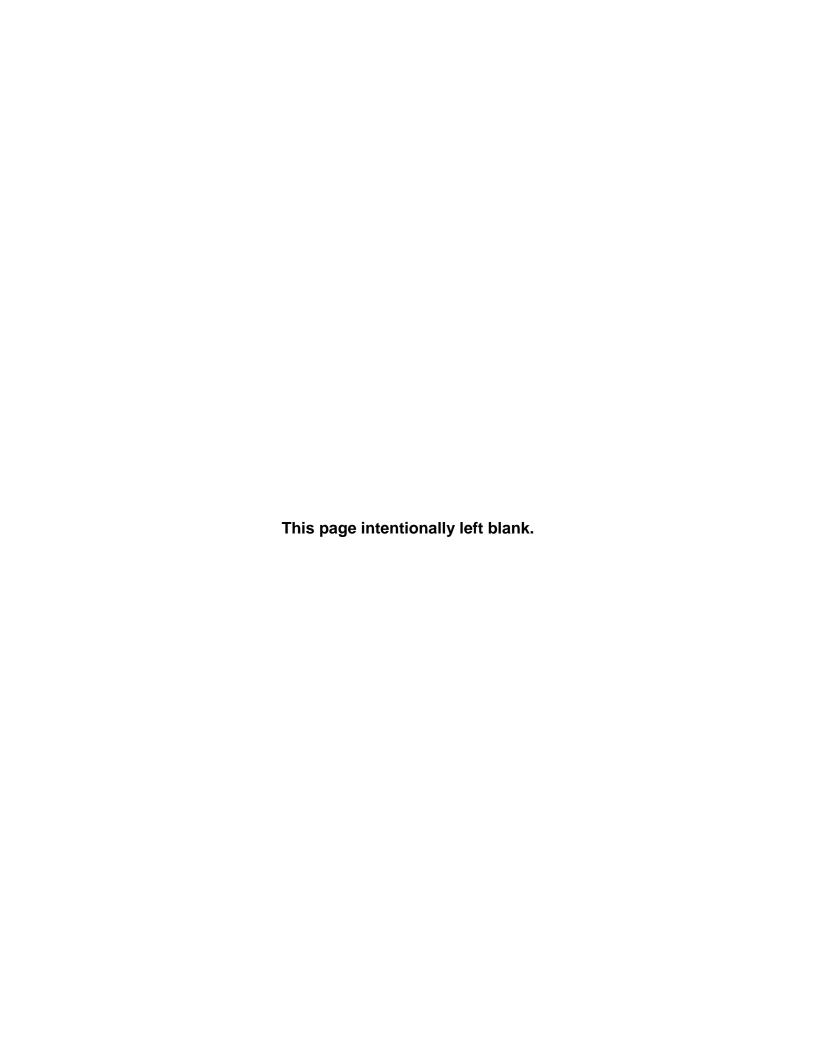




CITY OF BELPRE WASHINGTON COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Belpre Washington County P.O. Box 160 Belpre, Ohio 45714-7592

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 Belpre, Washington County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, 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.

City of Belpre Washington County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

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 major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Belpre, Washington County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Street Funds 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*, as 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 18, 2014, 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 18, 2014

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

The discussion and analysis of the City of Belpre's (the City) financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2013. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2013 are as follows:

In total, assets decreased \$674,577. Governmental activities decreased \$478,537; the business-type activities experienced a decrease of \$196,040.

In total, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources decreased \$877,715. Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of governmental activities decreased \$63,181. Total liabilities of business-type activities decreased \$814,534 from 2012.

In total, net position increased \$203,138. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$415,356, while net position of business-type activities increased \$618,494 from 2012.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

Reporting the City of Belpre as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains information about the funds used by the City to provide services to our citizens, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2013?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and the changes in net positions. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial information such as the condition of City capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into two kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities - Most of the City's services are reported here including police, fire, administration, and all departments with the exception of our sewer and water activities. Effective April 1, 2011, the City began reporting sanitation services in the General Fund.

Business-Type Activities - Sewer and water services have charges based upon the amount of usage. The City charges fees to recoup the cost of the entire operations of our Sewer and Water Treatment Plants as well as all depreciation associated with the facilities.

Reporting the City of Belpre's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The basic governmental fund financial statements begin on page 14. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's major funds. Based upon restrictions on the use of monies, the City has established many funds which account for the multitude of services provided to our residents. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. In the case of the City, our major funds are the General, Street, Sewer, and Water Funds.

Governmental Funds - Most of the City's activities are reported in the governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year end available for spending in the future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future on services provided to our residents. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled as part of the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds - When the City charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. They are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from those funds are not available to support the City's programs. The accounting method used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for the proprietary funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

The City of Belpre as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position looks at the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2013 compared to 2012.

(Table 1) Net Position

	Governmental	Governmental	Business Type	Business Type		
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	Total	Total
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 3,459,896	\$ 3,194,622	\$ 1,447,404	\$ 1,373,978	\$ 4,907,300	\$ 4,568,600
Capital Assets, Net	11,654,049	12,397,860	13,111,970	13,381,436	24,766,019	25,779,296
Total Assets	15,113,945	15,592,482	14,559,374	14,755,414	29,673,319	30,347,896
Liabilities						
Current and						
Other Liabilities	192,474	169,037	221,862	206,767	414,336	375,804
Long-term Liabilities:	172,474	100,037	221,002	200,707	414,550	373,004
Due Within One Year	169,103	162,508	1,010,193	831,942	1,179,296	994,450
Due in More	107,103	102,300	1,010,175	031,712	1,177,270	<i>>></i> 1, 130
Than One Year	508,953	674,404	2,480,645	3,488,525	2,989,598	4,162,929
Total Liabilities	870,530	1,005,949	3,712,700	4,527,234	4,583,230	5,533,183
Deferred inflows of resour	rces					
Property Taxes Levied for						
The Next Fiscal Year	309,700	237,462	-	-	309,700	237,462
Total Deferred Inflows						
Of Resources	309,700	237,462			309,700	237,462
Total Liabilities and Deferi	red					
Inflows of Resources	1,180,230	1,243,411	3,712,700	4,527,234	4,892,930	5,770,645
Net Position						
Net Investment in						
Capital Assets	11,026,921	11,608,736	9,634,127	9,071,651	20,661,048	20,680,387
Restricted:	11,020,721	11,000,730	7,034,127	7,071,031	20,001,048	20,000,307
Transportation	370,084	_	_	_	370,084	_
Capital Projects	13,190	18,466	_	_	13,190	18,466
Unclaimed Monies	21,397	10,400	_	_	21,397	10,400
Other Purposes	89,161	376,746	135,426	129,852	224,587	506,598
Unrestricted	2,412,962	2,345,123	1,077,121	1,026,677	3,490,083	3,371,800
Total Net Position	\$ 13,933,715	\$ 14,349,071	\$ 10,846,674	\$ 10,228,180	\$ 24,780,389	\$ 24,577,251
	÷ 10,700,110	÷ 1.,0.,,0/1	- 10,0.0,071	÷ 10,220,100	÷ 2.,700,507	÷ 2.,e.,,201

Total governmental assets decreased \$478,537. The largest decrease was capital assets. Capital assets decreased \$743,811 as a result of depreciation expense exceeding current year additions.

Total governmental liabilities and deferred inflows of resources decreased \$63,181. Long-term liabilities decreased \$158,856 with a capital lease payment of \$132,788, a reduction of \$513 in the police pension payable, and an increase in compensated absences of \$3,653.

For business-type activities, total assets decreased \$196,040. While equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents increased \$84,837, accounts receivable decreased \$19,076 and capital assets decreased by \$269,466. Total liabilities decreased \$814,534. The most significant decrease was in long-term liabilities, decreasing \$829,629 with a capital lease payment of \$738,525 and other debt payments of \$93,417.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the year ended December 31, 2013, and comparisons to 2012.

(Table 2) Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2013	Business- Type Activities 2013	Total 2013	Governmental Activities 2012	Business- Type Activities 2012	Total 2012
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 1,298,314	\$ 2,486,424	\$ 3,784,738	\$ 1,285,546	\$ 2,526,801	\$ 3,812,347
Operating Grants,		-				
Contributions and Interest	426,715	-	426,715	429,496	-	429,496
Total Program Revenues	1,725,029	2,486,424	4,211,453	1,715,042	2,526,801	4,241,843
General Revenues						
Property Taxes	141,429	-	141,429	285,816	_	285,816
Income Tax	1,784,861	-	1,784,861	1,374,112	_	1,374,112
Franchise Tax	122,487	-	122,487	119,449	-	119,449
Grants and Entitlements	322,627	-	322,627	581,022	-	581,022
Interest	25,450	48	25,498	22,658	-	22,658
Donations	8,712	-	8,712	8,390	-	8,390
Other	25,417	150	25,567	58,840	8,248	67,088
Total General Revenues	2,430,983	198	2,431,181	2,450,287	8,248	2,458,535
Total Revenues	4,156,012	2,486,622	6,642,634	4,165,329	2,535,049	6,700,378
Program Expenses						
General Government	635,980	-	635,980	581,504	-	581,504
Security of Persons and Property:						
Police	1,238,158	-	1,238,158	1,208,638	-	1,208,638
Fire	259,760	-	259,760	243,331	-	243,331
Public Health and Welfare	717,987	-	717,987	695,750	-	695,750
Transportation	1,385,032	-	1,385,032	1,148,914	-	1,148,914
Leisure Time Activities:						
Senior Center	80,991	-	80,991	144,988	-	144,988
Parks	129,132	-	129,132	132,575	-	132,575
Pool	94,190	-	94,190	108,106	-	108,106
Interest and Fiscal Charges	30,138	-	30,138	34,356	-	34,356
Sewer	-	1,172,102	1,172,102	-	1,210,964	1,210,964
Water		696,026	696,026		654,036	654,036
Total Program Expenses	4,571,368	1,868,128	6,439,496	4,298,162	1,865,000	6,163,162
Increase (Decrease)						
in Net Position	(415,356)	618,494	203,138	(132,833)	670,049	537,216
Net Position Beginning of Year	14,349,071	10,228,180	24,577,251	14,481,904	9,558,131	24,040,035
Net Position End of Year	\$ 13,933,715	\$ 10,846,674	\$ 24,780,389	\$ 14,349,071	\$ 10,228,180	\$ 24,577,251

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Activities

Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities, with the City income tax being the biggest contributor. The income tax rate is 1.0 percent. General revenues from grants and entitlements, such as local government funds, are also a large revenue generator. The City monitors both of these revenue sources very closely for fluctuations because the income tax and intergovernmental revenue represent 51 percent of all revenues in the governmental activities.

Income tax collections experienced an increase of \$410,749. The City began using the Regional Income Tax (RITA) for its income tax collection effective January 1, 2012 (see Note 17.C for detail).

The City has worked very hard on increasing our income tax base by being proactive with new businesses and is continuing to strive to provide better service to the taxpayers at the lowest possible cost. The ability of the City to continue to provide quality services without income tax increases rests on City Management's ability to keep costs in line. The level of services provided have put a strain on the City's finances since no increase has occurred in the income tax rates since the enactment of the income tax levy in 1976.

Security of persons and property is a major activity of the City, generating 32.77% of the governmental expenses. During 2013, expenses for police and fire operations amounted to \$1,238,158 and \$259,760, respectively. These activities are, for the most part, funded by the municipal income tax. The City attempts to supplement the activities of the police department with grants to enable the police department to widen the scope of its activities. The Belpre Volunteer Firefighters, Inc., an entity separate and distinct from the City, has worked hand in hand with the City to help reduce costs to the taxpayer by providing much of the equipment used by the fire department.

Transportation activities of the City accounted for 30.30% of the governmental expenses. The expenses were related to street maintenance, paving, and patching as well as street lighting.

Business-Type Activities

The City's business-type activities provide water and sewer services. Effective April 1, 2011, the City began reporting the revenues and expenses associated with sanitation services in the General Fund. The City, itself, does not provide trash pickup, but contracts this service from an outside vendor. The City provides the billing service for trash pickup on the existing utility bills and receives a commission from the vendor for providing this service for them. In July 2010, contracts were signed, commercial billing was audited, and correct rates were put into place. During 2013, program expenses for all water and sewer operations were exceeded by revenues by \$618,296.

The City's water and sewer departments continued to operate with low rates. In April 2012, the minimum water rate increased to \$9.78 from \$9.39 for the first 3,000 gallons of water consumed and the sewer rate increased to \$19.16 from \$18.42. The administration and city council are proud to be able to keep rates below the neighboring water associations and provide a quality product.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

The City's Funds

The City's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$3,945,401 and expenditures of \$3,983,929. Revenues decreased \$239,630 and expenditures increased \$83,687 from 2012 levels.

The fund balance of the General Fund decreased \$135,730. Revenues decreased \$229,333 from 2012 levels mainly due to a decrease in intergovernmental revenues of \$249,774. Expenditures increased \$98,067 from 2012 levels mainly in public health and welfare expenditures, which increased \$21,958 and capital outlay expenditures, which increased \$91,174.

The Street Fund did not experience any significant changes from the previous year. The fund balance increased \$52,808. The increase in fund balance was mainly due to a transfer in from the General Fund in 2013.

During 2013, the Sewer Fund had operating revenues of \$1,498,284 (\$1,532,060 in 2012) and operating expenses of \$1,088,394 (\$1,064,201 in 2012). The Water Fund had operating revenues of \$988,290 (\$1,002,989 in 2012) and operating expenses of \$618,907 (\$558,057 in 2012).

General Fund Budgeting 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. From time to time during the year, the fund's budget may be amended as needs or conditions change.

During the course of 2013, the City's Estimated Revenues did not change. Appropriations were increased \$108,190. Recommendations for any budget changes come from the City Auditor to the Finance Committee of Council for review before going to Council for Ordinance enactment on the change. The allocation of appropriations among objects, except personal services, within a fund may be modified during the year by the City Auditor without an ordinance of Council. With the General Fund supporting many of our major activities such as our police and fire departments, as well as most legislative and executive activities, the General Fund is monitored closely looking for possible revenue shortfalls or over spending by individual departments.

The City's ending unencumbered cash balance in the General Fund was \$1,492,794, \$745,979 above the final budgeted amount. The City received \$529,018 more in revenues than anticipated partly explained by an increase in income taxes. The City also cut actual expenditures by \$216,911, reducing amounts in nearly all appropriated programs.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

(Table 3) Capital Assets at December 31, 2013

	Government	ernmental Activities Busines		pe Activities	To	otal
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Land	\$ 2,725,175	\$ 2,725,175	\$ 242,194	\$ 242,194	\$ 2,967,369	\$ 2,967,369
Buildings and						
Improvements	2,656,926	2,732,717	470,066	485,695	3,126,992	3,218,412
Machinery and						
Equipment	432,622	313,117	279,775	266,199	712,397	579,316
Vehicles	480,040	555,930	23,967	34,137	504,007	590,067
Infrastructure:						
City Streets	5,144,372	5,841,931	-	-	5,144,372	5,841,931
Street Signals	214,914	228,990	-	-	214,914	228,990
Sewer System	-	-	6,217,317	6,358,273	6,217,317	6,358,273
Water System			5,878,651	5,994,938	5,878,651	5,994,938
Totals	\$ 11,654,049	\$ 12,397,860	\$ 13,111,970	\$ 13,381,436	\$ 24,766,019	\$ 25,779,296

The assets of the City are reported at historical cost, net of depreciation. The City's major outlays included improvements of \$12,490 for the senior center, \$29,057 for the parks, \$144,575 for street equipment and \$57,058 in vehicles for police. For additional information on capital assets, see Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

(Table 4)
Outstanding Debt at December 31, 2013

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities			Total						
		2013	2013 2012		2013		2012		2013			2012
Issue II Water Well Loan	\$	-	\$	-	\$	37,965	\$	42,024	\$	37,965	\$	42,024
Ambulance Promissory Note		77,363		106,571		-		-		77,363		106,571
Water Tank Loan		-		-		200,994		256,085		200,994		256,085
Water Lines Loan		-		-		62,384		86,571		62,384		86,571
Issue II Sewer Treatment Plant Loan		-		-		118,880		128,960		118,880		128,960
Capital Leases		549,765		682,553	3	3,057,620	3	3,796,145	3	3,607,385		4,478,698
Police Pension Liability		18,236		18,749						18,236		18,749
Totals	\$	645,364	\$	807,873	\$ 3	3,477,843	\$ 4	,309,785	\$ 4	1,123,207	\$	5,117,658

The City had no bond issues outstanding but had a pension liability, various loans payable, and a capital lease payable at December 31, 2013, totaling \$4,123,207, of which \$1,010,193 is due within one year. The City has two Ohio Public Works Issue II loans outstanding, one for a water well replacement and one for sewer treatment plant improvements. The City also has two long-term loans outstanding for a water tank and water line as well as a promissory note for an ambulance.

For additional information on debt, see Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (UNAUDITED)

Current Financial Related Activities

In the fall of 2011, Marietta Memorial Health System broke ground on a medical facility in the Farson Street area. They opened the first facility in 2012 and broke ground on another two buildings in 2013. One will include an emergency room. This new facility has brought new jobs, increasing the tax base for the City and customer traffic for current and new businesses. The Farson Street roadway was widened in 2013 to relieve the increased amount of car traffic.

The City is committed to improving the safety of our City by beginning the task of replacing fire hydrants that have been in place for over 50 years. Four hydrants are scheduled for replacement each year beginning in 2011.

Two national retail chains opted for Belpre as the site for new locations in the Mid-Ohio Valley since 2013. City administration is aggressively working with realtors to move businesses into our available locations.

Contacting the City Auditor's Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with an 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 Leslie Pittenger, Belpre City Auditor, 715 Park Drive, Belpre, Ohio 45714, 740-423-7592.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,923,223	\$ 1,146,641	\$ 3,069,864
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated	5.067		5.067
accounts	5,967	50,000	5,967
Investments	-	50,000	50,000
Income taxes	789,812		789,812
Property taxes	339,731	-	339,731
Accounts.	99,269	226,903	326,172
Intergovernmental	257,012	220,703	257,012
Accrued interest	198	7	205
Materials and supplies inventory	20,937	10,459	31,396
Prepayments	23,747	13,394	37,141
Capital assets:	23,747	13,374	37,141
Non-depreciable capital assets, net	2,725,175	242,194	2,967,369
Depreciable capital assets, net	8,928,874	12,869,776	21,798,650
Total capital assets, net	11,654,049	13,111,970	24,766,019
Total capital assets, liet.	11,034,047	13,111,770	24,700,017
Total assets	15,113,945	14,559,374	29,673,319
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	61,893	26,840	88,733
Contracts payable	8,940	-	8,940
Accrued wages and benefits payable	38,958	11,408	50,366
Intergovernmental payable	50,056	15,730	65,786
Accrued interest payable	99	2,170	2,269
Vacation benefits payable	32,528	30,288	62,816
Customer deposits payable	-	135,426	135,426
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	169,103	1,010,193	1,179,296
Due in more than one year	508,953	2,480,645	2,989,598
Total liabilities	870,530	3,712,700	4,583,230
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	309,700	_	309,700
Troperty taxes levied for the flext fiscal year	307,700		307,700
Total deferred inflows of resources	309,700		309,700
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources.	1,180,230	3,712,700	4,892,930
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	11,026,921	9,634,127	20,661,048
Restricted for:	, ,	, , ,	, , ,
Capital projects	13,190	-	13,190
Transportation projects	370,084	-	370,084
Unclaimed monies	21,397	-	21,397
Other purposes	89,161	135,426	224,587
Unrestricted	2,412,962	1,077,121	3,490,083
Total net position	\$ 13,933,715	\$ 10,846,674	\$ 24,780,389

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants	
SUL VIOUS WILL SWIES	Operating Grants and Contributions	
80 \$ 183,069	\$ 21,997	
,	6,734	
· ·	-	
· ·	-	
32 23,414	391,032	
,	-	
· ·	6,952	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	
38 -		
1,298,314	426,715	
02 1,498,134	-	
26 988,290		
2,486,424		
96 \$ 3,784,738	\$ 426,715	
Income taxes levied: Franchise tax Grants and entitleme to specific program Investment earnings Donations Miscellaneous Total general revenues Change in net position Net position at beginn	for general purposes for general purposes	
77 9 0 9 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	1,498,134 988,290 128 2,486,424 General revenues: Property taxes levied Income taxes levied Franchise tax Grants and entitleme to specific program Investment earnings Donations Miscellaneous Total general revenues Change in net position Net position at beginn	

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

overnmental Activities	 Business-type Activities	 Total
\$ (430,914)	\$ -	\$ (430,914)
(1,126,852)	-	(1,126,852)
(88,569)	-	(88,569)
33,737	-	33,737
(970,586)	-	(970,586)
(65,556)	-	(65,556)
(115,600)	-	(115,600)
(51,861)	-	(51,861)
 (30,138)	 	 (30,138)
(2,846,339)		(2,846,339)
_	326,032	326,032
_	292,264	292,264
	 618,296	618,296
 (2,846,339)	 618,296	 (2,228,043)
141,429	_	141,429
1,784,861	-	1,784,861
122,487	-	122,487
322,627	_	322,627
25,450	48	25,498
8,712	-	8,712
 25,417	 150	25,567
2,430,983	 198	 2,431,181
(415,356)	618,494	203,138
 14,349,071	10,228,180	 24,577,251
\$ 13,933,715	\$ 10,846,674	\$ 24,780,389

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2013

	 General		Street	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,572,611	\$	125,003	\$	204,212	\$	1,901,826	
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated	5 464				502		5.067	
accounts.	5,464		_		503		5,967	
Receivables:	700.012						700.013	
Income taxes	789,812		_		_		789,812	
Property taxes	339,731		1 000		- 22		339,731	
Accounts.	98,157		1,080		32		99,269	
Intergovernmental	96,849		144,589		15,574		257,012	
Accrued interest	198		-		-		198	
Materials and supplies inventory	1,841		18,885		211		20,937	
Prepayments	15,463		5,696		2,588		23,747	
Restricted assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents .	 21,397						21,397	
Total assets	\$ 2,941,523	\$	295,253	\$	223,120	\$	3,459,896	
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$ 50,809	\$	3,918	\$	7,166	\$	61,893	
Contracts payable	8,940		-		_		8,940	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	31,958		6,001		999		38,958	
Intergovernmental payable	 42,930		6,010		1,116		50,056	
Total liabilities	 134,637		15,929		9,281		159,847	
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	309,700		_		_		309,700	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available.	30,031		_		_		30,031	
Income tax revenue not available	534,196		_		_		534,196	
Other nonexchange transactions	43,862		96,810		7,849		148,521	
•	 <u> </u>	-						
Total deferred inflows of resources	 917,789		96,810		7,849		1,022,448	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources .	 1,052,426		112,739		17,130		1,182,295	
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable	17,304		24,581		2,799		44,684	
Restricted	21,397		157,933		182,564		361,894	
Committed			-		20,730		20,730	
Assigned	653,609		_				653,609	
Unassigned (deficit)	 1,196,787				(103)		1,196,684	
Total fund balances	1,889,097		182,514		205,990		2,277,601	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows								
of resources and fund balances	\$ 2,941,523	\$	295,253	_\$	223,120	_\$	3,459,896	

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2013

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 2,277,601
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the	
statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial	
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	11,654,049
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-	
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.	
Income taxes receivable \$ 534,196	
Real and other taxes receivable 30,031	
Intergovernmental receivable 148,521	
Total	712,748
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current	
period and therefore is not reported in the funds.	(99)
Vacation is accrued on the statement of net position, whereas in	
the funds, vacation leave expenditures are reported when taken.	(32,528)
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 (32,692)	
Police pension liability (18,236)	
Capital lease payable (549,765)	
Notes payable (77,363)	
Total	(678,056)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 13,933,715

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	General	Street	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Income taxes	\$ 1,578,488	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,578,488
Property taxes	117,371	-	-	117,371
Charges for services	1,086,957	-	42,329	1,129,286
Licenses and permits	105,525	-	-	105,525
Fines and forfeitures	131,167	-	10,204	141,371
Intergovernmental	343,182	294,910	126,563	764,655
Investment income	22,905	2,291	254	25,450
Rental income	2,300	-	-	2,300
Contributions and donations	8,712	-	3,697	12,409
Other	38,552	23,414	6,580	68,546
Total revenues	3,435,159	320,615	189,627	3,945,401
Expenditures:				
Current:	500 446		21.007	(10.442
General government	590,446	-	21,997	612,443
Security of persons and property:	1 165 656		10.000	1 100 500
Police.	1,167,676	-	12,863	1,180,539
Fire	169,279	-	-	169,279
Public health and welfare	717,500	-	-	717,500
Transportation	79,279	399,729	83,879	562,887
Leisure time activities:				
Senior center	69,622	-	-	69,622
Parks	-	-	96,351	96,351
Pool	-	-	64,795	64,795
Capital outlay	312,488	-	5,276	317,764
Principal retirement	162,509	_	_	162,509
Interest and fiscal charges	30,140	_	_	30,140
Total expenditures	3,298,939	399,729	285,161	3,983,829
Total expellutures	3,290,939	399,129	283,101	3,983,829
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	136,220	(79,114)	(95,534)	(38,428)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Sale of capital assets	50	1,922	-	1,972
Transfers in	-	130,000	142,000	272,000
Transfers (out)	(272,000)			(272,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(271,950)	131,922	142,000	1,972
Net change in fund balances	(135,730)	52,808	46,466	(36,456)
Fund balances at beginning of year	2,024,827	129,706	159,524	2,314,057
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,889,097	\$ 182,514	\$ 205,990	\$ 2,277,601

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, 2013

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (36,456)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeds capital outlays in the current period. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 268,515 (1,012,326)	(743,811)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Income taxes Property taxes Intergovernmental revenues Accounts Total	206,373 24,058 (19,010) (810)	210,611
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		162,509
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding debt, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		2
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		 (8,211)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ (415,356)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:	Φ 001.202	Φ 001.202	Φ 1.072.072	Φ 151 660	
Income taxes	\$ 901,203	\$ 901,203	\$ 1,072,872	\$ 171,669	
Real and other taxes	270,842	270,842	297,930	27,088	
Charges for services	942,389	942,389	1,106,892	164,503	
Fees, licenses and permits	131,921	131,921	142,324	10,403	
Fines and forfeitures	92,087	92,087	95,612	3,525	
Intergovernmental	201,258	201,258	333,670	132,412	
Investment income.	19,705	19,705	22,896	3,191	
Rental income	818	818	2,200	1,382	
Contributions and donations	7,279	7,279	8,712	1,433	
Other	9,771	9,771	23,183	13,412	
Total revenues	2,577,273	2,577,273	3,106,291	529,018	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	621,423	623,724	589,455	34,269	
Police	1,172,826	1,200,765	1,156,582	44,183	
Fire	174,117	219,217	171,745	47,472	
Public health and welfare	740,702	770,052	693,660	76,392	
Transportation	79,000	79,000	79,030	(30)	
Senior center	84,290	87,790	73,165	14,625	
Debt service:	,	,	,	,	
Principal retirement	29,721	29,721	29,721	-	
Interest and fiscal charges	3,863	3,863	3,863		
Total expenditures	2,905,942	3,014,132	2,797,221	216,911	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	(328,669)	(436,859)	309,070	745,929	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Sale of capital assets	-	-	50	50	
Transfers (out)	(272,000)	(272,000)	(272,000)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	(272,000)	(272,000)	(271,950)	50	
Net change in fund balances	(600,669)	(708,859)	37,120	745,979	
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,449,131	1,449,131	1,449,131	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	6,543	6,543	6,543		
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 855,005	\$ 746,815	\$ 1,492,794	\$ 745,979	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) STREET FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:		<u> </u>				(21)	<u>eguer</u> (e)
Intergovernmental	\$	284,723	\$	285,000	\$ 295,963	\$	10,963
Investment income		1,800		1,800	2,291	·	491
Other		23,050		23,050	23,494		444
Total revenues		309,573		309,850	321,748		11,898
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Transportation		434,218		443,018	404,342		38,676
Total expenditures		434,218		443,018	404,342		38,676
Excess of expenditures							
over revenues		(124,645)		(133,168)	 (82,594)		50,574
Other financing sources:							
Sale of capital assets		200		200	1,922		1,722
Transfers in		130,000		130,000	130,000		
Total other financing sources	•	130,200		130,200	 131,922		1,722
Net change in fund balances		5,555		(2,968)	49,328		52,296
Fund balances at beginning of year		70,309		70,309	70,309		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		5,366		5,366	5,366		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	81,230	\$	72,707	\$ 125,003	\$	52,296

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2013

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

	Sewer	Water		onmajor nterprise		Total
Assets:	 50,,,61	,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		nter prise		
Current assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 441,707	\$ 176,650	\$	442,858	\$	1,061,215
Accounts	143,272	83,631	•	_	·	226,903
Accrued interest	-	7		-		7
Materials and supplies inventory	7,472	2,987		_		10,459
Prepayments	8,133	5,261		_		13,394
Restricted assets:	,					,
Customer deposits - cash	-	85,426		-		85,426
Investments	-	50,000		-		50,000
Total current assets	600,584	403,962		442,858		1,447,404
Noncurrent assets:	 	 _		_		
Capital assets:						
Non-depreciable capital assets	70,215	171,979		_		242,194
Depreciable capital assets, net	6,628,773	6,241,003		-		12,869,776
Total noncurrent assets	6,698,988	6,412,982		-		13,111,970
Total assets	7,299,572	6,816,944		442,858		14,559,374
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	16,234	10,606		-		26,840
Accrued wages and benefits payable	8,373	3,035		-		11,408
Intergovernmental payable	11,769	3,961		-		15,730
Accrued interest payable	1,189	981		-		2,170
Vacation benefits payable	17,905	12,383		-		30,288
Capital lease obligations payable	428,049	341,604		-		769,653
OPWC loans payable	10,283	4,141		-		14,424
Loans payable	-	226,116		-		226,116
Customer deposits payable from						
restricted assets		 135,426				135,426
Total current liabilities	 493,802	 738,253				1,232,055
Long-term liabilities:						
Compensated absences payable	7,787	5,208		-		12,995
Capital lease obligations payable	1,272,473	1,015,494		-		2,287,967
OPWC loans payable	108,597	33,824		-		142,421
Loans payable	 	 37,262				37,262
Total long-term liabilities	 1,388,857	 1,091,788				2,480,645
Total liabilities	1,882,659	1,830,041				3,712,700
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	4,879,586	4,754,541		_		9,634,127
Restricted for other purposes	- -	135,426		-		135,426
Unrestricted	 537,327	 96,936		442,858		1,077,121
Total net position	\$ 5,416,913	\$ 4,986,903	\$	442,858	\$	10,846,674

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

		Dusine	ss-type neuviti	C5 Linu	prise i unus		
	Sewer		Water		nmajor terprise		Total
Operating revenues:	 _						
Charges for services	\$ 1,498,134	\$	988,290		-		2,486,424
Other operating revenues	 150						150
Total operating revenues	 1,498,284		988,290				2,486,574
Operating expenses:							
Personal services	476,327		171,206		-		647,533
Contract services	311,599		169,573		-		481,172
Materials and supplies	104,899		93,819		-		198,718
Depreciation	195,245		163,780		-		359,025
Other	 324		20,529		_	-	20,853
Total operating expenses	1,088,394		618,907		<u>-</u> _		1,707,301
Operating income	 409,890		369,383				779,273
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):							
Interest and fiscal charges	(83,708)		(78,930)		-		(162,638)
Gain on sale of capital assets	-		1,811		-		1,811
Interest income.			48				48
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	 (83,708)		(77,071)				(160,779)
Change in net position	326,182		292,312		-		618,494
Net position at beginning of year	 5,090,731		4,694,591		442,858		10,228,180
Net position at end of year	\$ 5,416,913	\$	4,986,903	\$	442,858	\$	10,846,674

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

			Busines	ss-type Activiti	es - Ent	erprise Funds		
		Sewer		Water		onmajor nterprise		Total
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers	\$	1,513,438	\$	989,081	\$	-	\$	2,502,519
Cash received from other operations	4	150	*	2,831	*	_	*	2,981
Cash payments for personal services		(476,070)		(164,066)		-		(640, 136)
Cash payments for contractual services		(306,568)		(168,161)		-		(474,729)
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(114,010)		(93,732)		-		(207,742)
Cash payments for other expenses		(324)		(15,186)				(15,510)
Net cash provided by operating activities		616,616		550,767		-		1,167,383
Cash flows from capital and related								
financing activities:								
Gain on sale of capital assets		-		1,811		-		1,811
Acquisition of capital assets		(35,141)		(54,418)		-		(89,559)
Principal retirement on loans		(10,080)		(83,337)		-		(93,417)
Principal retirement on capital leases		(410,737)		(327,788)		-		(738,525)
Interest and fiscal charges		(83,809)		(79,142)				(162,951)
Net cash used in capital and related		(520.7(7)		(542.974)				(1.002.641)
financing activities		(539,767)		(542,874)				(1,082,641)
Cash flows from investing activities:				0.5				
Interest received				95				95
Net cash provided by investing activities				95				95
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		76,849		7,988		-		84,837
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		364,858		254,088		442,858		1,061,804
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	441,707	\$	262,076	\$	442,858	\$	1,146,641
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:								
Operating income	\$	409,890	\$	369,383	\$	-	\$	779,273
Adjustments:								
Depreciation		195,245		163,780		-		359,025
Changes in assets and liabilities:								
(Increase) in materials and								
supplies inventory		(6,248)		(805)		-		(7,053)
Decrease in accounts receivable		15,454		3,622		-		19,076
(Increase) in prepayments		(365)		(294)		-		(659)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(130)		2,367		-		2,237
(Decrease) in accrued wages and benefits		(18)		(345)		-		(363)
Increase in intergovernmental payable		2,429		490		-		2,919
Increase in compensated absences payable		704		1,609		-		2,313
Increase (decrease) in vacation benefits payable		(345)		5,386		-		5,041
Increase in customer deposits				5,574				5,574
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	616,616	\$	550,767	\$		\$	1,167,383

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2013

	A	gency
Assets: Accounts receivable	\$	1,286
Total assets	\$	1,286
Liabilities: Intergovernmental payable	\$	1,286
Total liabilities	\$	1,286

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Belpre (the "City") is a home-rule municipal corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City is organized as a Mayor/Council form of government. Located in the southern part of Washington County, Belpre became a city in 1961. The Mayor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Law Director, all with four year terms, and an eight member Council, with two year terms, are elected. Department directors and public members of various boards and commissions are appointed by the Mayor.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity consists of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Belpre, this includes various services including police protection, recreation (including parks), planning and zoning, street maintenance and repair, sanitation, water and sewer, and general administrative services. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by Council through the budgetary process.

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 organizations. Component units may also include organizations for which the City authorizes the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes, or determines the budget. There are no component units included as part of this report.

The City participates in the Community Action Program Corporation of Washington-Morgan Counties, Ohio, and the Wood, Washington, Wirt Planning Commission and the Regional Income Tax Agency, which are defined as jointly governed organizations. Additional information concerning the jointly governed organizations is presented in Note 17.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

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 financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for 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 limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

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. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

Street Fund - The Street Fund is used to account for the portion of the State gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees restricted for maintenance of streets within the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

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

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City's proprietary funds are all classified as 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 following are the City's major enterprise funds:

Sewer Fund - The Sewer Fund is used to account for the revenues generated from the charges for sanitary sewer services provided to the residential and commercial users of the City.

Water Fund - The Water Fund is used to account for the revenues generated from the charges for distribution of water to the residential and commercial users of the City.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. There are four categories of fiduciary funds; 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 only fiduciary funds are agency funds. The City's agency funds account for payroll activity, pass-thru activity, and mayor's court collections that are distributed to various local governments.

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. The statement of changes in 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 activities.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (see Note 8). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 8). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied (see Note 8). Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from a nonexchange transaction must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources - A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net assets by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net assets by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2013, but which were levied to finance year 2014 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Income taxes and special assessments not received within the available period, grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met, and delinquent property taxes due at December 31, 2013, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources in governmental funds.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have been reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

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

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

E. Budget Process

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 department level and, within each, at the personal services and other operating level within each fund.

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 final appropriations were adopted by Council.

The appropriation 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 in the budgetary statements 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool, except for an investment of the Water Enterprise Fund which is invested separately and cash in segregated accounts. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

During 2013, investments were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposit, which are reported at cost.

Following the Codified Ordinances of the City as well as Ohio statutes, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest is distributed to the General Fund and Street and State Highway Special Revenue Funds. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2013 amounted to \$22,905, which includes \$10,877 assigned from other City funds.

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase and investments of the cash management pool are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

G. Inventory

Inventories of all funds are stated at cost which is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types and as expenses in the proprietary fund type.

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2013, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount at the time of purchase and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which the services are consumed.

I. 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. Restricted assets in the enterprise funds represent cash and cash equivalents and investments set aside for repayment of deposits to utility customers. Unclaimed monies that are required to be held for five years before they may be utilized by the City are reported as restricted in the General Fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

J. Capital Assets

General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with 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 the enterprise funds are reported both in 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 updated for additions and retirements during the year. The City was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of infrastructure by backtrending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of one thousand dollars. The City's infrastructure consists of City streets, street signs, traffic signals, and water and sewer systems. 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 phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

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

	Governmental	Business-Type
	Activities	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 50 years	20 - 50 years
Machinery and Equipment	5 - 20 years	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years
Infrastructure	30 years	50 - 65 years

The City's infrastructure consists of City streets, street signs, traffic signals, and water and sewer systems and includes infrastructure acquired prior to December 31, 1980.

K. 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 liability for vacation benefits is recorded as "vacation benefits payable". The balances are to be used by employees in the year following the year in which the benefit was earned.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

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. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for all employees after ten year years of service.

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

M. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

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

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

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

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position invested 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 its use either through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes includes activities related to the mayor's court, the City's parks and pool, and law enforcement activities.

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

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for sewer and water utility services. Operating expenses are necessary costs that have been incurred in order to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting the definition are reported as non-operating.

P. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in the proprietary fund financial statements can arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. The City did not report any capital contributions during 2013.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

Q. Internal Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. Transfers between governmental activities are eliminated. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one program to another or within the same program are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Payments of interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

R. Estimates

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2013, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 61, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34</u>" and GASB Statement No. 66, "Technical Corrections-2012".

GASB Statement No. 61 modifies certain requirements for inclusion of component units in the financial reporting entity. The Statement amends the criteria for reporting component units as if they were part of the primary government in certain circumstances. Finally, the Statement also clarifies the reporting of equity interests in legally separate organizations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 61 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 66 improves accounting and financial reporting by resolving conflicting guidance that resulted from the issuance of two pronouncements; GASB Statement No. 54, "<u>Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions</u>" and GASB Statement No. 62, "<u>Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA pronouncements</u>". The implementation of GASB Statement No. 66 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at December 31, 2013 included the following individual fund deficit:

Nonmajor governmental fund Deficit
Mayors court computerization \$ 103

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

C. Deficit Fund Balance (Continued)

This fund complied with Ohio State law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year-end. The general fund is liable for the deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund and Street Fund:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	General Fund		Street Fund	
Budget basis	\$	\$ 37,120		49,328	
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		63,499		(1,133)	
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(30,154)		4,613	
Net adjustment for fund reclassification		(206,195)			
GAAP basis	\$	(135,730)	\$	52,808	

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue and capital projects funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 5 - FUND BALANCES

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

			Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
Fund balance	General	Street	Funds	Funds
Nonspendable:				
Materials and supplies inventory	\$ 1,84	1 \$ 18,885	\$ 211	\$ 20,937
Prepaids	15,46	3 5,696	2,588	23,747
Total nonspendable	17,30	4 24,581	2,799	44,684
Restricted:				
Street improvements		- 157,933	103,397	261,330
Community development			32,071	32,071
Law enforcement			7,747	7,747
Pool improvements			8,985	8,985
Mayor's Court			26,159	26,159
Unclaimed monies	21,39	7 -	-	21,397
Issue II improvements		<u>-</u>	4,205	4,205
Total restricted	21,39	7 157,933	182,564	361,894
Committed:				
Swimming pool operations		<u> </u>	20,730	20,730
Total committed		<u> </u>	20,730	20,730
Assigned:				
Subsequent year appropriations	653,60	9		653,609
Total assigned	653,60	9		653,609
Unassigned	1,196,78	7 -	(103)	1,196,684
Total fund balances	\$ 1,889,09	7 \$ 182,514	\$ 205,990	\$ 2,277,601

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 or 2 above:
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days in an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Historically, the City has not purchased these types of investments or issued these types of notes. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

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

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$3,125,831 and the bank balance was \$3,207,371. Of the bank balance, \$505,967 was covered by Federal depository insurance; \$2,701,404 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the City or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured.

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund transfers during 2013 consisted of the following:

	Trai	nsters from
Transfers to		General
Street Fund	\$	130,000
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds		142,000
Total Transfers	\$	272,000

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY (Continued)

Generally, 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; to move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; and to segregate money for anticipated capital projects.

The transfers from the General Fund to the Street Fund and nonmajor Special Revenue Funds were made to supplement any revenue shortfalls.

Internal fund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore no internal balances at December 31, 2013 are reported on the statement of net position. All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2013, consisted of municipal income tax, property taxes, interest, accounts (billings for user charged services including unbilled utility services), and intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements and shared revenues. No allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant. All receivables, except property and income taxes, are expected to be received within one year. Property and income taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

A. Property Taxes

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

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2013 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2012, are levied after October 1, 2013, and are collected in 2014 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Belpre. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, delinquent tangible personal property taxes and other outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2013 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by unearned revenue since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2013 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by deferred inflows of resources since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$3.40 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and public utility property upon which 2013 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$ 102,092,090
Public Utility Tangible Property	4,140,930
Total Assessed Value	\$ 106,233,020

B. Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of one percent on substantially all earned income arising from employment or business activities within the City as well as income of residents earned outside of the City.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. Income tax proceeds are distributed to the General Fund.

C. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amounts
Governmental Activities	
Estate Tax	\$12,882
Local Government	46,632
Gasoline and Excise Tax	126,433
Motor Vehicle License Tax	29,879
Rollback and Homestead	25,000
Other	16,186
	\$257,012

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2013, was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
Governmental Activities:	12/31/12	Increases Decreases		12/31/13
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,725,175	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,725,175
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	2,725,175			2,725,175
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	4,466,003	14,256	-	4,480,259
Machinery and Equipment	901,964	197,201	(799)	1,098,366
Vehicles	2,175,603	57,058	-	2,232,661
City Streets	21,151,638	-	-	21,151,638
Street Signals	698,289			698,289
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	29,393,497	268,515	(799)	29,661,213
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(1,733,286)	(90,047)	-	(1,823,333)
Machinery and Equipment	(588,847)	(77,696)	799	(665,744)
Vehicles	(1,619,673)	(132,948)	-	(1,752,621)
City Streets	(15,309,707)	(697,559)	-	(16,007,266)
Street Signals	(469,299)	(14,076)		(483,375)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(19,720,812)	(1,012,326)	799	(20,732,339)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	9,672,685	(743,811)		8,928,874
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$12,397,860	\$ (743,811)	\$ -	\$ 11,654,049

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental programs as follows:

General Government	\$23,374
Security of Persons and Property:	
Police	90,560
Fire	54,567
Transportation	769,784
Leisure Time Activities:	
Senior Center	11,369
Parks	33,277
Pool	29,395
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,012,326

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Business-type activity for the year ended December 31, 2013, was as follows:

Business-Type Activities:	Balance 12/31/12	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/13
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:	¢ 242.104	¢	\$ -	\$ 242.194
Land	\$ 242,194	\$ -	<u></u> т	\$ 242,194
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	242,194	_		242,194
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	761,774	-	-	761,774
Machinery and Equipment	1,240,748	62,717	-	1,303,465
Vehicles	146,098	-	(22,488)	123,610
Infrastructure	16,730,521	26,842		16,757,363
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	18,879,141	89,559	(22,488)	18,946,212
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(276,079)	(15,629)	-	(291,708)
Machinery and Equipment	(974,549)	(49,141)	-	(1,023,690)
Vehicles	(111,961)	(10,170)	22,488	(99,643)
Infrastructure	(4,377,310)	(284,085)		(4,661,395)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(5,739,899)	(359,025)	22,488	(6,076,436)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	13,139,242	(269,466)		12,869,776
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$13,381,436	\$ (269,466)	\$ -	\$ 13,111,970

Depreciation expense was charged to business-type activities as follows:

Business-type activities	
Sewer	\$ 195,245
Water	163,780
Total depreciation expense -	
business-type activities	\$ 359,025

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In previous years, the City entered into a capitalized lease for energy and pool improvements. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the governmental funds. The City made principal payments during 2013 of \$132,788 in the governmental activities and \$738,525 in the business-type activities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE - (Continued)

The assets constructed through the capital lease are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Property under Capital Lease Less Accumulated Depreciation	\$1,337,675 (152,563)	\$7,503,557 (767,670)
Total at December 31, 2013	\$1,185,112	\$6,735,887

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2013:

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities		6		71		 Total
2014	\$	159,065	\$	884,670	\$ 1,043,735		
2015		159,065		884,670	1,043,735		
2016		159,065		884,670	1,043,735		
2017		119,299		663,503	782,802		
Total Minimum Lease Payments		596,494		3,317,513	3,914,007		
Less: Amount Representing Interest		(46,729)		(259,893)	(306,622)		
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	\$	549,765	\$	3,057,620	\$ 3,607,385		

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A schedule of changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2013 follows:

	Principal			Principal	Amounts
	Outstanding			Outstanding	Due in
	12/31/12	Additions	Retirements	12/31/13	One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Capital Lease	\$ 682,553	\$ -	\$ (132,788)	\$ 549,765	\$ 138,385
Ambulance Loan - 3.25%	106,571	-	(29,208)	77,363	30,184
Police Pension	18,749	-	(513)	18,236	534
Compensated Absences	29,039	32,692	(29,039)	32,692	
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 836,912	\$ 32,692	\$ (191,548)	\$ 678,056	\$ 169,103
Business-Type Activities:					
OPWC Loans:					
Water Well - 2%	\$ 42,024	\$ -	\$ (4,059)	\$ 37,965	\$ 4,141
Wastewater Treatment Plant - 2%	128,960	-	(10,080)	118,880	10,283
Total OPWC Loans	170,984	_	(14,139)	156,845	14,424
Water Lines Loan - 3.75%	86,571	-	(24,187)	62,384	25,122
Water Tank Loan - 4.52%	256,085	-	(55,091)	200,994	200,994
Capital Lease	3,796,145	-	(738,525)	3,057,620	769,653
Compensated Absences	10,682	12,995	(10,682)	12,995	
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 4,320,467	\$ 12,995	\$ (842,624)	\$ 3,490,838	\$ 1,010,193

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The police pension is paid from general property tax revenues from the General Fund. The police pension liability payments are reflected as program expenditures in the General Fund budgetary statement and principal and interest in the fund financial statements. Capital leases will be paid with energy savings from the General Fund and the Water and Sewer Enterprise Funds. Compensated absences for sick leave liabilities will be paid from the General Fund, Street Special Revenue Fund, and Sewer and Water Enterprise Funds.

On June 20, 2012, the City was approved for a \$120,812 loan to finance the purchase of a new ambulance. The loan matures on June, 20, 2016.

The final draw on the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) water well loan was received on September 18, 2000. The full amount of the loan was \$80,103 and was used for improvements to the water well. Charges for services in the Water Enterprise Fund will repay this obligation.

On July 10, 2003, the City was approved for an \$850,000 loan to construct a new water storage tank. The first draws on the loan were not made until 2004. Since the project was completed under budget, the City did not borrow the full amount of the approved loan. The amount borrowed was \$646,484. Charges for services in the Water Enterprise Fund will repay this obligation.

On May 23, 2012, the City was approved for a \$100,250 loan to finance installation of new water lines. Charges for services in the Water Enterprise Fund will repay this obligation. The loan matures on May 23, 2016.

The final draw on the OPWC wastewater treatment plant loan was received in 2003. The full amount of the loan was \$207,000. On November 18, 1999, the City was approved for a \$1,023,600 loan for its portion of the Issue II treatment plant project. Since the treatment plant improvements were completed under budget, the City did not borrow the full amount of the approved loan. The amount borrowed was \$850,444. Charges for services in the Sewer Enterprise Fund will repay these obligations.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$11,154,767 at December 31, 2013.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the police pension liability at December 31, 2013, are as follows:

Year	P	rincipal	Iı	nterest	Total	
2014	\$	534	\$	770	\$	1,304
2015		558		747		1,305
2016		582		723		1,305
2017		606		699		1,305
2018		632		673		1,305
2019 - 2023		3,581		2,944		6,525
2024 - 2028		4,404		2,121		6,525
2029 - 2033		5,414		1,111		6,525
2034 - 2035		1,925		81		2,006
	\$	18,236	\$	9,869	\$	28,105

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire the ambulance loan at December 31, 2013, are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total	
2014	\$ 30,184	\$ 2,095	\$ 32,279	
2015	31,194	1,086	32,280	
2016	15,985	155	16,140	
	\$ 77,363	\$ 3,336	\$ 80,699	

Principal and interest requirements to retire the OPWC loans at December 31, 2013, are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	\$ 14,424	\$ 3,065	\$ 17,489
2015	14,713	2,775	17,488
2016	15,008	2,480	17,488
2017	15,310	2,178	17,488
2018	15,618	1,871	17,489
2019 - 2023	75,530	4,598	80,128
2024	6,242	62	6,304
	\$ 156,845	\$ 17,029	\$ 173,874

Principal and interest requirements to retire the water lines and water tank loans at December 31, 2013, are as follows:

	Water Lines Loan			Water Tank Loan			
Year	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	In	terest	Total
2014	\$ 25,122	\$ 1,937	\$ 27,059	\$ 200,994	\$	782	\$ 201,776
2015	26,094	965	27,059	-		-	-
2016	11,168	106	11,274			_	
	\$ 62,384	\$ 3,008	\$ 65,392	\$ 200,994	\$	782	\$ 201,776

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 12 - 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 2013, the City contracted with Wells Fargo Insurance Services USA, Inc.

There were no significant reductions in coverage from prior years and claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the last three years. The various types of coverages, limits, and deductibles are as follows:

Type of Coverage	Limit	Aggregate	Deductible
Property:			
Blanket Building and Contents	\$22,513,940		\$1,000
Computer Equipment	250,000		500
Emergency Services Equipment	225,000		500
Liability:			
General	1,000,000 per Occurrence	\$3,000,000	0
Employee Practices	1,000,000 per Occurrence	3,000,000	2,500
Public Officials	1,000,000 per Occurrence	3,000,000	2,500
Law Enforcement	1,000,000 per Occurrence	3,000,000	2,500
Excess Liability	2,000,000 per Occurrence	2,000,000	0
Vehicle:			
Liability	1,000,000		0
Medical Expense	5,000		0
Hired Car Physical Damage	25,000		1,000
Comprehensive; Collision			1,000
Crime:			
Employee Dishonesty Blanket	250,000		1,000
Forgery	25,000		250
Monies and Securities	25,000		250

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

NOTE 13 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Insurance

The City provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance for the union employees. The insurance is provided through the AFSCME Care Plan for AFSCME union members and through United Commercial Travelers for police personnel.

The City provides comprehensive major medical insurance for full time employees, other than police, through Medical Mutual and for police through the United Food & Commercial Worker's Union. The City pays 80% of the total monthly premium for the first plan and 94% of the monthly premium for the second plan. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 13 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)

B. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested sick leave are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Upon retirement, all employees with ten or more years of service with the City are paid twenty-five percent of their sick leave up to a maximum of 240 hours; however, union employees under the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees with twenty or more years of service are paid twenty-five percent of their sick leave up to a maximum of 300 hours. Upon voluntary termination, death, or retirement, all employees will receive 100% of vacation earned for the current year and not previously taken.

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2013, member and contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. The 2013 member contribution rates were 10.00% for members. The City's contribution rate for 2013 was 14.00% of covered payroll.

The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for members in the Traditional Plan for 2013 was 13.00%. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for members in the Combined Plan for 2013 was 13.00%. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$159,996, \$121,533, and \$118,382, respectively; 97.82% has been contributed for 2013 and 100% has been contributed for 2012 and 2011. The remaining 2013 pension liability has been reported as an intergovernmental payable on the basic financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Funding Policy - From January 1, 2013 through July 1, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 10.00% of their annual covered salary. From July 2, 2013 through December 31, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 10.75% of their annual covered salary. Throughout 2013, the City was required to contribute 19.50% and 24.00% for police officers and firefighters, respectively. Contribution rates are established by State statute.

For 2013, the portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 14.81% for January 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013 and 16.65% for June 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013 for police officers and 19.31% for January 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013 and 21.15% for June 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013 for firefighters. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OP&F for police officers and firefighters were \$79,982 and \$2,902 for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$61,054 and \$5,708 for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$54,550 and \$5,579, for the year ended December 31, 2011. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011. 95.70% has been contributed for police and 100% has been contributed for firefighters for 2013. The remaining 2013 pension liability has been reported as an intergovernmental payable on the basic financial statements.

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - OPERS maintains a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

To qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have ten years or more of qualifying Ohio service credit. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active employees. In 2013, local government employers contributed 14.00% of covered payroll. Each year the OPERS' Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for the funding of the postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to fund post-employment healthcare for members in the Traditional Plan for 2013 was 1.00%. The portion of employer contributions allocated to fund post-employment healthcare for members in the Combined Plan for 2013 was 1.00%.

The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided, by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. Active members do not make contributions to the post-employment healthcare plan.

The City's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$12,302, \$48,631, and \$47,458, respectively; 97.82% has been contributed for 2013 and 100% has been contributed for 2012 and 2011. The remaining 2013 post-employment health care benefits liability has been reported as an intergovernmental payable on the basic financial statements.

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

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

OP&F provides access to post-employment health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 15 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan into the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 4.69% of covered payroll from January 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013 and 2.85% of covered payroll from June 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that the pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

The City's contributions to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment healthcare benefits for police officers and firefighters were \$18,096 and \$690 for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$32,323 and \$2,233 for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$28,879 and \$2,183, for the year ended December 31, 2011. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011. 95.70% has been contributed for police and 100% has been contributed for firefighters for 2013. The remaining 2013 post-employment health care benefits liability has been reported as an intergovernmental payable on the basic financial statements.

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Litigation

The City is party to two lawsuits. City management estimates that the potential claims against the City not covered by insurance resulting from such litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

B. Federal and State Grants

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

NOTE 17 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Community Action Program Corporation of Washington-Morgan Counties, Ohio

The Community Action Program Corporation of Washington-Morgan Counties, Ohio, is operated as a non-profit organization formed to provide various programs in Washington and Morgan Counties. Currently, the Corporation administers the Family Service and Outreach Program; the Community Action Bus Line (CABL); the Child Development Program; the Senior Nutrition Program; Women, Infants and Childrens' Supplemental Nutrition Program; the Home Weatherization Assistance and Energy Program; the Job Training and Partnership Act Program; Housing and Urban Development Section 8 Existing Housing Voucher/Certificate Program; and various other state and federal programs. The Corporation is the direct recipient of the federal and state monies. The Corporation is governed by a fifteen member council. The council is composed of the Mayor of the City of Marietta, the Mayor of the City of Belpre, two commissioners from Washington County, one Commissioner from Morgan County, five lower income representatives, and five private sector representatives from Washington and Morgan Counties selected by outreach workers. Currently, the Corporation, by contract with the City of Belpre and Washington and Morgan Counties, provides administrative services to these governments in specific programs. During 2013, the Corporation did not receive any administrative fees from the City. These fees were received by the Corporation directly from the granting agencies. The continued existence of the Corporation is not dependent on the City's continued participation and the City does not have an equity interest in the Corporation.

B. Wood, Washington, and Wirt Planning Commission

The Wood, Washington, and Wirt Planning Commission was created to fulfill the requirements governing urban transportation planning under the Federal Highway Administration and Urban Mass Transportation Administration program regulations in Wood, Washington, and Wirt Counties. The Commission was formed pursuant to West Virginia Code Sections and Ohio Revised Code Section 713.30 and serves as a form of a regional planning commission. The Commission is composed of representatives from county and city governments and a cross section of members from the community appointed by the governmental units. Currently, the Commission has eight governmental representatives including the Mayor of the City of Belpre. Revenues are derived from Federal Highway and Federal Transportation Administration Grants distributed by the States of Ohio and West Virginia. Local governments contribute a ten percent local match. During 2013, the City contributed \$1,707. The continued existence of the Commission is not dependent on the City's continued participation and the City does not have an equity interest in the Commission.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

NOTE 17 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

C. Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA)

In 1971, 38 municipalities joined together to organize a Regional Council of Governments (RCOG) under the authority of Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code to administer tax collection and enforcement concerns facing the cities and villages. The purpose of the RCOG is to foster cooperation between the municipalities through sharing facilities for their common benefit. This includes the establishment of a central collection facility for the purpose of administering the income tax laws of the various municipal corporations who are members of the RCOG and for the purpose of collecting income taxes on behalf of each member municipality, doing all things allowed by law to accomplish such purpose. The first official act of the RCOG was to form RITA. Today RITA serves as the income tax collection agency for 237 municipalities throughout the State of Ohio. The City began using RITA for its income tax collection effective January 1, 2012.

Each member municipality appoints its own delegate to the RCOG, including electing members to the RITA Board of Trustees. Regardless of the population or tax collections of member municipalities, each member of the RCOG has an equal say in the operations of RITA.

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

City of Belpre Washington County P.O. Box 160 Belpre, Ohio 45714-7592

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 Belpre, Washington County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, 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 18, 2014.

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 opinion 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.

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Washington County
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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.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

August 18, 2014



CITY OF BELPRE

WASHINGTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 02, 2014