
GAAP basis	\$	362,315

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in a separate fund are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the flexible spending plan fund.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 17 - FUND BALANCE

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

Fund balance	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:			
Materials and supplies inventory	\$ 5,724	\$ 118,582	\$ 124,306
Prepaids	53,804	16,501	70,305
Total nonspendable	59,528	135,083	194,611
Restricted:			
Debt service	-	18,598	18,598
Capital improvements	-	322,698	322,698
Transportation projects	-	405,480	405,480
Municipal court	-	705,653	705,653
Security of persons and property	-	198,402	198,402
Community environment	-	158,567	158,567
Economic development and assistance	-	87,609	87,609
Urban redevelopment	-	68,370	68,370
Permanent fund	-	31,381	31,381
Other purposes		16,405	16,405
Total restricted		2,013,163	2,013,163
Committed:			
Capital improvements	-	535,245	535,245
General government	40,272	-	40,272
Public safety	35,353		35,353
Community environment	1,284	-	1,284
Flexible spending plan	30,084	-	30,084
Leisure-time activities	-	41,139	41,139
Security of persons and property	-	187,469	187,469
Economic development and assistance		190,742	190,742
Total committed	106,993	954,595	1,061,588
Unassigned (deficit)	1,574,000	(29,205)	1,544,795
Total fund balances	\$ 1,740,521	\$ 3,073,636	\$ 4,814,157

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Federal and State Grants

The City participates in several federally assisted programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by grantor agencies or their representative. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

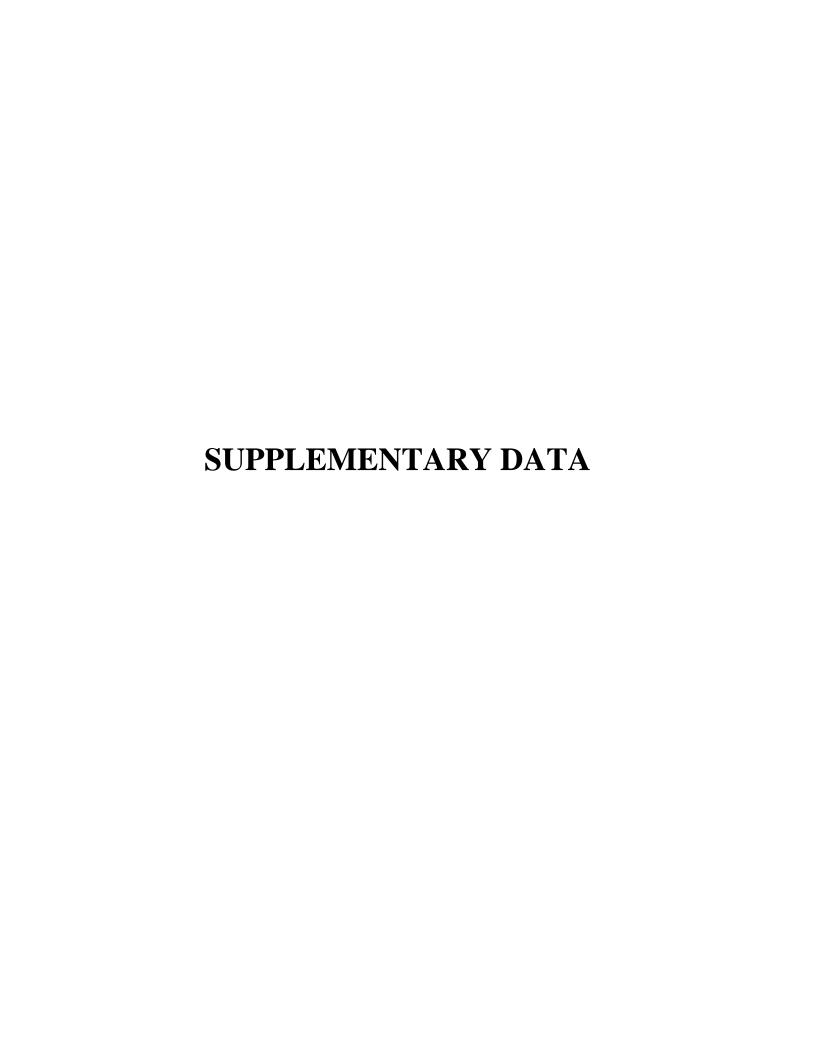
B. Litigation

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the law director the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the government.

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

The City utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the City's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	
General fund	\$ 76,909
Other governmental	124,162
Total	\$ 201,071



CITY OF TIFFIN SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ SUB GRANTOR/ PROGRAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH GRANT NUMBER	(A) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT	_		
(B) Community Development Block Grants/State's Program (B) Community Development Block Grants/State's Program Total Community Development Block Grants/State's Program	14.228 14.228	A-F-10-2DX-1 A-C-10-2DX-1	\$ 6,500 94,455 100,955
(C)(D) HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	A-C-10-2DX-2	333,825
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			434,780
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	_		
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	80499	464,050
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			464,050
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PASSED THROUGH THE N/A	_		
Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements	66.818	N/A	65,365
Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency			65,365
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PASSED THROUGH THE CITY OF SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO	_		
(E) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	95.001	N/A	1,761
Total Executive Office of the President			1,761
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PASSED THROUGH THE N/A	_		
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER)	97.083	N/A	102,945
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			102,945
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 1,068,901

- (A) The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) summarizes activity of the City's federal award programs. The Schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.
- (B) The City has established a revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to businesses that are creating jobs and meet the other program requirements. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the City passed through the Ohio Department of Development. The initial loan of this money is recorded as a disbursement on the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule). Loans repaid, including interest, are used to make additional loans. Such subsequent loans are subject to certain compliance requirements imposed by HUD, but are not included as disbursements on the Schedule. At December 31, 2012, the City had no loans outstanding under this program. The City did not issue any loans during the year ended December 31, 2012. The City also earned \$139 in interest during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Cash balance on hand as of 12/31/12: \$48,746 Delinquent amounts due as of 12/31/12: \$0

(C) The City has established a revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to businesses that are creating jobs and meet the other program requirements. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the City passed through the Ohio Department of Development. The initial loan of this money is recorded as a disbursement on the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule). Loans repaid, including interest, are used to make additional loans. Such subsequent loans are subject to certain compliance requirements imposed by HUD, but are not included as disbursements on the Schedule. At December 31, 2012, the City had \$971 in loans outstanding under this program. The City did not issue any loans during the year ended December 31, 2012 and had \$500 in loans repaid. The City also incurred administrative expenses of \$947 and transferred \$20,000 from the revolving loan program to the HOME Investment program as required per the grant agreement. Of the \$20,000 transferred, only \$3,000 was spent during the audit period and was reported as part of the HOME Investment program in the Schedule above.

Cash balance on hand as of 12/31/12: \$37,891 Delinquent amounts due as of 12/31/12: \$0

- (D) The City spent Revolving Loan Funds under the guidance from the Ohio Department of Development to fund HOME Investment activities during the year ended December 31, 2012.
- (E) A pass-through grant number was not available.
- Note: Certain Federal programs require that the City contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The City has complied with the matching requirements. The expenditures of non-Federal matching funds are not included on the Schedule.



Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards

City of Tiffin Seneca County 51 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

To the Members of Council and Mayor:

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 Tiffin, Seneca County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Tiffin's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 30, 2013, wherein we noted as discussed in Note 3, the City of Tiffin adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position* and 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 of Tiffin'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 of Tiffin'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 of Tiffin'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.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Tiffin

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City of Tiffin'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 of Tiffin's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Tiffin's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube the

May 30, 2013



Julian & Grube, Inc.

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333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by *OMB Circular A-133*

City of Tiffin Seneca County 51 East Market Street Tiffin, OH 44883

To the Members of Council and Mayor:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Tiffin's compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect the City of Tiffin's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2012. The *Summary of Audit Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the City of Tiffin's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

The City of Tiffin's Management is responsible for complying with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal program.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the City of Tiffin's compliance for each of the City of Tiffin's major federal programs based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. These standards and OMB Circular A-133 require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City of Tiffin's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on the City of Tiffin's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of Tiffin's compliance.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Tiffin complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Tiffin

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The City of Tiffin's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the City of Tiffin's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City of Tiffin's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or to timely detect and correct, noncompliance with a federal program's applicable compliance requirement. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a federal program compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with federal program's applicable compliance requirement that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

This report only describes the scope of our internal control compliance tests and the results of this testing based on OMB Circular A-133 requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc. May 30, 2013

Julian & Sube, the!

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2012

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS			
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weakness reported for the major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under § .510(a)?	No	
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program:	HOME Investment Partnerships Program - CFDA #14.239	
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: >\$300,000 Type B: all others	
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes	

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None



CITY OF TIFFIN

SENECA 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 JULY 11, 2013