



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

**CITY OF LONDON
MADISON COUNTY**

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Dave Yost • Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of London
Madison County
102 South Main Street
London, Ohio 43140

To the City Council:

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 London, Madison County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of London, Madison 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 thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 1, 2013, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Dave Yost
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

August 1, 2013

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012
(UNAUDITED)**

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2012 are as follows:

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by approximately \$27.5 million (net position). Of this amount, approximately \$6.9 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's net position increased by \$6,562 in 2012. This increase is the result of a \$45,470 decrease in governmental net position and \$52,032 increase in business-type net position.
- For governmental activities, general revenues accounted for approximately \$5.5 million, or 80 percent of total revenues, and program specific revenues accounted for the remaining 20 percent, or approximately \$1.3 million.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$3.8 million, a \$41,899 increase in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount, approximately \$1.3 million is available for spending at the City's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the close of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was approximately \$1.3 million, or 28 percent of General Fund expenditures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to private-sector business.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012
(UNAUDITED)**

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, security of persons and property, leisure time activities, community and economic development, and transportation. The business-type activities of the City include water treatment and distribution, sewage collection, and sanitation.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 11-13 of this report.

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.

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 fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of 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 statements. By doing so, 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 33 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund Balance Sheet and in the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund, which is considered to be a major fund. Data from the other 30 governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14-18 of this report.

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012
(UNAUDITED)**

Proprietary Funds. The City utilizes only one type of proprietary fund: enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water treatment and distribution, sewage collection, and sanitation.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for each enterprise fund, each of which are considered to be major funds of the City.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-22 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 statements 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.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 23 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. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 25-53 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Current and Other Assets	\$ 6,764,930	\$ 7,389,704	\$ 5,287,163	\$ 5,194,187	\$ 12,052,093	\$ 12,583,891
Capital Assets, Net	16,859,821	15,916,037	35,971,406	34,007,777	52,831,227	49,923,814
Total Assets	23,624,751	23,305,741	41,258,569	39,201,964	64,883,320	62,507,705
Current and Other Liabilities	481,834	568,376	286,025	264,271	767,859	832,647
Long-Term Liabilities	5,416,693	5,095,425	29,766,680	27,679,797	35,183,373	32,775,222
Total Liabilities	5,898,527	5,663,801	30,052,705	27,944,068	35,951,232	33,607,869
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,406,706	1,367,892	-	-	1,406,706	1,367,892
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	13,158,935	12,455,294	6,344,763	6,487,946	19,503,698	18,943,240
Restricted	1,502,761	1,677,777	-	-	1,502,761	1,677,777
Unrestricted	1,657,822	2,140,977	4,861,101	4,769,950	6,518,923	6,910,927
Total Net Position	\$ 16,319,518	\$ 16,274,048	\$ 11,205,864	\$ 11,257,896	\$ 27,525,382	\$ 27,531,944

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012
(UNAUDITED)**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by approximately \$27.5 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Governmental Activities – The significant decrease in capital assets, net, is the result of depreciation and net disposals of approximately \$1 million offset by \$73,317 in additions. The significant decrease in long-term liabilities is the result of principal payments made during the year totaling \$319,150.

Business-Type Activities – The significant decrease in capital assets, net, is the result of depreciation and net disposals of approximately \$2 million offset by \$15,665 in additions. The significant decrease in long-term liabilities is the result of principal payments made during the year totaling approximately \$2.1 million.

By far the largest portion of the City's net position (69 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position (6.1 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position (approximately \$6.9 million) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the City as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

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**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012
(UNAUDITED)**

The table below shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2012 and 2011.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Service	\$ 524,144	\$ 548,849	\$ 4,913,533	\$ 5,173,627	\$ 5,437,677	\$ 5,722,476
Operating Grants	851,982	790,523	-	-	851,982	790,523
Capital Grants	100,000	-	14,143	8,827	114,143	8,827
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	938,672	900,896	-	-	938,672	900,896
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	481,681	433,327	-	-	481,681	433,327
Income Taxes	3,227,114	3,157,454	-	-	3,227,114	3,157,454
Unrestricted Grants	339,326	973,586	-	-	339,326	973,586
Investment Income	17,415	8,637	-	1,508	17,415	10,145
Other Revenue	31,134	48,104	-	-	31,134	48,104
Total Revenues	6,511,468	6,861,376	4,927,676	5,183,962	11,439,144	12,045,338
Expenses:						
General Government	1,400,633	1,492,075	-	-	1,400,633	1,492,075
Security of Persons and Property	3,273,592	3,329,646	-	-	3,273,592	3,329,646
Transportation	1,443,740	1,372,891	-	-	1,443,740	1,372,891
Community and Economic Development	496,100	334,425	-	-	496,100	334,425
Leisure Time Activities	204,975	241,634	-	-	204,975	241,634
Interest on Long-Term Debt	160,627	136,175	-	-	160,627	136,175
Water	-	-	1,309,923	1,465,941	1,309,923	1,465,941
Sewer	-	-	3,104,681	2,724,304	3,104,681	2,724,304
Sanitation	-	-	911,083	941,685	911,083	941,685
Total Expenses	6,979,667	6,906,846	5,325,687	5,131,930	12,305,354	12,038,776
Change in Net Position	(468,199)	(45,470)	(398,011)	52,032	(866,210)	6,562
Net Position, Beginning	16,787,717	16,319,518	11,603,875	11,205,864	28,391,592	27,525,382
Net Position, Ending	\$ 16,319,518	\$ 16,274,048	\$ 11,205,864	\$ 11,257,896	\$ 27,525,382	\$ 27,531,944

Governmental Activities – The significant decrease in capital grants and contributions is primarily the result of the winding down of the Keny Boulevard extension project during the year. The significant increase in unrestricted grants and entitlements is primarily the result of a receipt of inheritance tax in the amount of \$797,623.

Business-Type Activities – The significant decrease in expenses is mainly due to the decrease of spending for sewer operations during the year.

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012
(UNAUDITED)**

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The table below shows 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 entitlements.

Functions/Programs	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	\$ (1,400,633)	\$ (1,492,075)	\$ (1,250,416)	\$ (1,366,270)
Security of Persons and Property	(3,273,592)	(3,329,646)	(2,967,362)	(3,005,414)
Transportation	(1,443,740)	(1,372,891)	(807,309)	(810,501)
Community and Economic Development	(496,100)	(334,425)	(167,236)	(79,649)
Leisure Time Activities	(204,975)	(241,634)	(150,591)	(169,465)
Interest Expense	(160,627)	(136,175)	(160,627)	(136,175)
Total Governmental Activities	(6,979,667)	(6,906,846)	(5,503,541)	(5,567,474)
Business-Type Activities:				
Water	(1,309,923)	(1,465,941)	42,785	(60,456)
Sewer	(3,104,681)	(2,724,304)	(437,751)	141,660
Sanitation	(911,083)	(941,685)	(3,045)	(30,680)
Total Business-Type Activities	(5,325,687)	(5,131,930)	(398,011)	50,524
Grand Total	\$ (12,305,354)	\$ (12,038,776)	\$ (5,901,552)	\$ (5,516,950)

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, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$3.8 million, an increase of \$41,899 from the previous year.

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012
(UNAUDITED)**

The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

	<u>Fund Balance</u> <u>12/31/2011</u>	<u>Fund Balance</u> <u>12/31/2012</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
General Fund	\$ 1,846,150	\$ 1,725,088	\$ (121,062)
Other Governmental	1,950,056	2,113,017	162,961
Total	<u>\$ 3,796,206</u>	<u>\$ 3,838,105</u>	<u>\$ 41,899</u>

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was approximately \$1.3 million, 78.2% of the total fund balance. The fund balance of the City's General Fund decreased \$121,062 during the current fiscal year, or 6.6%, from the previous year. General Fund expenditures increased \$168,847, or 4.2% in comparison with the prior year, primarily as a result of increased spending on fire and police.

Proprietary Funds - The City's proprietary funds provide the same information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Unrestricted net position at the end of the year amounted to approximately \$1.6 million, \$2.2 million, and \$956,298 for the Water, Sewer and Sanitation funds, respectively. The change in net position was a decrease of \$59,549 in the Water Fund, an increase of \$142,261 in the Sewer Fund, and a decrease of \$30,680 in the Sanitation Fund. The significant increase in the Sewer Fund represents the amount in which operating and other non-operating revenues exceeded operating and interest expenses during the fiscal year. Total operating expenses for all proprietary funds were approximately \$4.7 million which was less than operating revenues of \$5.2 million.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

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

During the course of 2012, the City amended its General Fund budget on various occasions. All recommendations for appropriation changes come to Council from the City Auditor. The Finance Committee of Council reviews them, and they make their recommendation to the Council as a whole. For the General Fund, budget basis revenue was approximately \$101,372, over the final budget estimates of approximately \$4.1 million. Of this excess, most was attributable to increased property tax and intergovernmental receipts.

Final budgetary expenditures were \$459,403 less than final appropriations of approximately \$4.9 million.

The revenue and expenditure variances between original and final budgets were insignificant.

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012
(UNAUDITED)**

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2012, amounts to approximately \$49.9 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. The City's net capital asset balance decreased approximately \$2.9 million during the year. This decrease represents the amount by which current year depreciation and disposal of approximately \$3 million exceeded current year acquisitions, totaling approximately \$88,982.

Detailed information regarding capital asset activity is included in the Note 10 to the basic financial statements.

Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total debt outstanding of approximately \$32.2 million, a decrease of approximately \$2.4 million in comparison with the prior year. This decrease represents the current year principal payments made during the year.

Detailed information regarding long-term debt is included in Note 16 to the basic financial statements.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Katie Hensel, Auditor of City of London, Ohio, 102 South Main Street, London, OH 43140.

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,442,419	\$ 4,438,383	\$ 7,880,802
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	51,453	-	51,453
Receivables:			
Taxes	2,472,234	-	2,472,234
Accounts	26,882	570,551	597,433
Intergovernmental	1,169,069	-	1,169,069
Interest	3,369	-	3,369
Special Assessments	58,463	26,419	84,882
Notes	12,327	-	12,327
Internal Balances	40,000	(40,000)	-
Prepaid Items	35,712	18,577	54,289
Materials and Supplies Inventory	77,776	36,981	114,757
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	143,276	143,276
Capital Assets:			
Non-Depreciable	926,864	275,926	1,202,790
Depreciable, net	14,989,173	33,731,851	48,721,024
Total Assets	23,305,741	39,201,964	62,507,705
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	129,792	19,601	149,393
Retainage Payable	84,961	-	84,961
Accrued Wages	127,987	49,265	177,252
Intergovernmental Payable	214,557	52,129	266,686
Customer Deposits Payable	-	143,276	143,276
Accrued Interest Payable	11,079	-	11,079
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	438,822	1,715,760	2,154,582
Due in More Than One Year	4,656,603	25,964,037	30,620,640
Total Liabilities	5,663,801	27,944,068	33,607,869
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Unavailable Revenue	1,367,892	-	1,367,892
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,367,892	-	1,367,892
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	12,455,294	6,487,946	18,943,240
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	402,277	-	402,277
Capital Projects	3,179	-	3,179
Security of Persons and Property	74,979	-	74,979
Transportation	1,034,852	-	1,034,852
Community Development	93,884	-	93,884
Leisure Time Activities	68,606	-	68,606
Unrestricted	2,140,977	4,769,950	6,910,927
Total Net Position	\$ 16,274,048	\$ 11,257,896	\$ 27,531,944

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	\$ 1,492,075	\$ 125,603	\$ 202	\$ -
Security of Persons and Property	3,329,646	270,207	54,025	-
Leisure Time Activities	241,634	53,023	19,146	-
Community and Economic Development	334,425	100,016	154,760	-
Transportation	1,372,891	-	562,390	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	136,175	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>6,906,846</u>	<u>548,849</u>	<u>790,523</u>	<u>-</u>
Business-type Activities:				
Water	1,465,941	1,405,485	-	-
Sewer	2,724,304	2,857,137	-	8,827
Sanitation	941,685	911,005	-	-
Total Business-type Activities	<u>5,131,930</u>	<u>5,173,627</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,827</u>
Total Government	<u>\$ 12,038,776</u>	<u>\$ 5,722,476</u>	<u>\$ 790,523</u>	<u>\$ 8,827</u>

General Revenues:

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Other Purposes

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Income Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Other Purposes

Unrestricted Grants and Entitlements

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position at Beginning of Year

Net Position at End of Year

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Net (Expense) Revenue and
Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (1,366,270)	\$ -	\$ (1,366,270)
(3,005,414)	-	(3,005,414)
(169,465)	-	(169,465)
(79,649)	-	(79,649)
(810,501)	-	(810,501)
(136,175)	-	(136,175)
<u>(5,567,474)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,567,474)</u>
-	(60,456)	(60,456)
-	141,660	141,660
-	(30,680)	(30,680)
<u>-</u>	<u>50,524</u>	<u>50,524</u>
<u>\$ (5,567,474)</u>	<u>\$ 50,524</u>	<u>\$ (5,516,950)</u>
556,739	-	556,739
344,157	-	344,157
433,327	-	433,327
2,910,211	-	2,910,211
247,243	-	247,243
973,586	-	973,586
8,637	1,508	10,145
48,104	-	48,104
<u>5,522,004</u>	<u>1,508</u>	<u>5,523,512</u>
(45,470)	52,032	6,562
16,319,518	11,205,864	27,525,382
<u>\$ 16,274,048</u>	<u>\$ 11,257,896</u>	<u>\$ 27,531,944</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

**BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012**

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,327,811	\$ 2,114,608	\$ 3,442,419
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	-	51,453	51,453
Receivables:			
Taxes	1,740,525	731,709	2,472,234
Accounts	26,732	150	26,882
Intergovernmental	88,999	1,080,070	1,169,069
Interest	3,369	-	3,369
Special Assessments	18,463	40,000	58,463
Notes	-	12,327	12,327
Prepaid Items	25,760	9,952	35,712
Materials and Supplies Inventory	1,582	76,194	77,776
Advance to Other Funds	-	40,000	40,000
Total Assets	<u>\$ 3,233,241</u>	<u>\$ 4,156,463</u>	<u>\$ 7,389,704</u>
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 44,953	\$ 84,839	\$ 129,792
Retainage Payable	-	84,961	84,961
Accrued Wages	114,535	13,452	127,987
Intergovernmental Payable	104,390	110,167	214,557
Matured Compensated Absences	5,182	-	5,182
Total Liabilities	<u>269,060</u>	<u>293,419</u>	<u>562,479</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Unavailable Revenue	1,239,093	1,750,027	2,989,120
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,239,093</u>	<u>1,750,027</u>	<u>2,989,120</u>
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable:			
Materials and Supplies Inventory	1,582	76,194	77,776
Prepaid Items	25,760	9,952	35,712
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	-	411,567	411,567
Capital Projects	-	165,033	165,033
Security of Persons and Property	-	50,430	50,430
Transportation	-	781,734	781,734
Community and Economic Development	-	93,884	93,884
Leisure Time Activities	-	68,606	68,606
Committed for:			
Community and Economic Development	-	182,793	182,793
Assigned for:			
Future Appropriations	223,582	-	223,582
General Government	19,858	-	19,858
Security of Persons and Property	47,019	-	47,019
Leisure Time Activities	1,841	-	1,841
Community and Economic Development	56,360	-	56,360
Capital Projects	-	292,810	292,810
Debt Service	-	58	58
Unassigned	1,349,086	(20,044)	1,329,042
Total Fund Balances	<u>1,725,088</u>	<u>2,113,017</u>	<u>3,838,105</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 3,233,241</u>	<u>\$ 4,156,463</u>	<u>\$ 7,389,704</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances \$ 3,838,105

*Amounts reported for governmental activities in 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. 15,916,037

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.

Income Taxes Receivable	512,342
Property Taxes Receivable	32,873
Special Assessment Receivable	18,463
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,054,212
Interest Receivable	3,338

Long-Term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable
in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:

Compensated absences payable	(313,551)
General Obligation Bonds Payable	(3,003,300)
Special Assessment Bonds Payable	(7,000)
Loans Payable	(1,709,485)
Police and Fire Pension Payable	(56,907)
Accrued Interest Payable	(11,079)
	(16,107,165)

Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 16,274,048

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

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

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes	\$ 3,853,551	\$ 771,797	\$ 4,625,348
Special Assessments	9,816	54,082	63,898
Charges for Services	305,023	24,837	329,860
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	217,442	1,547	218,989
Intergovernmental	214,369	754,111	968,480
Interest	3,669	1,753	5,422
Other	42,686	9,296	51,982
Total Revenues	<u>4,646,556</u>	<u>1,617,423</u>	<u>6,263,979</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General Government	1,232,510	89,063	1,321,573
Security of Persons and Property	2,621,047	610,893	3,231,940
Leisure Time Activities	176,223	-	176,223
Community and Economic Development	155,411	188,871	344,282
Transportation	-	588,265	588,265
Capital Outlay	-	109,377	109,377
Debt service:			
Principal Retirement	-	319,150	319,150
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	136,990	136,990
Total Expenditures	<u>4,185,191</u>	<u>2,042,609</u>	<u>6,227,800</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	461,365	(425,186)	36,179
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	20	-	20
Other Non-Operating Revenue	-	5,700	5,700
Transfers In	-	582,447	582,447
Transfers Out	(582,447)	-	(582,447)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(582,427)</u>	<u>588,147</u>	<u>5,720</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(121,062)	162,961	41,899
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>1,846,150</u>	<u>1,950,056</u>	<u>3,796,206</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 1,725,088</u>	<u>\$ 2,113,017</u>	<u>\$ 3,838,105</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

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 \$ 41,899

*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	73,317
Depreciation Expense	(983,875)

The effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets
(i.e. sales, trade-ins, and disposals) is to decrease net position. (33,226)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. 591,677

Governmental funds report the effect of bond issuance costs, premiums,
discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these
amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.

Bond Issuance Costs Expense	(62,527)
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The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial
resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of
long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental
funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.

Principal Payments on Debt	320,642
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Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of
current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures
in governmental funds.

Compensated Absences	5,808
Accrued Interest	815
	<hr/>

Change in Position of Governmental Activities **\$ (45,470)**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance (Over)/Under
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 3,455,000	\$ 3,455,000	\$ 3,494,705	\$ 39,705
Special Assessments	9,800	9,800	9,816	16
Charges for Services	305,500	305,500	305,023	(477)
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	102,400	102,400	118,366	15,966
Intergovernmental	187,000	187,000	207,820	20,820
Interest	10,000	10,000	3,638	(6,362)
Other	10,500	10,500	42,184	31,684
Total Revenues	<u>4,080,200</u>	<u>4,080,200</u>	<u>4,181,552</u>	<u>101,352</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	1,071,027	1,071,027	958,317	112,710
Security of Persons and Property	3,058,159	3,066,159	2,675,348	390,811
Leisure Time Activities	179,750	178,750	163,955	14,795
Total Expenditures	<u>4,308,936</u>	<u>4,315,936</u>	<u>3,797,620</u>	<u>518,316</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(228,736)	(235,736)	383,932	619,668
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	20	20
Transfers Out	(613,534)	(606,534)	(665,447)	(58,913)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(613,534)</u>	<u>(606,534)</u>	<u>(665,427)</u>	<u>(58,893)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(842,270)	(842,270)	(281,495)	560,775
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	1,409,833	1,409,833	1,409,833	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	27,839	27,839	27,839	-
Fund Balances at End of Year	<u>\$ 595,402</u>	<u>\$ 595,402</u>	<u>\$ 1,156,177</u>	<u>\$ 560,775</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Total
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,585,975	\$ 1,882,464	\$ 969,944	\$ 4,438,383
Receivables:				
Accounts	174,526	385,411	10,614	570,551
Special Assessments	-	26,419	-	26,419
Prepaid Items	7,734	8,122	2,721	18,577
Materials and Supplies Inventory	13,270	4,717	18,994	36,981
Total Current Assets	<u>1,781,505</u>	<u>2,307,133</u>	<u>1,002,273</u>	<u>5,090,911</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	143,276	-	-	143,276
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	109,198	66,768	99,960	275,926
Depreciable Capital Assets , Net	3,042,580	30,161,092	528,179	33,731,851
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>3,295,054</u>	<u>30,227,860</u>	<u>628,139</u>	<u>34,151,053</u>
Total Assets	<u>5,076,559</u>	<u>32,534,993</u>	<u>1,630,412</u>	<u>39,241,964</u>
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	8,867	3,008	7,726	19,601
Accrued Wages	25,593	12,002	11,670	49,265
Intergovernmental Payable	27,300	13,003	11,826	52,129
Customer Deposits Payable	143,276	-	-	143,276
Compensated Absences Payable	19,944	10,772	8,070	38,786
OWDA Loans Payable	110,097	1,566,877	-	1,676,974
Total Current Liabilities	<u>335,077</u>	<u>1,605,662</u>	<u>39,292</u>	<u>1,980,031</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Advance from Other Funds	-	40,000	-	40,000
Compensated Absences Payable	84,051	30,446	6,683	121,180
OWDA Loans Payable	774,611	25,068,246	-	25,842,857
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>858,662</u>	<u>25,138,692</u>	<u>6,683</u>	<u>26,004,037</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,193,739</u>	<u>26,744,354</u>	<u>45,975</u>	<u>27,984,068</u>
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,267,070	3,592,737	628,139	6,487,946
Unrestricted	1,615,750	2,197,902	956,298	4,769,950
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 3,882,820</u>	<u>\$ 5,790,639</u>	<u>\$ 1,584,437</u>	<u>\$ 11,257,896</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

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

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Total
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 1,405,485	\$ 2,857,137	\$ 911,005	\$ 5,173,627
Total Operating Revenues	<u>1,405,485</u>	<u>2,857,137</u>	<u>911,005</u>	<u>5,173,627</u>
Operating Expenses				
Personal Services	721,255	482,881	443,475	1,647,611
Contractual Services	330,129	338,944	348,903	1,017,976
Materials and Supplies	99,115	20,345	75,250	194,710
Depreciation	152,628	1,628,969	73,613	1,855,210
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,303,127</u>	<u>2,471,139</u>	<u>941,241</u>	<u>4,715,507</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>102,358</u>	<u>385,998</u>	<u>(30,236)</u>	<u>458,120</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest Revenue	907	601	-	1,508
Other Non-Operating Revenue	-	8,827	-	8,827
Interest Expense	(38,730)	(253,165)	(444)	(292,339)
Loss on Disposal	(124,084)	-	-	(124,084)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(161,907)</u>	<u>(243,737)</u>	<u>(444)</u>	<u>(406,088)</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>(59,549)</u>	<u>142,261</u>	<u>(30,680)</u>	<u>52,032</u>
Net Position at Beginning of Year	3,942,369	5,648,378	1,615,117	11,205,864
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 3,882,820</u>	<u>\$ 5,790,639</u>	<u>\$ 1,584,437</u>	<u>\$ 11,257,896</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

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

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 1,432,611	\$ 2,792,306	\$ 914,398	\$ 5,139,315
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(443,563)	(366,159)	(446,554)	(1,256,276)
Cash Payments for Salaries and Benefits	(704,030)	(476,134)	(441,420)	(1,621,584)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	<u>285,018</u>	<u>1,950,013</u>	<u>26,424</u>	<u>2,261,455</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Cash Received from Other Non-operating Receipts	-	4,109	-	4,109
Net cash flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>4,109</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,109</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(15,665)	-	-	(15,665)
Principal Payments of Debt	(106,189)	(1,979,760)	(20,863)	(2,106,812)
Payment of Interest	(38,730)	(246,733)	(444)	(285,907)
Net Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(160,584)</u>	<u>(2,226,493)</u>	<u>(21,307)</u>	<u>(2,408,384)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Cash received from interest	907	601	-	1,508
Net Cash flows From Investing Activities	<u>907</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,508</u>
Net Change in Cash	125,341	(271,770)	5,117	(141,312)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,603,910	2,154,234	964,827	4,722,971
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ 1,729,251</u>	<u>\$ 1,882,464</u>	<u>\$ 969,944</u>	<u>\$ 4,581,659</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

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

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net				
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Operating Income	\$ 102,358	\$ 385,998	\$ (30,236)	\$ 458,120
Add Depreciation Expense	152,628	1,628,969	73,613	1,855,210
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets				
Accounts Receivable	(4,316)	(64,831)	3,393	(65,754)
Material and Supply Inventory	9,232	(1,928)	2,708	10,012
Prepaid Items	(48)	5,995	(255)	5,692
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities		-		
Accounts Payable	(678)	(10,937)	(25,461)	(37,076)
Accrued Wages	4,296	1,018	3,358	8,672
Compensated Absences	14,005	7,861	(1,937)	19,929
Intergovernmental Payable	(1,076)	(2,132)	1,241	(1,967)
Customers Deposits	8,617	-	-	8,617
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$ 285,018	\$ 1,950,013	\$ 26,424	\$ 2,261,455

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
MADISON COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012

	<u>Agency Funds</u>
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 150,567
Total Assets	<u>150,567</u>
Liabilities	
Undistributed Monies	150,567
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 150,567</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY

The City of London (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 operates under a Council-Mayor form of government.

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all agencies, departments, and organizations making up the City (the primary government) and its potential component units consistent with Government Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 14, “The Financial Reporting Entity” and No. 39, “Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14” and No. 61, “The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and No. 39”.

The City provides various services including police and fire protection, building inspections, public improvements, water and sewer services, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, refuse collection and general administrative services. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by the Council through the budgetary process. None of these services are provided by a legally separate organization; therefore, these operations are included in the primary government.

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

The City participates with Somerford Township, Deer Creek Township and London City School District in the Central Madison Joint Recreation District (CMJRD), a jointly-governed organization. CMJRD maintains and supervises all public recreation programs and facilities placed at their disposal. The Board consists of nine members, eight of which are appointed by the members (2 per member) and one appointed by Union Township. All members must reside in the CMJRD jurisdiction during their term.

The City participates with Madison County, Deer Creek Township, Jefferson Township, Village of Mount Sterling, Pike Township, and the Village of West Jefferson in the Madison County Future Community Improvement Corporation (MCFCIC), a jointly governed organization. The Board consists of seven members which are appointed by each participating government. The MCFCIC serves as the principal regional economic development agency for the county and its communities.

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

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The Statement of Net Position presents the condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limitations. 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 functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

(b) Fund Accounting

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

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

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The following are the City's major governmental fund types:

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

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

Proprietary Fund Type - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. The following is the City's proprietary fund type:

Enterprise Funds – Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The Water, Sewer, and Sanitation Funds are the City's major enterprise funds

Water Fund - The Water Fund accounts for the provision of water service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Sewer Fund - The Sewer Fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Sanitation Fund – The Sanitation Fund accounts for the provision of sanitation services to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund 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. 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 money received and held until the distribution requirement to others is met upon final plan approval.

(c) Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities 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.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources are generally included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which 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 government-wide financial statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Fund Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and 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 fund activities.

(d) Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. 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 the modified basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of unavailable revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes or payments are levied (See Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal 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.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until then. The City does not have any items that qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2012, but which were levied to finance year 2013 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as unavailable revenue on the Statement of Net Position. Income taxes, grants and entitlements, and other revenues not received within the available period and delinquent property taxes due at December 31, 2012, are recorded as unavailable revenue in the governmental funds and as revenue on the Statement of Activities.

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

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

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

(e) Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices, with the exception of nonparticipating negotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements, which are reported at cost.

During 2012, investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit and STAROhio.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer’s Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio’s share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2012.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund amounted to \$3,638, which includes \$2,498 assigned from other City funds.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City’s central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented as “cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts” since they are not required to be deposited into the City treasury.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as investments.

(f) 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. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the payment and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

(g) Materials and Supplies Inventory

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

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

(h) Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Customer deposits have been restricted in the enterprise funds because the deposit remains the property of the customer. The restricted asset account is balanced by a customer deposit payable liability account.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Capital Assets

General capital assets are capital assets which are associated and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by proprietary funds are reported in both the business-type activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and are updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary fund capital assets is also capitalized.

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

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
Land Improvements	5-30 Years	15-20 Years
Buildings	20-40 Years	20-40 Years
Equipment and Machinery	5-20 Years	5-20 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	5-15 Years	N/A
Vehicles	5-8 Years	8 Years
Infrastructure	15-50 Years	N/A
Water and Sewer Lines	N/A	40-50 Years

The City's infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems and includes infrastructure acquired prior to December 31, 1980.

(j) Capitalization of Interest

Interest costs incurred that relate to the acquisition or construction of property and equipment acquired with debt proceeds of the business type activities is capitalized. The amount of interest to be capitalized is the amount of interest incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project. The City had no capitalized interest during 2012.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as “Due to/from Other Funds.” Those amounts not expected to be repaid within one year are classified as “Advances to/from Other Funds”. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental columns of the Statement of Net Position except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

(l) Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees’ rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future (employees with ten or more years of service). 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.

(m) Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(n) Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net 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 City applies restricted resources first, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

(o) Fund Balance

GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting* became effective for years beginning after June 15, 2010. The objective of this Statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. This Statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

In accordance with this guidance, the City classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The City may use the following categories:

Nonspendable - resources that are not in a spendable form (inventory, prepaids, and advances) or have legal or contractual requirements to maintain the balance intact.

Restricted - resources that have external purpose restraints imposed on them by providers, such as creditors, grantors, or other regulators.

Committed - resources that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action (resolution) of the City's highest level of decision-making authority (City Council).

Assigned - resources that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. This includes the residual balance of all governmental funds other than the General Fund that were not classified elsewhere above.

Unassigned - residual fund balance within the General Fund not classified elsewhere above and all other governmental fund balances which have a negative fund balance.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available. The City considers committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances, respectively, to be spent when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

(p) Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water, sewer and sanitation services.

Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating.

(q) Interfund Activity

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

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

(r) Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no extraordinary or special items during the year.

(s) Estimates

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

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(t) Budgetary Data

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Council may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. The legal level of control has been established by Council at the object level. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the City Auditor. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time the final appropriations were passed by Council.

The appropriations resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by Council during the year.

NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the General Fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditure/expenses (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

4. Due to the implementation of GASB 54, some funds were reclassified to the General Fund. These funds are not required to be included in the General Fund Budgetary Statement. Therefore, the activity from these funds is excluded with an adjustment for their change in fund balance.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	\$ (121,062)
Building and Zoning Fund Change	(27,705)
Taxation Fund Change	24,740
Revenue Accruals	(85,444)
Expenditure Accruals	25,544
Encumbrances	(97,568)
Budget Basis	<u>\$ (281,495)</u>

NOTE 4 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES/ACCOUNTABILITY

(a) Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2012, the City has implemented the following:

GASB Statement No. 57 “OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans” addresses the provisions related to the frequency and timing of measurements for actuarial valuations first used to report funded status information in OPEB plan financial statements. The implementation of this statement did not have a significant effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 62 “Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements” incorporates certain accounting and financial reporting guidance issued on or before November 30, 1989, into the GASB’s authoritative literature that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The implementation of this statement did not have a significant effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 63 “Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position” 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 this statement did not have a significant effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 64 “Derivative Instruments: Application of Hedge Accounting Termination Provisions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 53” clarifies whether an effective hedging relationship continues after the replacement of a swap counterparty or a swap counterparty’s credit support provider. This Statement sets forth criteria that establish when the effective hedging relationship continues and hedge accounting should continue to be applied. The implementation of this statement did not have a significant effect on the financial statements of the City.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

GASB Statement No. 65 “Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities” clarifies the appropriate use of the financial statement elements deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. The implementation of this statement did not have a significant effect on the financial statements of the City.

(b) Deficit Fund Balance

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

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
Police Pension	\$ (16,458)
Fire Pension	(3,586)

The deficits in those funds resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The General Fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and will provide operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those 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 bills, bonds, notes, 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 obligation or security 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;

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
6. The State Treasurer’s investment pool (STAR Ohio).
7. Certain bankers acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days from the purchase date in any 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 noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

According to State law, public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by FDIC, or may pledge a pool of government securities valued at least 105 percent of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within 5 years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. State law does not require security for public deposits and investments to be maintained in the City’s name. During 2012, the City and public depositories complied with the provisions of these statutes.

Deposits - 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 percent 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 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.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

According to the City’s investment policy all funds received by a depository in excess of FDIC coverage shall be collateralized subject to Ohio Revised Code 135.37.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City’s deposits was \$7,336,093. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, “Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures”, as of December 31, 2012, \$3,531,181 of the City’s bank balance of \$7,453,111 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Investments - As of December 31, 2012, the City had the following investment and maturity:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in Years) Less than 1
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$ 490,000	\$ 490,000
STAR Ohio	400,000	400,000
	\$ 890,000	\$ 890,000

Interest Rate Risk- Interest rate risk is the risk that an interest rate change could adversely affect an investment’s fair value. According to the City’s investment policy, no unmatched investment will have a maturity date of more than five years from the settlement date.

Credit Risk- The City’s investment in STAROhio has a credit rating of AAAM. The City does not have a formal investment policy regarding exposure to credit risk for investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk- Concentration of credit risk is the risk of inability to recover the value of deposits, investments, or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party caused by lack of diversification. The City does not have a formal investment policy regarding concentration of credit risk.

Five percent or more of the City’s investments are in the following:

Investment Type	Percent of Total
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	55.06%
STAR Ohio	44.94%
	100.00%

NOTE 6 – NOTES RECEIVABLE

In January 2003, the City loaned \$15,000 to Old Londontown Ltd, an Ohio Limited Liability Company formed to purchase, rehabilitate, hold, rent, or lease historic real estate for historic preservation. Proceeds from the note will be used to revitalize buildings in the City of London downtown area. The note’s interest rate is 4.25 percent. The note is secured by a mortgage held by the City against the property at 105 South Main Street, London, Ohio. The balance on the note at December 31, 2012 is \$12,327. The Ohio Limited Liability Company has not paid on this note since 2007. The City is working with the company for repayment and has not written this loan off as bad debt.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 7 – PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2012 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2011 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2012 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) are for 2011 taxes.

The 2012 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2012, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2012, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2012 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2013.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2012 public utility property taxes which became a lien on December 31, 2011, are levied after October 1, 2012, and are collected in 2013 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2012, was \$5.75 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:

	Assesed Valuation
Real Property	\$ 166,617,800
Public Utility Property	5,072,670
Total	\$ 171,690,470

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 earlier or later payment dates to be established.

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

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 8 – INCOME TAXES

The City levies a municipal income tax of 1.0 percent on gross salaries, wages and other personal service compensation earned by residents of the City and on the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City. In addition, residents of the City are required to pay income tax on income earned outside the City.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

Additional increases in the income tax rate require voter approval. The City has established its own income tax division to administer and collect taxes for the City.

NOTE 9 – RECEIVABLES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

(a) Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2012 consisted of taxes, accounts (billed and unbilled user charged services), special assessments, notes, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues. Taxes, accounts, special assessments, notes and intergovernmental receivables are deemed collectible in full. A summary of the principal items of taxes receivables reported on the Statement of Net Position follows:

<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Property taxes	\$ 1,047,204
Income taxes	1,089,863
Payment in lieu of taxes	335,167
Total	<u>\$ 2,472,234</u>

(b) Deferred Inflows of Resources

Unavailable revenue at December 31, 2012 consisted of property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, and special assessments for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2012, which were levied to finance year 2013 operations.

A summary of the items of unavailable revenue reported on the Statement of Net Position follows:

<u>Unavailable Revenue</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Property taxes	\$ 992,725
Payment in lieu of taxes	335,167
Special assessments	40,000
Total	<u>\$ 1,367,892</u>

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 10 – CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in governmental capital assets during 2012 follows:

Governmental Activities

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable Capital Assets				
Land	\$ 808,996	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 808,996
Construction in Progress	2,966,411	32,807	(2,881,350)	117,868
Total Nondepreciable Assets	3,775,407	32,807	(2,881,350)	926,864
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land Improvements	640,432	-	-	640,432
Buildings	2,346,112	-	-	2,346,112
Machinery and Equipment	1,056,237	5,985	-	1,062,222
Vehicles	1,995,901	34,525	-	2,030,426
Infrastructure	17,283,602	2,848,124	-	20,131,726
Total Depreciable Assets	23,322,284	2,888,634	-	26,210,918
Less accumulated depreciation				
Land Improvements	(374,059)	(24,655)	-	(398,714)
Buildings	(603,845)	(72,392)	-	(676,237)
Machinery and Equipment	(761,626)	(63,207)	-	(824,833)
Vehicles	(1,690,635)	(106,348)	-	(1,796,983)
Infrastructure	(6,807,705)	(717,273)	-	(7,524,978)
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,237,870)	(983,875)	-	(11,221,745)
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net of accumulated depreciation	13,084,414	1,904,759	-	14,989,173
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$ 16,859,821	\$ 1,937,566	\$ (2,881,350)	\$ 15,916,037

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 73,162
Security of Persons and Property	86,892
Transportation	42,806
Leisure Activities	781,015
Total depreciation expense	\$ 983,875

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 10 – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Business-Type Activities

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable Capital Assets				
Land	\$ 275,926	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 275,926
Construction in Progress	122,434	-	(122,434)	-
Total Nondepreciable Assets	<u>398,360</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(122,434)</u>	<u>275,926</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land Improvements	17,639	-	-	17,639
Buildings	4,916,178	-	-	4,916,178
Improvements Other Than Buildings	20,038,405	-	-	20,038,405
Machinery and Equipment	4,293,189	-	-	4,293,189
Vehicles	1,038,865	15,665	(5,500)	1,049,030
Water and Sewer Lines	18,302,520	-	-	18,302,520
Total Depreciable Assets	<u>48,606,796</u>	<u>15,665</u>	<u>(5,500)</u>	<u>48,616,961</u>
Less accumulated depreciation				
Land Improvements	(14,215)	(882)	-	(15,097)
Buildings	(915,391)	(153,276)	-	(1,068,667)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(4,382,531)	(809,772)	-	(5,192,303)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,143,911)	(433,950)	-	(2,577,861)
Vehicles	(777,422)	(92,870)	3,850	(866,442)
Water and Sewer Lines	(4,800,280)	(364,460)	-	(5,164,740)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(13,033,750)</u>	<u>(1,855,210)</u>	<u>3,850</u>	<u>(14,885,110)</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net of accumulated depreciation	<u>35,573,046</u>	<u>(1,839,545)</u>	<u>(1,650)</u>	<u>33,731,851</u>
Total Business-Type Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 35,971,406</u>	<u>\$ (1,839,545)</u>	<u>\$ (124,084)</u>	<u>\$ 34,007,777</u>

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 11 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2012, the City was insured through Wichert Insurance. During 2012, the City had the following types of insurance:

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Limit</u>
Real Property Legal Liability	\$ 60,152,055
Equipment	10,000,000
Flood and Earthquake	1,000,000
General Liability (per occurrence)	1,000,000
Automobile Liability	1,000,000
Umbrella (per occurrence)	5,000,000

There has been no reduction in coverage from the prior year. Settled claims did not exceed coverage in any of the last three years.

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs to provide coverage to employees for job related injuries.

NOTE 12 – PENSION BENEFITS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 12 – PENSION BENEFITS (Continued)

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional Plan and Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2012, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). Separate divisions for law enforcement and public safety exist only within the Traditional Plan. The 2012 member contribution rate for City employees was 10.00 percent of covered payroll. The 2012 employer contribution rate for the City was 14.00 percent of covered payroll. The City's required contributions to OPERS for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$320,458, \$332,896, and \$310,742 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010; 88.8 percent has been contributed for 2012, with the remainder being reported as a fund liability.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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 by Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10.00 percent of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent and 24 percent respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$347,870, \$339,827, and \$324,742, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010; 72.1 percent has been contributed for 2012, with the remainder being reported as a fund liability.

NOTE 13 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Public Employees Retirement System

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

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 13 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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.

In order to qualify for post-retirement health care coverage, age and service retirees must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the Retirement System is considered an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits.

OPERS' Post Employment Health Care plan was established under, and is administrated in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of post employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 4.0% during calendar year 2012. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 6.05% during calendar year 2012. Effective January 1, 2013, the portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare was lowered to 1 percent for both plans, as recommended by the OPERS Actuary. The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care benefits provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions to OPERS for post-employment benefits for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$91,555, \$95,108, and \$113,204, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. 88.8 percent has been contributed for 2012, with the remainder being reported as a fund liability.

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

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 13 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description - The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multi-employer defined postemployment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provide healthcare benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

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 are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code.

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 percent and 24.00 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.50 percent of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.00 percent 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 for health care benefits under an IRS Code Section 115 trust and one for Medicare Part B reimbursements administrated as an Internal Revenue Code 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 to 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 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$347,870, \$339,827, and \$324,742, respectively, of which \$110,024, \$106,867, and \$102,108, respectively, was allocated to the healthcare plan. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. 72.1 percent has been contributed for police and firefighters for 2012, with the remainder being reported as a fund liability.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 14 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn vacation time based on length of service. Employees earning two weeks or more of vacation annually must take vacation in a forty hour increment at least once per calendar year. Employees who earn four weeks or more of vacation annually must take vacation leave in forty hour increments at least twice in each calendar year. No more than the amount of vacation accrued in the previous thirty-six month period can be carried forward into the next calendar year without written consent of the Mayor. Without this approval, any excess is eliminated from the employee's leave balance. In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation up to a maximum of the three year accrual.

All employees earn sick leave at the rate of 4.6 hours for each eighty hours in active pay status.

It is the policy of the City that an employee with at least ten years of service who retires from the City is entitled to receive payment on the basis of one day's pay for each four days of accrued sick leave not to exceed 120 days. The policy varies for employees covered by collective bargaining agreements. Sick leave is recorded as a long-term obligation, unless there is an indication that the obligation will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources within one year (e.g. announced retirement date).

As of December 31, 2012, the accrued liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$478,699.

NOTE 15 – CAPITALIZED LEASES – LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In 2007, the City entered into a capitalized lease for the acquisition of a packer truck. The lease met the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases," which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee.

The asset acquired by the lease has been capitalized in the business-type activities in the amount of \$112,708, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability was recorded and is reduced for each required principal payment. During 2012, the City made the final principal payment, eliminating the liability.

The asset has a present value of \$35,222 with accumulated depreciation of \$77,486 as of December 31, 2012.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 16 – LONG TERM LIABILITIES

	Interest Rate	Original Issue Amount	Date of Maturity
Governmental Activities:			
N. End Sewer Project Special Assessment Bonds- 1993	5.25%	\$ 127,000	December 1, 2013
East High Street OPWC Loan- 1993	0.00%	267,660	July 1, 2014
Various Purpose Bonds- 2006	4.95%	303,800	December 1, 2016
Garfield Ave. Rehab Phase I- OPWC 2006	0.00%	273,756	January 1, 2026
Garfield Ave. Rehab Phase II- OPWC 2006	0.00%	543,450	January 2, 2027
Sewer Improvements OWDA Loan- 2005	1.00%	1,692,756	January 1, 2025
Street Sweeper Bonds- 2011	2.50%	139,000	June 1, 2014
Keny Blvd Improvement Bonds- 2011	1.20-4.75%	2,890,000	December 1, 2030
Business-Type Activities:			
Sewer Improvements OWDA Loan- 1988	7.65%	5,157,855	January 1, 2013
Sewer Improvements OWDA Loan- 1988	7.86%	600,831	January 1, 2013
Water Improvements OWDA Loan- 2001	4.14%	1,610,687	July 1, 2021
Sewer Improvements OWDA Loan- 2006	0.80%	33,218,664	January 1, 2029
Water Planning OWDA Loans- 2009	2.00%	121,749	July 1, 2014

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities of the governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2012:

Governmental Activities	Beginning			Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
Special Assessment Bonds	\$ 14,000	\$ -	\$ (7,000)	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
OPWC Loan- 1993	40,149	-	(13,383)	26,766	13,383
OPWC Loan- 2006 Phase I	191,629	-	(13,688)	177,941	13,688
OPWC Loan- 2006 Phase II	434,762	-	(27,172)	407,590	27,172
OWDA Sewer Improvements 2005	1,179,195	-	(82,007)	1,097,188	82,829
General Obligation Bonds:					
Various Purpose	170,200	-	(30,900)	139,300	32,300
Street Sweeper Bonds	139,000	-	(45,000)	94,000	47,000
Keny Blvd Improvement Bonds	2,870,000	-	(100,000)	2,770,000	100,000
Total Governmental Debt	5,038,935	-	(319,150)	4,719,785	323,372
Compensated Absences	319,359	127,869	(128,495)	318,733	113,903
Police & Fire Pension Payable	58,399		(1,492)	56,907	1,547
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 5,416,693	\$ 127,869	\$ (449,137)	\$ 5,095,425	\$ 438,822

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans and the Pool Improvement Bonds will be paid from the Capital Improvement Fund. The special assessment bonds will be paid from the proceeds of special assessments levied against benefited property owners.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 16 – LONG TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities of the business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2012:

<i>Business-Type Activities</i>	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
OWDA Loans:					
Sewer Improvements 1988	\$ 435,539	\$ -	\$ (435,539)	\$ -	\$ -
Sewer Improvements 1988	51,561	-	(51,561)	-	-
Water Improvements 2001	928,511	-	(81,606)	846,905	85,019
Sewer Improvements 2006	28,127,783	-	(1,492,660)	26,635,123	1,566,877
Water Planning 2009	62,386	-	(24,583)	37,803	25,078
Total OWDA Loans	<u>29,605,780</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,085,949)</u>	<u>27,519,831</u>	<u>1,676,974</u>
Capital Lease	20,863		(20,863)	-	-
Compensated Absences	140,037	70,532	(50,603)	159,966	38,786
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 29,766,680</u>	<u>\$ 70,532</u>	<u>\$ (2,157,415)</u>	<u>\$ 27,679,797</u>	<u>\$ 1,715,760</u>

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans will be paid from charges for services revenue in the Water and Sewer Funds and payments in lieu of taxes in the TIF Fund. Compensated absences reported in the “compensated absences payable” account and pension contributions reported in the “intergovernmental payable” account will both be paid from general operating revenues of the fund from which the employees’ salaries are paid. Capital leases are paid from operating revenue of the Sanitation Fund. The police and fire pension liability will be paid from taxes revenue of the Police and Fire Pension Fund. North End Sewer Project Special Assessment bonds will be paid from special assessments from the North End Sewer Debt Service Fund. The City’s remaining governmental debt will be paid from general obligation resources from the City’s debt service funds.

In 2004, the City was awarded a loan from the OWDA in the amount of \$253,118. The proceeds of this loan were used for upgrade planning for the waste water treatment plant. During 2005, this loan was rolled into a new loan from the OWDA with a new loan total of \$1,553,591. In 2006, this design loan was rolled into a loan for the waste water treatment plant expansion and Oak Run Interceptor Project in the amount of \$33,218,664. The City drew down a total of \$32,779,024 of this loan amount. The remaining amount will not be drawn.

In 2009, the City was awarded a loan from the OWDA in the amount of \$121,749 for the purpose of upgrading the City’s drinking water system. As of December 31, 2012, the City had drawn down the entire amount.

On May 21, 2010, the City issued a bond anticipation note for \$2,800,000 with an interest rate of 1.08 percent. Then on February 24, 2011, the City issued Series 2011 general obligation bonds totaling \$2,890,000 to pay off the bond anticipation notes. The general obligation term bonds have fixed interest rates ranging from 1.2% to 4.75% and have a final maturity of December 1, 2030.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 16 – LONG TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

The North End Sewer Project Special Assessment Bonds are payable from derived special assessments from the North End Sewer Debt Service Fund. These bonds additionally have City commitment to the extent sufficient resources are not payable from special assessments.

Pledged Revenues

In connection with the OWDA loans previously discussed, the City has pledged future customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay this debt, with the exception of the 2005 OWDA Sewer Improvements loan which has pledged payments in lieu of taxes. Pledged revenues of a given year may also include specified portions of cash balances carried over from the prior year. The OWDA loans are payable, through their final maturities, from net revenues applicable to the respective Water, Sewer, and TIF (Tax Incremental Financing) Funds. The OWDA loans include provisions giving the City the option of making payments from the City's general revenue, but are not general obligation liabilities of the City. The interest and principal remaining to be paid on these OWDA loans is \$29,481,478. Total customer revenues were \$1,405,485 and \$2,857,137 for the Water and Sewer Funds with payments in lieu of tax revenue for the TIF Fund of \$433,327.

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Liability

The City pays installments on the accrued liability incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police personnel in 1967. The outstanding liability at December 31, 2012, is \$56,907 with the principal payable semi-annually from the Police Pension and Fire Pension Special Revenue Funds. The liability will be fully retired in May 2035.

The annual requirements to retire the governmental activities long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

	Business Type-Activities					
	Governmental Activities		Water		Sewer	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2013	323,372	131,959	110,097	34,822	1,566,877	209,953
2014	318,902	125,936	101,301	30,762	1,579,435	197,393
2015	265,958	120,190	92,281	26,930	1,592,098	184,732
2016	268,605	114,693	96,140	23,070	1,604,860	171,971
2017	237,061	109,098	100,162	19,388	1,617,725	159,105
2018-2022	1,298,450	468,576	384,727	32,508	8,285,232	598,924
2023-2027	1,287,437	304,744	-	-	8,622,670	261,484
2028-2030	720,000	68,810	-	-	1,766,226	10,605
Total	4,719,785	1,444,006	884,708	167,480	26,635,123	1,794,167

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 17 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS AND BALANCES

Interfund transfers during the fiscal year were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General	\$ -	\$ 582,447
Other Governmental	582,447	-
	<u>\$ 582,447</u>	<u>\$ 582,447</u>

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them. Transfers from the General Fund are to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorization; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects and provide additional resources for current operations or debt service.

Interfund balances at December 31, 2012 consisted of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>New Advances</u>	<u>Advance Repayments</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital Improvement	\$ 40,000	\$ -		\$ 40,000
Sewer	(40,000)	-		(40,000)

The advance from the Capital Improvements Fund to the Sewer Fund was made to begin funding a storm water assessment project. When the City begins charging for storm water these monies will be repaid. Advances not expected to be repaid within one year will be recorded as advances to/from other funds. Those expected to be repaid within one year will be recorded as due to/from other funds.

NOTE 18 – CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2012.

B. Litigation

On July 14, 2013, the City was a party to an incident in which a situation at the Waste Water Treatment Plant resulted in a large scale fish kill in Oak Run Creek. It is likely the City will incur some financial penalty as a result of the incident, including but not limited to the replacement of the fish, cleanup expenses and a fine. An estimate of the total incurred liability is not available at the date of this report, but it is likely to exceed \$10,000.

CITY OF LONDON, OHIO
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 19 – FUND RECLASSIFICATION

The Keny Blvd Extension Debt Service Fund did not meet the definition of a major fund during 2012. Therefore, the fund was reclassified as an Other Governmental Fund.

The effect of this reclassification is presented below:

	Keny Blvd Extension Debt Service Fund	Other Governmental Funds
Fund Balances, December 31, 2011	\$ 119,269	\$ 1,830,787
Major Fund Reclassifications:	(119,269)	119,269
Fund Balances, January 1, 2012	\$ -	\$ 1,950,056

NOTE 20 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On May 7, 2013, the City passed a new fire levy. The levy which represents a 1/2 % increase on income tax is effective July 1, 2013.

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Dave Yost • Auditor of State

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

City of London
Madison County
102 South Main Street
London, Ohio 43140

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of London, Madison County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 1, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Yost". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping "D" and "Y".

Dave Yost
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

August 1, 2013



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

CITY OF LONDON, MADISON COUNTY

MADISON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
SEPTEMBER 24, 2013**