



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

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Dave Yost · Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Celina Mercer County 225 N. Main Street Celina, Ohio 45822

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 City of Celina, Mercer 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 Celina Mercer 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 business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Celina, Mercer County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements, the City restated the net position for the Business Type Activities and the Electric Fund as of January 1, 2013. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 16, 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

July 16, 2014

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

The discussion and analysis of the City of Celina's financial performance provides an overview 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.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. The statements are organized so the reader can understand the City of Celina's financial position.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate and a longer-term view of the City.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term and what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements report the City's most significant funds individually and the City's non-major funds in a single column. The City's major funds are the General, Tax Increment Financing, Electric, Water, and Sewer funds.

REPORTING THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The statement of net position and the statement of activities reflect how the City did financially during 2013. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to that which is used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting considers all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These statements report the City's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether the financial position of the City as a whole has increased or decreased from the prior year. Over time, these increases and/or decreases are one indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating. Causes for these changes may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors can include changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's capital assets (buildings; streets; electric, water, sewer, and stormwater lines). These factors must be considered when assessing the overall health of the City.

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

- **Governmental Activities** Most of the City's programs and services are reported here, including security of persons and property, public health, leisure time activities, community environment, basic utility services, transportation, general government, and intergovernmental activities. These services are primarily funded by property taxes and income taxes and from intergovernmental revenues, including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.
- **Business-Type Activities** These services are provided on a charge for services basis and are intended to recover all or most of the costs of the services provided. The City's electric, water, sewer, and stormwater services are reported here.

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

REPORTING THE CITY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's major funds, the General, Tax Increment Financing, Electric, Water, and Sewer funds. While the City uses many funds to account for its financial transactions, these are the most significant.

Governmental Funds – The City's governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same programs reported as governmental activities on the government-wide financial statements. Most of the City's basic services are reported in these funds and focus on how money flows into and out of the funds as well as the balances available for spending at year end. These funds are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services being provided.

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

Proprietary Funds – The City's enterprise funds use the accrual basis of accounting, the same as that used for the business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements. The internal service fund is an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's other programs and activities.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from these funds are not available to support the City's programs. These funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2013 and 2012.

		Tabl Net Po				
Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities Total						
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Assets:						
Current and Other Assets	\$8,345,093	\$9,268,384	\$20,130,142	\$19,007,796	\$28,475,235	\$28,276,180
Capital Assets, Net	23,285,437	22,172,161	36,189,885	34,166,066	59,475,322	56,338,227
Total Assets	31,630,530	31,440,545	56,320,027	53,173,862	87,950,557	84,614,407
						(Continued)

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

Table 1 Net Position

(Continued)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			59,955	79,942	59,955	79,942
Liabilities: Current and Other Liabilities	\$858,829	\$2,256,647	\$2,337,021	\$1,906,942	\$3,195,850	\$4,163,589
Long-Term Liabilities	3,826,487	4,540,434	10,816,151	11,849,429	14,642,638	16,389,863
Total Liabilities	4,685,316	6,797,081	13,153,172	13,756,371	17,838,488	20,553,452
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,431,670	1,376,681			1,431,670	1,376,681
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	19,700,394	17,118,443	26,928,423	25,336,179	46,628,817	42,454,622
Restricted	3,011,754	2,673,327	757,136	669,266	3,768,890	3,342,593
Unrestricted	2,801,396	3,475,013	15,541,251	13,491,988	18,342,647	16,967,001
Total Net Position	\$25,513,544	\$23,266,783	\$43,226,810	\$39,497,433	\$68,740,354	\$62,764,216

For governmental activities, current and other assets decreased 10 percent from the prior year due to resources borrowed from business-type activities and used to acquire a building. Governmental activities will repay this loan over a seven-year period (to be fully paid in 2020). This acquisition is also reflected in the increase in net capital assets and the investment in capital assets as well as the decrease in unrestricted net assets. The decrease in current and other liabilities represents the retirement of bond anticipation notes and a reduction in contracts and retainage related to the acquisition of a fire truck and East Market Street improvements.

Most of the increase in current and other assets for business-type activities represents the receivable for resources loaned to governmental activities addressed above. The increase in net capital assets and the investment in capital assets is primarily related to cash related acquisitions during the year. The increase in current and other liabilities is primarily related to outstanding amounts due to contractors for the utility (water and sewer line) improvements portion of the East Market Street upgrade. The decrease in long-term liabilities was due to scheduled principal retirement.

Table 2 reflects the change in net position for 2013 and 2012.

	C	Table : hange in Net	-			
	Govern Activ		Busine: Activ	ss-Type /ities	То	tal
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$1,142,199	\$1,629,749	\$25,271,390	\$24,652,355	\$26,413,589	\$26,282,104
Operating Grants, Contributions,						
and Interest	689,869	733,830			689,869	733,830
Capital Grants and Contributions	604,476	811,119	91,000		695,476	811,119
Total Program Revenues	2,436,544	3,174,698	25,362,390	24,652,355	27,798,934	27,827,053
-						(Continued)

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

Table 2 Change in Net Position (Continued)

		Continued	1			
		Governmental Business-Type				
	Activ		Activities		Tot	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	366,973	335,675			366,973	335,675
Municipal Income Taxes	5,032,542	5,017,834			5,032,542	5,017,834
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	756,873	961,734			756,873	961,734
Other Local Taxes	565,960	556,035			565,960	556,035
Franchise Fees	97,372	100,266			97,372	100,266
Grants and Entitlements not						
Restricted to Specific Programs	310,961	493,484			310,961	493,484
Interest	40,996	28,284	5,091	1,251	46,087	29,535
Other	216,905	162,676	384,323	107,839	601,228	270,515
Total General Revenues	7,388,582	7,655,988	389,414	109,090	7,777,996	7,765,078
Total Revenues	9,825,126	10,830,686	25,751,804	24,761,445	35,576,930	35,592,131
Expenses:		i	i			i
Security of Persons and Property	3,007,586	3,623,129			3,007,586	3,623,129
Public Health	91,010				91,010	79,768
Leisure Time Activities	615,739	605,485			615,739	605,485
Community Environment	73,059	210,756			73,059	210,756
Basic Utility Services	115,418	331,022			115,418	331,022
Transportation	1,625,098	1,575,730			1,625,098	1,575,730
General Government	1,486,821	1,331,811			1,486,821	1,331,811
Intergovernmental	0	234,680			, ,	234,680
Interest and Fiscal Charges	119,335	156,773			119,335	156,773
Electric			17,605,458	15,496,365	17,605,458	15,496,365
Water			3,103,479	3,225,452	3,103,479	3,225,452
Sewer			1,652,813	1,833,375	1,652,813	1,833,375
Stormwater			104,976	141,752	104,976	141,752
Total Expenses	7,134,066	8,149,154	22,466,726	20,696,944	29,600,792	28,846,098
Excess of Revenues Over			,,.			
Expenses Before Transfers	2,691,060	2,681,532	3,285,078	4,064,501	5,976,138	6,746,033
Transfers	(444,299)	105,973	444,299	(105,973)	-,,	-,
Increase in Net Position	2,246,761	2,787,505	3,729,377	3,958,528	5,976,138	6,746,033
Net Position Beginning of Year	23,266,783	20,479,278	39,497,433	35,538,905	62,764,216	56,018,183
Net Position End of Year	\$25,513,544		\$43,226,810	\$39,497,433	\$68,740,354	\$62,764,216
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For governmental activities, program revenues represented 25 percent of total revenues which was similar to the prior year (29 percent in 2012) although there was a slight decrease in total program revenues for 2013. There was a 3 percent decrease in general revenues with the largest decrease reflected in payment in lieu of taxes revenue and grants and entitlement not restricted to specific programs. Payments in lieu of taxes are paid by in accordance with signed agreements.

Overall, expenses for governmental activities decreased 12 percent. The most significant decrease was in the security of persons and property program and much of this was due to amounts due in the prior year towards a new fire truck. The major program expense for governmental activities is security of persons and property, which includes the police and fire departments, and accounts for approximately 42 percent of all governmental activities expenses. Maintenance of the City's streets also represents a significant amount of the City's governmental expenses, along with the general business of running the City's governmental expenses.

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

For business-type activities, a 5 percent rate increase for sewer services in May 2013 contributed to a modest increase in charges for services.

The City's electric operations account for 78 percent of the expenses of the City's business-type activities. The 9 percent increase in business-type activities expenses is primarily related to the Electric Fund and due, in part, to costs associated with a solar energy project the City is undertaking.

Table 3, indicates the total cost of services and the net cost of services for governmental activities. The statement of activities reflects the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, and contributions offsetting those services. The net cost of services identifies the cost of those services supported by tax revenues and unrestricted intergovernmental revenues.

Table 3 Governmental Activities					
		Cost of vices	Net Co Servi		
	2013	2012	2013	2012	
Security of Persons and Property	\$3,007,586	\$3,623,129	\$2,323,357	\$3,174,355	
Public Health	91,010	79,768	14,710	79,768	
Leisure Time Activities	615,739	605,485	480,673	426,538	
Community Environment	73,059	210,756	(55,489)	(573,682)	
Basic Utility Services	115,418	331,022	(48,395)	191,022	
Transportation	1,625,098	1,575,730	955,471	465,653	
General Government	1,486,821	1,331,811	907,860	819,349	
Intergovernmental		234,680		234,680	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	119,335	156,773	119,335	156,773	
Total Expenses	\$7,134,066	\$8,149,154	\$4,697,522	\$4,974,456	

General revenues provided for 66 percent of the costs of providing governmental services in 2013, a slight decrease from the prior year. The City's most significant revenue source is municipal income taxes. Although dependence on municipal income taxes is critical to the City's operations, there are several programs which continue to be well supported through program revenues. The costs of the leisure time activities program are funded through charges for activities, donations from the Bryson Trust, and grants. The community environment program receives grant funding, primarily through the CDBG program. The transportation program receives charges for services in the form of permissive motor vehicle license monies and operating grants in the form of State levied motor vehicle license fees and gas taxes.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The City's major governmental funds are the General Fund and the Tax Increment Financing capital projects fund. Fund balance in the General Fund decreased approximately \$996,000. Much of this decrease is related to resources borrowed from other funds and used to acquire assets and resources transferred to other funds to subsidize operations.

Fund balance in the Tax Increment Financing capital projects fund increased substantially due to resources transferred from other funds.

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

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The City's enterprise funds are the Electric, Water, Sewer, and Stormwater funds. All four funds reported an operating income for 2013.

There was very little change in net position in the Electric Fund.

Net position increased over 28 percent in the Water Fund. Revenues and expenses did not change significantly from the prior year; however, there was a transfer in of resources of \$1.1 million.

Net position increased over 25 percent in the Sewer Fund. A rate increase in May 2013 contributed to an increase in revenues and there was a slight decrease in expenses.

Net position did not change significantly for the Stormwater Fund.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The City prepares an annual budget of revenues and expenditures/expenses for all funds of the City for use by City officials and department heads and such other budgetary documents as are required by State statute, including the annual appropriations ordinance which is effective the first day of January. The City's most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. For revenues, there was no change from the original budget to the final budget. The most significant change from the final budget to actual revenues was related to municipal income taxes with collections better than projected. For expenditures, there was a significant increase in appropriations for the general government program due to the building acquisition. Actual expenditures did not change significantly from the final budget.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets – The City's investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2013, was \$23,285,437 and \$36,189,885, respectively (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land; land improvements; construction in progress; buildings; improvements other than buildings; streets; furniture and equipment; vehicles; and electric, water, sewer, and stormwater lines. The most significant additions for governmental activities were the acquisition of a building and vehicles. In the business-type activities, the largest additions were building acquisition and infrastructure improvements. Disposals were minimal for both governmental and business-type activities. For further information on the City's capital assets, refer to Note 10 to the basic financial statements.

Debt – At December 31, 2013, the City had \$1,000,000 in outstanding revenue anticipation notes payable from governmental activities.

The City had a number of long-term obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2013. These obligations included \$3,330,494 in general obligation bonds, \$401,583 in OPWC loans, \$2,475,000 in mortgage revenue bonds, \$5,278,573 in OWDA loans and \$1,293,967 due to AMP-Ohio. Of this amount, \$10,545,898 will be repaid from business-type activities.

In addition to the debt outlined above, the City's long-term obligations also include capital leases and compensated absences. For further information on the City's long-term obligations, refer to Notes 17, 18, and 19 to the basic financial statements.

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

CURRENT ISSUES

On February 5, 2014, the City issued revenue anticipation notes, in the amount of \$800,000, to partially retire notes previously issued to provide for the acquisition of property and the construction and installation of the West Bank Walkway. The notes are payable from the revenues of the Grand Lake tax incremental financing district. The notes have an interest rate of 2.07 percent and mature on February 4, 2015.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those interested in our City's financial well-being. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Betty Strawn, Celina City Auditor, P.O. Box 297, Celina, Ohio 45822-0297.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$6,065,316	\$13,839,060	\$19,904,376
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents		309,093	309,093
Accounts Receivable	54,116	2,744,255	2,798,371
Accrued Interest Receivable	13,927		13,927
Due from Other Governments	557,396	4,372	561,768
Municipal Income Taxes Receivable	1,003,077		1,003,077
Internal Balances	(1,074,043)	1,074,043	
Prepaid Items	14,413	27,003	41,416
Materials and Supplies Inventory	62,065	2,124,296	2,186,361
Property Taxes Receivable	408,179		408,179
Payment in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	1,053,879		1,053,879
Notes Receivable	181,278		181,278
Special Assessments Receivable	5,490		5,490
Investment in Joint Venture		8,020	8,020
Non-depreciable Capital Assets	10,741,904	887,096	11,629,000
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	12,543,533	35,302,789	47,846,322
Total Assets	31,630,530	56,320,027	87,950,557
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Charge on Refunding		59,955	59,955
Liabilities:			
Accrued Wages Payable	158,064	92,373	250,437
Accounts Payable	183,769	123,546	307,315
Contracts Payable	101,455	1,454,610	1,556,065
Retainage Payable	31,033	19,841	50,874
Due to Other Governments	154,218	97,949	252,167
Accrued Interest Payable	30,290	147,133	177,423
Notes Payable	200,000		200,000
Deposits Held and Due to Others		401,569	401,569
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	1,255,942	1,207,119	2,463,061
Due in More Than One Year	2,570,545	9,609,032	12,179,577
Total Liabilities	4,685,316	13,153,172	17,838,488
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	377,791		377,791
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	1,053,879		1,053,879
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,431,670		1,431,670
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	19,700,394	26,928,423	46,628,817
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	32,607	309,093	341,700
Capital Projects	1,761,166		1,761,166
Other Purposes	1,217,981		1,217,981
Revenue Bond Operations and Maintenance		448,043	448,043
Unrestricted	2,801,396	15,541,251	18,342,647
Total Net Position	\$25,513,544	\$43,226,810	\$68,740,354

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

		Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities:					
Security of Persons and Property	\$3,007,586	\$438,289	\$20,940	\$225,000	
Public Health	91,010			76,300	
Leisure Time Activities	615,739	120,066		15,000	
Community Environment	73,059		4,185	124,363	
Basic Utility Services	115,418			163,813	
Transportation	1,625,098	7,606	662,021		
General Government	1,486,821	576,238	2,723		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	119,335				
Total Governmental Activities	7,134,066	1,142,199	689,869	604,476	
Business-Type Activities:					
Electric	17,605,458	18,386,081			
Water	3,103,479	4,130,410		91,000	
Sewer	1,652,813	2,480,047			
Stormwater	104,976	274,852			
Total Business-Type Activities	22,466,726	25,271,390		91,000	
Total	\$29,600,792	\$26,413,589	\$689,869	\$695,476	

General Revenues:

Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes Property Taxes Levied for Police Pension Property Taxes Levied for Fire Pension Municipal Income Taxes Payment in Lieu of Taxes Other Local Taxes Franchise Fees Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs Interest Other Total General Revenues

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated (Note 3)

Net Position End of Year

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
(\$2,323,357)		(\$2,323,357)
(14,710)		(14,710)
(480,673)		(480,673)
55,489		55,489
48,395		48,395
(955,471)		(955,471)
(907,860)		(907,860)
(119,335)		(119,335)
(4,697,522)		(4,697,522)
	\$780,623	780,623
	1,117,931	1,117,931
	827,234	827,234
	169,876	169,876
(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2,895,664	2,895,664
(4,697,522)	2,895,664	(1,801,858)
282,877		282,877
42,048		42,048
42,048		42,048
5,032,542		5,032,542
756,873		756,873
565,960		565,960
97,372		97,372
310,961		310,961
40,996	5,091	46,087
216,905	384,323	601,228
7,388,582	389,414	7,777,996
(444,299)	444,299	
6,944,283	833,713	7,777,996
2,246,761	3,729,377	5,976,138
23,266,783	39,497,433	62,764,216
\$25,513,544	\$43,226,810	\$68,740,354

Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position

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BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2013

	General	Tax Increment Financing	Other Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:		<u> </u>		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,052,036	\$1,859,274	\$1,029,670	\$5,940,980
Accounts Receivable	49,754		4,119	53,873
Accrued Interest Receivable	13,927			13,927
Due from Other Governments	208,047		349,349	557,396
Municipal Income Taxes Receivable	1,003,077			1,003,077
Interfund Receivable	93,670			93,670
Prepaid Items	14,413			14,413
Materials and Supplies Inventory	14,405		47,660	62,065
Restricted Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,044			12,044
Property Taxes Receivable	307,867		100,312	408,179
Payment in Lieu of Taxes Receivable		1,053,879		1,053,879
Notes Receivable			181,278	181,278
Special Assessments Receivable			5,490	5,490
Total Assets	\$4,769,240	\$2,913,153	\$1,717,878	\$9,400,271
Liabilities:				
Accrued Wages Payable	\$135,295		\$22,769	\$158,064
Accounts Payable	127,917		55,852	183,769
Contracts Payable	1,676	47,947	51,832	101,455
Retainage Payable		24,419	6,614	31,033
Due to Other Governments	124,215		30,003	154,218
Interfund Payable	1,079,000		46,528	1,125,528
Accrued Interest Payable		5,089		5,089
Notes Payable		200,000		200,000
Total Liabilities	1,468,103	277,455	213,598	1,959,156
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property Taxes	285,407		92,384	377,791
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		1,053,879		1,053,879
Unavailable Revenue	785,923		302,771	1,088,694
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,071,330	1,053,879	395,155	2,520,364
Fund Balance:				
Non-spendable	40,862		47,660	88,522
Restricted		1,581,819	1,021,273	2,603,092
Committed	250,000		154,804	404,804
Assigned	36,885			36,885
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,902,060		(114,612)	1,787,448
Total Fund Balance	2,229,807	1,581,819	1,109,125	4,920,751
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,				
and Fund Balance	\$4,769,240	\$2,913,153	\$1,717,878	\$9,400,271

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

Total Governmental Fund Balance		\$4,920,751
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because of the following:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		23,285,437
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.		
Accounts Receivable	\$23,639	
Accrued Interest Payable	13,925	
Due from Other Governments	436,850	
Municipal Income Taxes Receivable	578,402	
Delinquent Property Taxes Receivable	30,388	
Special Assessments Receivable	5,490	
		1,088,694
An internal balance is recorded in governmental activities		
to reflect overpayments to the internal service fund by the		
business-type activities.		(42,185)
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current		
period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Accrued Interest Payable	(25,201)	
Notes Payable	(800,000)	
General Obligation Bonds Payable	(2,110,000)	
OPWC Loan Payable	(123,719)	
Capital Leases Payable	(351,324)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(441,444)	
		(3,851,688)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge		
the cost of insurance to individual funds. The assets and		
liabilities of the internal service fund are included in		
governmental activities on the statement of net position.		112,535
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$25,513,544

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

	General	Tax Increment Financing	Other Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$278,406		\$81,564	\$359,970
Municipal Income Taxes	5,021,004			5,021,004
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		\$756,873		756,873
Other Local Taxes	565,960			565,960
Special Assessments			4,493	4,493
Charges for Services	245,392		127,550	372,942
Fees, Licenses, and Permits	104,955			104,955
Fines and Forfeitures	357,131		66,206	423,337
Intergovernmental	643,147	27,279	1,155,921	1,826,347
Interest	27,017		4,508	31,525
Other	181,981		49,924	231,905
Total Revenues	7,424,993	784,152	1,490,166	9,699,311
Expenditures: Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	3,083,414		397,800	3,481,214
Public Health	91,010			91,010
Leisure Time Activities	68,979		480,076	549,055
Community Environment	2,000		68,440	70,440
Basic Utility Services	224,633		178,171	402,804
Transportation	192,217	166,974	949,568	1,308,759
General Government	2,399,844		77,752	2,477,596
Capital Outlay		66,373		66,373
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement		241,873	250,802	492,675
Current Refunding		200,000		200,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges		105,474	21,992	127,466
Total Expenditures	6,062,097	780,694	2,424,601	9,267,392
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,362,896	3,458	(934,435)	431,919
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Notes Issued		800,000		800,000
Current Refunding		(800,000)		(800,000)
Sale of Capital Assets	360			360
Transfers In		1,045,405	1,252,448	2,297,853
Transfers Out	(2,359,321)	(18,150)		(2,377,471)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,358,961)	1,027,255	1,252,448	(79,258)
Changes in Fund Balance	(996,065)	1,030,713	318,013	352,661
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	3,225,872	551,106	791,112	4,568,090
Fund Balance End of Year	\$2,229,807	\$1,581,819	\$1,109,125	\$4,920,751

RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

Changes in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds		\$352,661
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of activities are different because of the following:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, on the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current year.		
Capital Contribution - Nondepreciable Capital Assets Capital Outlay - Depreciable Capital Assets Depreciation	\$76,300 1,885,481 (823,777)	1,138,004
The proceeds from the sale of capital assets are reported as other financing sources in the governmental funds. However, the cost of the capital assets is removed from the capital asset account on the statement of net position when disposed of resulting in a loss on disposal of capital assets on the statement of activities. Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	(360)	
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	(24,368)	(24,728)
Revenues on the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in governmental funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes Municipal Income Taxes Fees, Licenses, and Permits	7,003 11,538 (948)	
Special Assessments Charges for Services	(4,371) (4,518) 26,886	
Intergovernmental Interest	13,925	49,515
Note proceeds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but the issuance increases long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		(800,000)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		
Notes Payable General Obligation Bonds Payable OPWC Loan Payable Capital Leases Payable	1,000,000 405,957 6,873 79,845	
		1,492,675
Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds but is accrued on outstanding debt on the statement of net position.		8,131
Compensated absences reported on the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		21,272
The internal service fund used by management to charge the cost of insurance to individual funds is not reported on the statement of activities. Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The change for governmental funds is reported for the year.		9,231
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$2,246,761
See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.		

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

	Budgetec	I Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Over
	Original	Final	Actual	(Under)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$308,715	\$308,715	\$278,406	(\$30,309)
Municipal Income Taxes	4,600,000	4,600,000	5,006,262	406,262
Other Local Taxes	560,000	560,000	560,876	876
Charges for Services	254,469	254,469	244,382	(10,087)
Fees, Licenses, and Permits	103,350	103,350	104,495	1,145
Fines and Forfeitures	322,757	322,757	335,468	12,711
Intergovernmental	656,232	656,232	739,251	83,019
Interest	10,000	10,000	27,015	17,015
Other	138,514	138,514	181,924	43,410
Total Revenues	6,954,037	6,954,037	7,478,079	524,042
Expenditures: Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	3,254,444	3,264,444	3,087,154	177,290
Public Health	80,010	91,010	91,010	
Leisure Time Activities	74,870	74,870	69,405	5,465
Community Environment		2,000	2,000	
Basic Utility Services	281,577	265,477	235,910	29,567
Transportation	199,025	199,025	192,445	6,580
General Government	1,430,568	2,519,568	2,374,932	144,636
Other	109,200	55,838	22,689	33,149
Total Expenditures	5,429,694	6,472,232	6,075,545	396,687
Excess of Revenues Over				
Expenditures	1,524,343	481,805	1,402,534	920,729
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	360	360	360	
Advances In		1,079,000	1,079,000	
Transfers Out	(1,346,360)	(2,496,822)	(2,359,321)	137,501
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,346,000)	(1,417,462)	(1,279,961)	137,501
Changes in Fund Balance	178,343	(935,657)	122,573	1,058,230
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	2,890,583	2,890,583	2,890,583	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	49,615	49,615	49,615	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$3,118,541	\$2,004,541	\$3,062,771	\$1,058,230

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STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2013

		Enterpri	Total	Self Insurance		
	Electric	Water	Sewer	Stormwater	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Fund
Assets:						
Current Assets:						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$6,926,554	\$3,898,620	\$1,842,218	\$322,056	\$12,989,448	\$112,292
Accounts Receivable	1,812,275	540,027	370,004	21,949	2,744,255	243
Due from Other Governments	2,088	1,142	1,142		4,372	
Interfund Receivable	1,551,665				1,551,665	
Prepaid Items	12,897	7,053	7,053		27,003	
Materials and Supplies Inventory	1,414,021	651,067	47,221	11,987	2,124,296	
Restricted Assets:						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	401,569		448,043		849,612	
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents			309,093		309,093	
Total Current Assets	12,121,069	5,097,909	3,024,774	355,992	20,599,744	112,535
Non-Current Assets:						
Investment in Joint Venture	8,020				8,020	
Non-depreciable Capital Assets	190,491	457,253	137,605	101,747	887,096	
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	14,503,759	13,372,007	4,853,334	2,573,689	35,302,789	
Total Non-Current Assets	14,702,270	13,829,260	4,990,939	2,675,436	36,197,905	
Total Assets	26,823,339	18,927,169	8,015,713	3,031,428	56,797,649	112,535
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Deferred Charge on Refunding		12,180	47,775		59,955	
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accrued Wages Payable	35,506	34,696	22,171		92,373	
Accounts Payable	74,333	35,838	7,480	5,895	123,546	
Contracts Payable	1,400,750	32,253	5,625	15,982	1,454,610	
Retainage Payable		11,701		8,140	19,841	
Compensated Absences Payable	32,232	24,339	15,748		72,319	
Due to Other Governments	57,468	24,703	15,778		97,949	
Interfund Payable	47,142	234,859	237,806		519,807	
Accrued Interest Payable		139,496	7,637		147,133	
General Obligation Bonds Payable		160,000	115,000		275,000	
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable		,	335,000		335,000	
OPWC Loans Payable		24,162			24,162	
OWDA Loans Payable		278,108			278,108	
AMP-Ohio Payable	199,897	,			199,897	
Capital Leases Payable		22,633			22,633	
Total Current Liabilities	1,847,328	1,022,788	762,245	30,017	3,662,378	

STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2013

		Enterpri	Total	Self Insurance		
	Electric	Water	Sewer	Stormwater	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Fund
Non-Current Liabilities:						
Deposits Held and Due to Others	401,569				401,569	
General Obligation Bonds Payable		398,517	546,977		945,494	
Mortgage Revenue Bonds Payable			2,140,000		2,140,000	
OPWC Loans Payable		253,702			253,702	
OWDA Loans Payable		5,000,465			5,000,465	
AMP-Ohio Payable	1,094,070				1,094,070	
Capital Leases Payable		46,853			46,853	
Compensated Absences Payable	52,297	49,266	26,885		128,448	
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1,547,936	5,748,803	2,713,862		10,010,601	
Total Liabilities	3,395,264	6,771,591	3,476,107	30,017	13,672,979	
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,694,250	7,657,000	1,901,737	2,675,436	26,928,423	
Restricted for:						
Revenue Bond Operations and Maintenance			448,043		448,043	
Revenue Bond Future Debt Service			309,093		309,093	
Unrestricted	8,733,825	4,510,758	1,928,508	325,975	15,499,066	112,535
Total Net Position	\$23,428,075	\$12,167,758	\$4,587,381	\$3,001,411	43,184,625	\$112,535

42,185

\$43,226,810

Net position reported for business-type activities on the statement of net position is different because it includes a proportionate share of the net position of the internal service fund.

Net position of business-type activities

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

	Electric	Water	Sewer	Stormwater	Total Enterprise Funds	Self Insurance Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$18,030,948	\$4,130,410		\$274,852	\$22,436,210	\$23,349
Charges for Services Pledged as Security						
on Mortgage Revenue Bonds			\$2,480,047		2,480,047	
Other	59,684	95,034	88,673		243,391	11,837
Total Operating Revenues	18,090,632	4,225,444	2,568,720	274,852	25,159,648	35,186
Operating Expenses:						
Personal Services	1,205,434	1,110,173	724,443		3,040,050	5,599
Materials and Supplies	15,211,691	1,262,629	485,988	30,113	16,990,421	5,575
Claims						9,236
Bad Debt		3,031		45	3,076	
Other	405,657	42,827	37,575		486,059	
Depreciation	783,384	428,800	300,828	74,818	1,587,830	
Total Operating Expenses	17,606,166	2,847,460	1,548,834	104,976	22,107,436	20,410
Operating Income	484,466	1,377,984	1,019,886	169,876	3,052,212	14,776
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):						
Excise Taxes	355,133				355,133	
Gain on Disposal of Capital Assets	96,390	37,271	7,271		140,932	
Change in Joint Venture	(1,915)				(1,915)	
Interest Revenue		2,491	2,600		5,091	
Interest Expense		(257,841)	(105,079)		(362,920)	
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	449,608	(218,079)	(95,208)		136,321	
Income before Contributions and Transfers	934,074	1,159,905	924,678	169,876	3,188,533	14,776
Capital Contributions		429,471		26,210	455,681	
Transfers In		1,118,150			1,118,150	
Transfers Out	(788,000)			(250,532)	(1,038,532)	
Changes in Net Position	146,074	2,707,526	924,678	(54,446)	3,723,832	14,776
Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated (Note 3)	23,282,001	9,460,232	3,662,703	3,055,857		97,759
Net Position End of Year	\$23,428,075	\$12,167,758	\$4,587,381	\$3,001,411		\$112,535
The change in net position reported for business-typ	e activities on th	e statement of				

The change in net position reported for business-type activities on the statement of activities is different because it includes a proportionate share of the net income of the internal service fund.

Change in net assets of busines-type activities

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

5,545

\$3,729,377

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

	Electric	Water	Sewer	Stormwater	Total Enterprise Funds	Self Insurance Internal Service Fund
Increases (Decreases) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	Electric	water	Sewer	Stormwater	Fullus	Fulla
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Cash Received from Customers	\$17,631,079	\$4,072,554	\$2,465,661	\$273,171	\$24,442,465	\$23,349
Cash Received from Transactions with Other Funds	267,518	\$1,072,001	φ <u>2</u> , 100,001	<i>Q210,111</i>	267,518	<i>\\</i> 20,010
Cash Received from Other Revenues	59,684	91,834	88,673		240,191	15,461
Cash Received from Deposits	129,775		,		129,775	,
Cash Payments for Personal Services	(1,215,298)	(1,100,661)	(719,621)		(3,035,580)	(5,599)
Cash Payments for Materials and Supplies	(14,317,814)	(1,000,411)	(179,748)	(11,359)	(15,509,332)	(5,575)
Cash Payments for Claims	(, , , ,	(, , ,	(, ,		· · · ·	(271,127)
Cash Payments for Other Expenses	(356,890)	(42,827)	(37,575)		(437,292)	
Cash Payments for Transactions with Other Funds	(843,873)	(372,649)	(321,243)		(1,537,765)	
Cash Payments for Deposits Refunded	(120,703)				(120,703)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	1,233,478	1,647,840	1,296,147	261,812	4,439,277	(243,491)
Cash Flows from Non-capital Financing Activities:						
Cash Received from Excise Taxes	355,133				355,133	
Advances In		227,500	227,500		455,000	
Advances Out	(1,534,000)				(1,534,000)	
Transfers In	<i>(</i>	1,118,150			1,118,150	
Transfers Out	(788,000)			(150,168)	(938,168)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-capital Financing Activities	(1,966,867)	1,345,650	227,500	(150,168)	(543,885)	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Capital Contributions		91,000			91,000	
Principal Paid on General Obligation Bonds		(155,000)	(110,000)	(82,400)	(347,400)	
Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds		(155,000)	(330,000)	(02,400)	(330,000)	
Principal Paid on OPWC Loans		(24,162)	(000,000)		(24,162)	
Principal Paid on OWDA Loans		(269,285)			(269,285)	
Interest Paid on General Obligation Bonds		(24,038)	(34,725)	(17,964)	(76,727)	
Interest Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bonds		(= 1,000)	(67,645)	(11,001)	(67,645)	
Interest Paid on OWDA Loans		(178,135)	(0,,0,0)		(178,135)	
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(1,013,698)	(739,481)	(1,333,158)	(75,537)	(3,161,874)	
Sale of Capital Assets	106,000	42,000	12,000	(- / /	160,000	
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(907,698)	(1,257,101)	(1,863,528)	(175,901)	(4,204,228)	
		<u> </u>	<u>`</u>		<u> </u>	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Interest		2,491	2,600		5,091	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,641,087)	1,738,880	(337,281)	(64,257)	(303,745)	(243,491)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	8,969,210	2,159,740	2,936,635	386,313	14,451,898	355,783
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$7,328,123	\$3,898,620	\$2,599,354	\$322,056	\$14,148,153	\$112,292

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

	Electric	Water	Sewer	Stormwater	Total Enterprise Funds	Self Insurance Internal Service Fund
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net						
Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities						
Operating Income	\$484,466	\$1,377,984	\$1,019,886	\$169,876	\$3,052,212	\$14,776
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net						
Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:						
Depreciation	783,384	428,800	300,828	74,818	1,587,830	
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:						
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(101,405)	(58,068)	(15,246)	(1,636)	(176,355)	3,624
Decrease in Interfund Receivable	7,149	43			7,192	
Increase in Prepaid Items	(344)	(188)	(188)		(720)	
Increase in Materials and Supplies Inventory	(111,745)	(52,439)	(2,792)	(4,705)	(171,681)	
Increase in Accrued Wages Payable	354	5,597	1,575		7,526	
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	29,804	(32,734)	(11,183)	(221)	(14,334)	
Increase (Decrease) in Contracts Payable	336,149	(18,314)	5,625	15,982	339,442	
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Governments	2,758	1,269	(4,473)	(442)	(888)	
Increase in Retainage Payable				8,140	8,140	
Increase (Decrease) in Interfund Payable	5,084	(6,576)	(405)		(1,897)	
Decrease in Claims Payable						(261,891)
Increase in Deposits Held and Due to Others	9,072				9,072	
Decrease in AMP-Ohio Payable	(199,897)				(199,897)	
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences Payable	(11,351)	2,466	2,520		(6,365)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$1,233,478	\$1,647,840	\$1,296,147	\$261,812	\$4,439,277	(\$243,491)

Non-Cash Capital Transactions:

During 2013, the Water enterprise fund entered into a new lease for equipment, in the amount of \$69,486.

During 2013, the Water enterprise fund received capital assets from other governmental funds, in the amount of \$338,471.

During 2013, the Stormwater enterprise fund received capital assets from other governmental funds, in the amount of \$26,210.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2013

Assets:

Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$33,300
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	72,427
Total Assets	105,727
Liabilities:	
Payroll Withholdings	19,928
Deposits Held and Due to Others	85,799
Total Liabilities	\$105,727

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

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF CELINA AND THE REPORTING ENTITY

A. The City

The City of Celina is a statutory municipal corporation operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a mayor-council form of government. Legislative power is vested in a seven member council and a council president, each elected to four-year terms. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term and is the chief executive officer of the City. All City officials, with the exception of the Service-Safety Director, are elected positions. The Service-Safety Director is appointed by the Mayor.

The City of Celina is divided into various departments and financial management and control systems. Services provided include police protection, fire protection, parks and recreation, street maintenance and repair, and electric, water, sewer, and stormwater services as well as a staff to provide support (i.e., payroll processing, accounts payable, and revenue collection) to the service providers. The operation and control of these activities is provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the Mayor through administrative and managerial requirements and procedures.

B. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading.

The primary government of the City of Celina consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City, this includes all departments and activities that are directly operated by the elected City officials.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the City. There were no component units of the City of Celina in 2013.

The City of Celina participates in the Grand Lake/Mercer County Development Corporation, a joint venture; the Mercer County Community Improvement Corporation, the Grand Lake/Mercer County Research Corporation, and the Mercer County Planning Commission, jointly governed organizations; and the Ohio Municipal League City Equity Pooling Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program and the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan, insurance purchasing pools. These organizations are presented in Notes 22, 23, and 24 to the basic financial statements.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Celina have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounted principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following are the more significant of the City's accounting policies.

A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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.

1. 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 in nature and those that are considered business-type activities. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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

2. 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. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the proprietary fund statements. 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. The funds of the City are presented in three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1. 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 purpose 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 and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

Tax Increment Financing Fund – The Tax Increment Financing Fund accounts for payment in lieu of tax revenues restricted for infrastructure and recreational improvement and construction.

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

2. Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows.

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 enterprise funds:

Electric Fund – This fund accounts for the provision of electric distribution to residential and commercial users within the City.

Water Fund – This fund accounts for the provision of water collection and distribution to residential and commercial users within the City.

Sewer Fund – This fund accounts for the provision of wastewater treatment service to residential and commercial users within the City.

Stormwater Fund – This fund accounts for the operation of the stormwater runoff system within the City.

Internal Service Fund – The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments of the City on a cost reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund accounts for the activities of the self insurance program for employee health care benefits.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3. Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are not available to support the City's own programs. The City did not have any trust funds in 2013. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's agency funds account for insurance proceeds to secure proper handling of fire damaged structures, the activity of the municipal court due to third-parties, and employee deductions not yet remitted to their specific vendors.

C. Measurement Focus

1. Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

2. Fund Financial Statements

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

Like the government-wide financial statements, the proprietary funds are accounted for using 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 revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows reflects 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. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting; proprietary funds and fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1. Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

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

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

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

2. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position may report deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. For the City, deferred outflows of resources consists of the deferred charge on refunding.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position may report deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources consists of property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there was an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2013, but which were levied to finance 2014 operations. Payment in lieu of taxes represents a contractual promise to make payment of property taxes which reflect all or a portion of the taxes which would have been paid if the taxes had not been exempted. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental fund balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes accrued interest, intergovernmental revenue including grants; municipal income taxes; delinquent property taxes; special assessments; and other sources. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period when the amounts become available.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3. Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, 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 City Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is City Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by City Council. The legal level of control has been established by City Council at the fund, department, and object level for some funds and at the fund level for other funds. Budgetary allocations at the department and object level within these funds are made by the City Auditor.

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 passed by City Council.

The appropriations ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriations ordinance 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 City Council during the year.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City, except cash held by fiscal agents, is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately for the City by financial institutions acting as trustees to service its mortgage revenue bonded debt as principal and interest payments come due and invested in mutual funds is presented as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents".

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

During 2013, the City invested in federal agency securities, mutual funds, nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, and STAR Ohio. Investments are reported at fair value, except for nonnegotiable certificates of deposit which are reported at cost. Fair value is based on quoted market price or current share price. STAR Ohio is an investment pool, managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's net asset value per share, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2013.

Interest earnings are allocated to City funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2013 was \$27,015, which includes \$22,234 assigned from other City funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

G. 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 and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

H. Inventory

Inventory is presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and is expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

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, laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unclaimed monies that have a legal restriction on their use are reported as restricted.

Utility deposits from customers are classified as restricted assets on the statement of fund net position because their use is limited to the payment of unpaid utility bills or refunding of the deposit to the customer.

Restricted assets also represent certain resources which are segregated from other resources of the City to comply with various covenants established by bond financing agreements. These assets are generally held in separate accounts of the City or by a trustee. The various covenants place restrictions on the use of these resources, require minimum balances to be maintained in certain accounts, and establish annual amounts to be accumulated for specific purposes.

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

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 governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported on the fund financial statements. Capital assets used by the enterprise funds are reported in both the business-type activities column on the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and reductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value on the date donated. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of one thousand dollars. 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 capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction of enterprise fund capital assets is also capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated, except for land, some land improvements, 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. The City reports all infrastructure, including that acquired prior to 1980. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	15-40 years	20-30 years
Buildings	10-100 years	5-100 years
Improvements Other than Buildings	10-23 years	N/A
Streets	15 years	N/A
Electric, Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Lines	N/A	1-50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 years	5-20 years
Vehicles	3-25 years	3-25 years

K. Deferred Charge on Refunding

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

L. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from interfund loans and from interfund services provided and used are classified as "Interfund Receivables/Payables". Interfund balances within governmental activities and within business-type activities are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position. The only interfund balances which remain on the government-wide statement of net position are those between governmental and business-type activities. These amounts are presented as "Internal Balances".

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. 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 the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments. Accumulated unused sick leave is paid to employees who retire at various rates depending on department policy and length of service.

N. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

O. Bond Premium

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bondsoutstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of bonds payable.

P. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements on the statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance 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 adopted by the City, or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes includes activities for construction, repair, and maintenance of State highways and local streets, recreation, loans to local businesses, and other revenues restricted for use by the municipal court and police department. The City's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Q. 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 governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Non-spendable – The non-spendable classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

Restricted – The restricted classification includes amounts restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt convents), grantors, contributors, or law or regulations of other governments or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (City ordinance).

Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the City can be compelled by an external party such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed – The committed classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council. The 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. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, committed fund balance may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by City Council, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with these constraints is not considered to be legally enforceable. 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.

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds, other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. Assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council. The City Council has authorized the Service-Safety Director to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

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

The City first applies restricted resources when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are 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 can be used.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. 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 electric, water, sewer, and stormwater services, and internal service fund charges for health insurance. Operating expenses are the necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

S. Capital Contributions

Capital contributions arise from contributions from outside sources and other funds of the City.

T. Interfund Transactions

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

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the statement of activities. Payments for 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.

U. Estimates

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

3. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2013, the City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus". GASB Statement No. 61 modifies existing requirements for the assessment of potential component units in determining what should be included in the financial reporting entity and the financial reporting entity display and disclosure requirements. The implementation of this statement did not result in any change to the City's financial statements.

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

3. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

B. Restatement of Net Position

In the prior year, the City reported a liability for amounts due to AMP-Ohio based on the City's share of estimated stranded costs for the AMP generating station project. As a result of the completion of litigation related to this project, the City's liability changed.

The restatement of the liability to AMP-Ohio had the following effect on net position for the Electric Enterprise Fund and for business type activities.

					Total
	Electric	Water	Sewer	Stormwater	Enterprise
Net Position December 31, 2012	\$22,543,073	\$9,460,232	\$3,662,703	\$3,055,857	\$38,721,865
Due to AMP-Ohio	738,928				738,928
Adjusted Net Position December 31, 2012	\$23,282,001	\$9,460,232	\$3,662,703	\$3,055,857	\$39,460,793

	Total Business Type Activities
Net Position at December 31, 2012	\$38,758,505
Due to AMP-Ohio	738,928
Adjusted Net Position at December 31, 2012	\$39,497,433

4. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

Adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the General Fund are as follows:

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

4. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

Changes in Fund Balance			
GAAP Basis	(\$996,065)		
Increases (Decreases) Due To:			
Revenue Accruals:			
Accrued 2012, Received in Cash 2013	611,570		
Accrued 2013, Not Yet Received in Cash	(558,484)		
Expenditure Accruals:			
Accrued 2012, Paid in Cash 2013	(361,438)		
Accrued 2013, Not Yet Paid in Cash	389,103		
Prepaid Items	(1,468)		
Materials and Supplies Inventory	8,192		
Advances In	1,079,000		
Encumbrances Outstanding at			
Year End (Budget Basis)	(47,837)		
Budget Basis	\$122,573		

5. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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 Treasurer 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 bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

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

5. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above;
- 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;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2);
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances 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.

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

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

A. 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, \$8,427,285 of the City's bank balance of \$19,628,942 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all State statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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 105 percent of the deposits being secured.

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

5. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

B. Investments

As of December 31, 2013, the City had the following investments:

	Fair Value	Maturity
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	\$50,000	1/2/14
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	25,000	1/10/14
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	99,992	3/14/14
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	99,973	5/23/14
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	50,000	1/14/14
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	49,999	2/4/14
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	49,998	2/11/14
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	49,998	2/26/14
Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes	50,166	2/5/14
Mutual Funds	309,092	52 days
Mututal Funds	30,605	41 days
STAR Ohio	138,223	53.4 days
Total Investments	\$1,003,046	

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The investment policy restricts the Treasurer from investing in any securities other than those identified in the Ohio Revised Code and that all investments must mature within five years from the date of investment unless they are matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City.

The Federal National Mortgage Association Notes, Federal Home Loan Bank Notes, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes, Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes, and the mutual funds carry a rating of Aaa by Moodys. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAA by Standard and Poor's. The City has no investment policy for credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that mutual funds must be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service and that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

The City places no limit on the amount of its interim monies it may invest in a particular security. The following table indicates the percentage of each investment to the City's total portfolio.

	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio
Federal National Mortgage Association	\$75,000	7.48%
Federal Home Loan Bank	199,965	19.94
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	199,995	19.94
Federal Farm Credit Bank	50,166	5.00

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

6. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2013, consisted of accounts (billings for user charged services, including unbilled utility services); accrued interest, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenues; municipal income taxes; interfund; property taxes; payment in lieu of taxes; notes; and special assessments. All receivables are considered collectible in full and within one year, except for municipal income taxes, property taxes, notes, special assessments, and the allowance for un-collectibles related to utility services. Municipal income taxes and property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year. Special assessments, in the amount of \$1,710, will not be received within one year. Delinquent special assessments were \$1,030 at December 31, 2013.

Notes receivable represent low interest loans for development projects granted to eligible City businesses under the Federal Community Development Block Grant program. The loans have an annual interest rate of 2.41 to 5 percent and are to be repaid over a period of two to twenty years. Principal, in the amount of \$8,130, was repaid during 2013. Notes outstanding at December 31, 2013, were \$181,278. Notes receivable, in the amount of \$116,714, will not be received within one year.

A summary of accounts receivable related to utility services is as follows:

	Electric	Water	Sewer	Stormwater	Total Enterprise Funds
Accounts Receivable Less Allowance for	\$2,034,807	\$605,773	\$415,437	\$24,645	\$3,080,662
Uncollectibles	(222,532)	(65,746)	(45,433)	(2,696)	(336,407)
Net Accounts Receivable	\$1,812,275	\$540,027	\$370,004	\$21,949	\$2,744,255

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Major Fund:	
General Fund:	
Property Tax Allocations	\$17,730
Local Government	120,014
Estate Tax	19,284
Lodging Tax	1,431
Fire Protection	27,269
Ohio Department of Public Safety	70
Mercer County	22,249
Total General Fund	208,047
Non-major Funds:	
Street:	
Gasoline Tax	\$185,622
Motor Vehicle License Tax	93,388
Total Street	279,010
State Highway:	
Gasoline Tax	15,050
Motor Vehicle License Tax	7,572
Total State Highway	22,622

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

6. **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

	Amount
Governmental Activities: (Continued)	
Non-major Funds: (Continued)	
Police Pension:	
Personal Property Phase-Out	209
Property Tax Allocations	3,131
Total Police Pension	3,340
Fire Pension	
Personal Property Phase-Out	209
Property Tax Allocations	3,131
Total Fire Pension	3,340
Permissive MVL	
Permissive MVL	2,170
Enforcement and Education	
Village of Coldwater	21
Ohio Public Works Commission	
Grant	38,846
Total Non-major Funds	349,349
Total Governmental Activities	\$557,396
Business Type Activities:	
Non-major Funds:	
Electric	
Mercer County	\$2,088
Water	
Mercer County	1,142
Sewer	
Mercer County	1,142
Total Business Type Activities	\$4,372

MUNICIPAL INCOME TAXES 7.

The City levies and collects an income tax of 1.5 percent based on all income earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100 percent of the tax paid to another municipality, not to exceed the amount owed. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually. Of the total income tax collected, 1 percent is credited to the General Fund and .5 percent is to be used to fund the Police and Fire special revenue fund. The additional .5 percent will be collected for a period of seven years and began collections on January 1, 2011.

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

8. **PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Real property tax revenues received in 2013 represent the collection of 2012 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2013 were levied after October 1, 2012, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2012, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

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

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

Accrued property taxes receivable represents real and public utility property taxes which were measurable as of December 31, 2013, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2013 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes. On the accrual basis, delinquent real property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis, the revenue has been recorded as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2013, was \$2.30 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:

Category	Amount
Real Property:	
Residential/Agricultural	\$122,073,070
Commercial/Industrial	34,944,420
Public Utility Property:	
Real	8,832,065
Personal	534,480
Total Assessed Value	\$166,384,035

9. PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

According to State law, the City has established several tax incremental financing districts within the City under which the City has granted property tax exemptions and agreed to construct certain infrastructure improvements. The property owners have agreed to make payments to the City to help pay the costs of the infrastructure improvements. The amount of those payments generally reflects all or a portion of the property taxes which the property owners would have paid if their taxes had not been exempted. The property owners' contractual promise to make these payments in lieu of taxes generally continues until the costs of the improvement have been paid or the agreement expires, whichever occurs first. Future development by these owners or others may result in subsequent agreements to make payments in lieu of taxes and may, therefore, spread the costs of the improvements to a larger number of property owners.

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

10. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 1/1/2013	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2013
Governmental Activities:			·	
Non-depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$2,631,293	\$76,300		\$2,707,593
Land Improvements	8,034,311			8,034,311
Total Non-depreciable Capital Assets	10,665,604	76,300		10,741,904
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land Improvements	1,126,313	37,486		1,163,799
Buildings	860,324	1,079,000		1,939,324
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,706,773			1,706,773
Streets	13,121,081	141,513		13,262,594
Furniture and Equipment	920,198	38,449	(\$87,162)	871,485
Vehicles	3,726,780	589,033	(55,697)	4,260,116
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	21,461,469	1,885,481	(142,859)	23,204,091
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	(381,851)	(38,384)		(420,235)
Buildings	(289,974)	(36,635)		(326,609)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(1,076,981)	(48,886)		(1,125,867)
Streets	(6,334,212)	(452,741)		(6,786,953)
Furniture and Equipment	(484,478)	(64,533)	69,929	(479,082)
Vehicles	(1,387,416)	(182,598)	48,202	(1,521,812)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,954,912)	(823,777)	118,131	(10,660,558)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	11,506,557	1,061,704	(24,728)	12,543,533
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$22,172,161	\$1,138,004	(\$24,728)	\$23,285,437

Governmental activities accepted contributions of capital assets from outside sources, with a fair value of \$76,300 during 2013.

	Balance 1/1/2013	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2013
Business-Type Activities:				
Non-depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$387,246		(\$18,300)	\$368,946
Construction in Progress		\$518,150		518,150
Total Non-depreciable Capital Assets	387,246	518,150	(18,300)	887,096
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land Improvements	236,099		(6,000)	230,099
Buildings	28,413,931	1,976,299	(64,000)	30,326,230
Electric, Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Lines	37,035,474	785,907	(147,420)	37,673,961
Furniture and Equipment	832,510	17,614	(99,269)	750,855
Vehicles	2,027,240	332,747		2,359,987
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	68,545,254	3,112,567	(316,689)	71,341,132
				(Continued)

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

10. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	Balance 1/1/2013	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2013
Business-Type Activities: (Continued)				
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	(\$48,214)	(\$11,308)	\$6,000	(\$53,522)
Buildings	(16,625,665)	(512,678)	64,000	(17,074,343)
Electric, Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Lines	(16,134,246)	(915,906)	147,420	(16,902,732)
Furniture and Equipment	(521,864)	(50,748)	98,501	(474,111)
Vehicles	(1,436,445)	(97,190)		(1,533,635)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(34,766,434)	(1,587,830)	315,921	(36,038,343)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	33,778,820	1,524,737	(768)	35,302,789
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$34,166,066	\$2,042,887	(\$19,068)	\$36,189,885

Business-type activities accepted contributions of capital assets from governmental activities, in the amount of \$364,681 during 2013.

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Security of Persons and Property	\$140,227
Leisure Time Activities	121,936
Community Environment	2,619
Basic Utility Services	8,421
Transportation	533,702
General Government	16,872
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	\$823,777

11. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES

At December 31, 2013, the General Fund had an interfund receivable, in the amount of \$93,670; \$46,528 from providing cash flow resources to other governmental funds and \$47,142 from the Electric enterprise fund for the City's portion of the kilowatt hour tax. The entire amount is expected to be repaid within one year.

The Electric enterprise fund had an interfund receivable, in the amount of \$1,551,665 for services provided by the Electric enterprise fund, in the amount of \$1,079,000 to the General Fund, in the amount of \$234,859 to the Water enterprise fund, and in the amount of \$237,806 to the Sewer enterprise fund. Of those amounts, only \$153,174 from the General Fund, \$39,655 from the Water enterprise fund and \$42,602 from the Sewer enterprise fund is expected to be repaid within one year.

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

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 the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan, an insurance purchasing pool, for the following coverage:

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

12. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Type of Coverage	Coverage	Deductible
Property (building and contents)	\$52,739,786	\$1,000
Electronic Data Processing	213,394	1,000
General Liability – Aggregate	7,000,000	0
Public Official Liability – Aggregate	7,000,000	5,000
Law Enforcement Liability – Aggregate	7,000,000	5,000
Employee Benefits Liability – Aggregate	7,000,000	0
Automobile Liability	5,000,000	0

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from 2012, and no insurance settlement has exceeded insurance coverage during the last three years.

Each participant of Ohio Government Risk Management Plan enters into an individual agreement with the Plan for insurance coverage and pays annual premiums to the Plan based on the types and limits of coverage and deductibles selected by the participant. The firm of Hylant Administrative Services provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the Plan.

B. Employee Medical Benefits

On January 1, 2013, the City terminated its self-insured program for medical, vision, and dental benefits. Prior to its termination, the City offered medical, vision, and dental benefits to all employees through a self-insured program. All funds of the City participated in the program and made payments to the Self-Insurance fund based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior- and current-year claims. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage for the past three years. The changes in the claims liability for 2012 and 2013 were:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims	Claims Payments	Balance at Year End
2012	\$119,940	\$1,059,609	(\$917,658)	\$261,891
2013	261,891	9,236	(271,127)	

C. Workers' Compensation

For 2013, the City participated in the Ohio Municipal League City Equity Pooling Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (Program), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the Program is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the City by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Program. The workers' compensation experience of the participants is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the Program. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Program rather than its individual rate.

Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the Program. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund." This "equity redistribution" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the Program. Participation in the Program is limited to participants that can meet the Program's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the Program.

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

13. SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The City has several outstanding contracts for professional services. The following amounts remain on these contracts as of December 31, 2013:

Vendor	Outstanding Balance
Shinn Bros., Inc.	\$961,571
Buckeye Power Sales Co., Inc.	69,272
Vaughn Industries	25,269
Southern States LLC	110,186
Dueco, Inc.	203,345
Tumbusch Construction, Inc.	120,282

At year end, the significant encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in 2013 are as follows:

Tax Increment Financing	\$326,434
Non-major Governmental Funds	361,318
Total	\$687,752

14. DEFINED BENEFIT 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 plan is a costsharing, 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 percent 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. Under the combined plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to, but less than, the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which 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 and combined plans. Members of the memberdirected 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 that may be obtained by visiting <u>https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml</u>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 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 and currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14 percent of covered payroll for state and local employer units. Member contribution rates, as set forth in the Ohio Revised Code, are not to exceed 10 percent of covered payroll. For the year ended December 31, 2013, members in state and local classifications contributed 10 percent of covered payroll. For 2013, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans.

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

14. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

The City's 2013 contribution rate was 14 percent. The portion of the City's contribution used to fund pension benefits is net of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of the City's contribution allocated to health care for members in both the traditional and combined plans was 1 percent for 2013. Effective January 1, 2014, the portion of the employer contribution allocated to health care increased to 2 percent. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined.

The City's required contribution for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 was \$423,403, \$337,211, and \$340,102, respectively. For 2013, 92 percent has been contributed with the balance being reported as an intergovernmental payable. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2013 were \$4,168 made by the City and \$2,977 made by the plan members.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description – The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OPF provides retirement and disability pension 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. OPF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. The report that may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164 or by visiting the website at www.op-f.org.

Funding Policy – Employer and employee contribution rates are set by the Ohio Revised Code. From January 1, 2013, through July 1, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary. From July 2, 2013, through December 31, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 10.75 percent of their annual covered salary. Throughout 2013, employers were required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24 percent for firefighters.

The OPF pension fund is authorized by the Ohio Revised Code to allocate a portion of the employer contribution to retiree health care benefits. For January 1, 2013, through May 31, 2013, the portion of the City's contribution used to fund pension benefits was 14.81 percent of covered payroll for police officers and 19.31 percent of covered payroll for firefighters. For June 1, 2013, through December 31, 2013, the portion of the City's contribution used to fund pension benefits was 16.65 percent of covered payroll for police officers and 21.15 percent of covered payroll for firefighters. The City's contribution to OPF for police and firefighters pension was \$160,122 and \$227,092 for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$112,890 and \$160,522 for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$109,635 and \$152,246 for the year ended December 31, 2011. For 2013, 94 percent has been contributed for both police and firefighters with the balance being reported as an intergovernmental payable. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011.

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

15. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the traditional plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member directed plan, a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment health care plan for qualifying members of both the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care coverage. The plan includes a medical plan, a prescription drug program, and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional and combined plans must have ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide health care 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 health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report which may be obtained by visiting <u>https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml</u>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The postemployment health care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of postemployment health care.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2013, state and local employers contributed 14 percent of covered payroll. This is the maximum employer contribution rate permitted by the Ohio Revised Code.

Each year, the OPERS retirement board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding postemployment health care benefits. The portion of the employer contribution allocated to health care for members in both the traditional and combined plans was 1 percent for 2013. Effective January 1, 2014, the portion of the employer contribution allocated to health care was raised to 2 percent for both plans as recommended by the OPERS actuary.

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 the retiree's surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. Active members do not make contributions to the postemployment health care plan.

The City's contribution allocated to fund postemployment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, was \$32,890, \$135,564, and \$136,041, respectively. For 2013, 92 percent has been contributed with the balance being reported as an intergovernmental payable. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011.

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

15. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Changes to the health care plan were adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees on September 9, 2012, with a transition plan commencing on January 1, 2014. With the recent passage of pension legislation under SB 343 and the approved health care changes, OPERS expects to be able to consistently allocate 4 percent of the employer contribution toward the health care fund after the end of the transition period.

B. Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

OPF provides access to postretirement healthcare coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check, or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The healthcare coverage provided by OPF meets the definition of an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45.

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

OPF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. The report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164 or by visiting the OPF website at <u>www.op-f.org</u>.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OPF defined benefit pension plan. Participating employers are required by the Ohio Revised Code to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as a percentage of payroll of active pension plan members, currently 19.5 percent and 24 percent of covered payroll for police and firefighters, respectively. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

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

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

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

15. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The OPF Board of Trustees is also 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 contribution to OPF which was allocated to fund postemployment health care benefits for police and firefighters was \$36,460 and \$40,293 for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$59,766 and \$62,813 for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$58,042 and \$59,574 for the year ended December 31, 2011. For 2013, 94 percent has been contributed for both police and firefighters with the balance being reported as an intergovernmental payable. The full amount has been contributed for 2012 and 2011.

16. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. City employees earn and accumulate vacation at varying rates depending on length of service. Current policy credits vacation leave on the employee's anniversary date. Employees are paid for 100 percent of earned unused vacation leave upon termination.

Sick leave is earned at various rates as defined by City policy and union contracts. Upon retirement, employees are entitled to the value of their accumulated unused sick leave at varying percentages to a maximum of eighty to one hundred twenty days based on City policy and union contracts.

17. NOTES PAYABLE

The City's note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2013, were as follows:

	Interest Rate	Balance 1/1/2013	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2013
Governmental Activities:					
Bond Anticipation Notes:					
Street Improvement	1.10%	\$926,000		\$926,000	
Revenue Anticipation Notes:					
West Bank Walkway	2.84	50,000		50,000	
West Bank Walkway	2.49		\$200,000		\$200,000
Total Governmental Activities		\$976,000	\$200,000	\$976,000	\$200,000

According to Ohio law, notes can be issued in anticipation of bond proceeds and levies or for up to 50 percent of anticipated revenue collections. The liability for all notes is presented in the fund receiving the proceeds. All of the City's bond and revenue anticipation notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the City of Celina.

A. Bond Anticipation Notes

The City issued bond anticipation notes, in the original amount of \$1,350,000, to retire notes previously issued to provide for the City's share of the Main Street Reconstruction project. The notes were payable from the revenues of the Electric and Stormwater enterprise funds. The notes were fully retired during 2013.

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

17. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

B. Revenue Anticipation Notes

The revenue anticipation notes, in the amount of \$200,000, were issued on February 6, 2013, to retire notes previously issued and to pay for the acquisition of property and the construction and installation of the West Bank Walkway. The notes matured on February 5, 2014. As of December 31, 2013, all of the proceeds had been spent.

18. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The City's long-term obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2013, was as follows:

	Interest Rate	Balance 1/1/2013	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2013	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:						
Revenue Anticipation Notes:						
West Bank Walkway	2.84%			\$1,000,000		
West Bank Walkway	2.49		\$800,000		\$800,000	\$800,000
Total Revenue Anticipation Notes		\$1,000,000	800,000	1,000,000	800,000	800,000
General Obligation Bonds:						
2010 Rural Development Refunding	6.75	150,957		150,957		
2010 Various Purpose	2 – 4	2,365,000		255,000	2,110,000	235,000
Total General Obligation Bonds		2,515,957		405,957	2,110,000	235,000
Other Long-Term Obligations:						
OPWC Loan Payable		130,592		6,873	123,719	6,873
Capital Leases Payable		431,169		79,845	351,324	82,919
Compensated Absences Payable		462,716	20,149	41,421	441,444	131,150
Total Other Long-Term Obligations		1,024,477	20,149	128,139	916,487	220,942
Total Governmental Activities		4,540,434	820,149	1,534,096	3,826,487	1,255,942
Business-Type Activities: General Obligation Bonds:						
2005 Waterworks Refunding	3 – 5%	255,000		125,000	130,000	130,000
Premium		6,899		3,382	3,517	
2005 Wastewater Refunding	3 – 5	745,000		110,000	635,000	115,000
Premium		31,650		4,673	26,977	
2010 Various Purpose	2 – 4	455,000		30,000	425,000	30,000
Total General Obligation Bonds		1,493,549		273,055	1,220,494	275,000
Mortgage Revenue Bonds:						
2011 Wastewater Refunding	2-3.4	2,805,000		330,000	2,475,000	335,000
OPWC Loan Payable		302,026		24,162	277,864	24,162
OWDA Loans Payable	3.25-4.99	5,547,858		269,285	5,278,573	278,108
AMP-Ohio Payable		1,493,864		199,897	1,293,967	199,897
Capital Leases Payable			69,486		69,486	22,633
Compensated Absences Payable		207,132	3,337	9,702	200,767	72,319
Total Other Long-Term Obligations		7,550,880	72,823	503,046	7,120,657	597,119
Total Business-Type Activities		\$11,849,429	\$72,823	\$1,106,101	\$10,816,151	\$1,207,119

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

18. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

A. Revenue Anticipation Notes

The City issued revenue anticipation notes in 2013, in the amount of \$800,000, to partially retire notes previously issued to provide funds for the acquisition of property and the construction and installation of the West Bank Walkway. The notes are payable from the revenues of the Grand Lake tax incremental financing district. The notes matured on February 5, 2014. As of December 31, 2013, all proceeds were spent.

B. Governmental Activities General Obligation Bonds

In 2010, the City issued current refunding general obligation bonds, in the amount of \$298,000, to refund the remaining balance of the current refunding general obligation bonds issued in 2009. The refunding general obligation bonds will fully mature in 2019. The bonds will be paid with transfers from the General Fund.

In 2010, the City issued general obligation bonds, in the original amount of \$2,830,000, to retire bond anticipation notes issued for recreational, street, water, sewer, and stormwater improvements. These bonds will fully mature in 2030. The bonds will be paid with transfers from the Tax Incremental Financing capital projects fund and the Stormwater enterprise fund.

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2024, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part by lot, on December 1, in each of the years 2021 through 2023 (with the balance of \$50,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2024), at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date according to the following schedule:

Year	Amount
2021	\$50,000
2022	50,000
2023	50,000

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2030, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part by lot, on December 1, in each of the years 2025 through 2029 (with the balance of \$15,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2030), at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date according to the following schedule:

Year	Amount
2025	\$55,000
2026	10,000
2027	10,000
2028	15,000
2029	15,000

The bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2024, are subject to prior redemption, by and at the sole option of the City, either in whole or in part, on any date on or after December 1, 2020, at par plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

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

18. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

C. OPWC Loan Payable

On August 11, 2011, the City obtained an interest free loan from the Ohio Public Works Commission, in the amount of \$137,465, for the construction of Buckeye Street. The loan was issued for a twenty year period, with final maturity in 2031. The loan is to be repaid from the Tax Incremental Financing capital projects fund.

D. Capital Leases Payable

Capital lease obligations will be paid from the fund that maintains custody of the related asset.

E. Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds

The general obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged for repayment to the extent resources are not available from the applicable enterprise fund to make principal and interest payments. The City has issued general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities.

On April 1, 2005, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds in the Water enterprise fund, in the amount of \$1,145,000, to refund \$1,340,000 of 1994 Waterworks Mortgage Revenue bonds. These bonds will fully mature in 2014. The bonds will be paid from the Water enterprise fund. The refunded bonds were fully retired.

On April 1, 2005, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds in the Sewer enterprise fund, in the amount of \$1,530,000, to refund \$1,755,000 of 1993 Wastewater Mortgage Revenue bonds. These bonds will fully mature in 2018. The bonds will be paid from the Sewer enterprise fund. The refunded bonds were fully retired.

In 2010, the City issued general obligation bonds, in the amount of \$500,000, to retire bond anticipation notes issued for water improvements. These bonds will fully mature in 2030. The bonds will be paid from the Water enterprise fund.

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2024, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part by lot, on December 1, in each of the years 2021 through 2023 (with the balance of \$20,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2024), at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date according to the following schedule:

Year	Amount
2021	\$20,000
2022	20,000
2023	20,000

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2030, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part by lot, on December 1, in each of the years 2025 through 2029 (with the balance of \$25,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2030), at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date according to the following schedule:

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

18. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Year	Amount
2025	\$20,000
2026	20,000
2027	20,000
2028	20,000
2029	25,000

The bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2024, are subject to prior redemption, by and at the sole option of the City, either in whole or in part, on any date on or after December 1, 2020, at par plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

F. Mortgage Revenue Bonds

Mortgage revenue bonds are special obligations of the City secured by a mortgage upon the assets of the sewer system. The bonds are payable solely from the gross revenues of the system after provisions for reasonable operation and maintenance expenses.

In 2011, the City issued \$3,140,000 in Wastewater Refunding bonds to currently refund 1999 Wastewater Refunding bonds and to provide funds to make various improvements to the City's wastewater system. The refunded bonds were fully retired in 2011.

The bond indentures have certain restrictive covenants and principally require that bond reserves be maintained and charges for services to customers be sufficient to satisfy the obligations under the indenture agreements. In addition, special provisions exist regarding covenant violations, redemption of principal, and maintenance of properties.

Fund assets, whose use are restricted under the bond indenture to improvement and replacement and debt service requirements are presented as restricted assets on the statement of fund net position. These assets are further segregated between those held by the City and those held by the trustee. Restricted assets relating to the mortgage revenue bond issue were as follows as of December 31, 2013:

	Restricted Assets Wastewater Refunding
Restricted Assets held by the City for: Revenue Bond Operations and Maintenance	\$448,043
Restricted Assets held by Fiscal Agent for: Revenue Bond Future Debt Service	309,093

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2020, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part by lot, on December 1, in each of the years 2019 and 2020, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date according to the following schedule:

Year	Amount
2019	\$135,000
2020	135,000

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2022, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part by lot, on December 1, in each of the years 2021 and 2022, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date according to the following schedule:

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

18. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Year	Amount
2021	\$140,000
2022	145,000

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2024, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part by lot, on December 1, in each of the years 2023 and 2024, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date according to the following schedule:

Year	Amount
2023	\$150,000
2024	155,000

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2026, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part by lot, on December 1, in each of the years 2025 and 2026, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date according to the following schedule:

Year	Amount
2025	\$160,000
2026	165,000

The mortgage revenue bonds will be paid solely from the revenues of the Sewer enterprise fund. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 100 percent of these net revenues in future years. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the mortgage revenue bonds are \$2,475,000 and \$414,630 respectively. Principal and interest for the current year and total net revenues were \$397,645 and \$1,320,714, respectively.

G. OPWC Loan Payable

On August 26, 2002, the City obtained an interest free loan from the Ohio Public Works Commission, in the amount of \$483,243, for the construction of a 1.5 million gallon water tower and the installation of a twenty inch water line. The loan is to be repaid from the Water enterprise fund.

The OPWC loan will be paid solely from the net revenues of the Water enterprise fund. Annual principal payments on the loan are expected to require less than 100 percent of these net revenues in future years. The total principal remaining on the OPWC loan is \$277,864. Principal for the current year and total net revenues were \$24,162, and \$1,969,903, respectively.

H. OWDA Loans Payable

On April 11, 2005, the City obtained a loan from the Ohio Water Development Authority, in the amount of \$1,878,426, for the design of the granular activated carbon process. On August 13, 2007, the City increased this loan to include the construction of the granular activated carbon process system. The total loan amount was \$8,542,544.

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

18. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The OWDA loans are to be repaid from the net revenues of the Water enterprise fund. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans are expected to require less than 100 percent of these net revenues in future years. The total principal and interest remaining on the OWDA loan is \$5,278,573 and \$1,432,732, respectively. Principal and interest for the current year and total net revenues were \$447,420 and \$1,969,903, respectively.

I. AMP-Ohio Payable

The City of Celina is a member of American Municipal Power (AMP) and a participant in the American Municipal Power Generating Station Project (AMPGS). This project was intended to develop a pulverized coal power plant in Meigs County, Ohio. The City's share of the project was 19,000 kW of a total capacity of 771,281 kW, giving the City a 2.46 percent share of the project.

The AMPGS project required participants to sign "take or pay" contracts with AMP. As such, the participants are obligated to pay any costs incurred for the project. In November 2009, the participants voted to terminate the AMPGS project due to projected escalating costs. These costs were therefore deemed impaired and participants were obligated to pay costs already incurred. As a result of a March 31, 2014, legal ruling, the AMP Board of Trustees on April 15, 2014, and the AMPGS participants on April 16, 2014, approved the collection of the impaired costs and provided the participants with an estimate of their liability.

The City's estimated share of the impaired costs at March 31, 2014, is \$3,296,136. The City received a credit of \$709,787 related to its participation in the AMP Fremont Energy Center (AFEC) project, a credit of \$859,272 related to the AMPGS costs deemed to have future benefit for the project participants, and have made payments of \$433,110 leaving a net impaired cost estimate of \$1,293,967. The City is reporting a payable to AMP in its business-type activities and in its Electric enterprise fund for these impaired costs. AMP financed these costs in its revolving line of credit. Any additional costs (including line of credit interest and legal fees) or amounts received related to the project may result in a future liability to the City. These amounts will be recorded as they become estimable.

The City is paying its liability to AMP by making monthly payments over the next six and onehalf years. The liability should be paid in full during 2020.

J. Compensated Absences Payable

The compensated absences liability will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds are the General Fund, the Street and the Recreation special revenue funds, and the Electric, Water, and Sewer enterprise funds.

The City's legal debt margin was \$15,203,998 at December 31, 2013.

The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service requirements for governmental activities:

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

18. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

	Governmental Activities			
	General O	bligation	OPWC	
	Bon	ds	Loan	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	
2014	\$235,000	\$58,150	\$6,873	
2015	245,000	53,450	6,873	
2016	250,000	48,550	6,874	
2017	260,000	42,300	6,874	
2018	260,000	35,800	6,873	
2019-2023	690,000	78,200	34,366	
2024-2028	140,000	17,950	34,366	
2029-2031	30,000	1,800	20,620	
Total	\$2,110,000	\$336,200	\$123,719	

The City's future annual debt service requirements, including mandatory sinking fund requirements, payable from the business-type activities are as follows:

	Business-Type Activities					
	Waterworks Refunding General Obligation Bonds		orks Refunding Wastewater Refunding General General			
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
2014	\$130,000	\$5,200	\$115,000	\$30,600		
2015		125,000 26,000				
2016		125,000 19,750				
2017		130,000 13,500 140,000 7,000				
2018						
	\$130,000	\$5,200	\$635,000	\$96,850		

	2010 Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds		Wastewater Refunding Mortgage Revenue Bonds		
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2014	\$30,000	\$13,550	\$335,000	\$61,045	
2015	30,000	12,950	345,000	54,345	
2016	30,000	12,350	350,000	47,445	
2017	30,000	11,600	130,000	40,445	
2018	30,000	10,850	130,000	37,845	
2019-2023	125,000	40,900	705,000	140,913	
2024-2029	100,000	21,900	480,000	32,592	
2030	50,000	3,000			
	\$425,000	\$127,100	\$2,475,000	\$414,630	

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

18. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

	OPWC Loan	OWDA	Loans
Year	Principal	Principal	Interest
2014	\$24,162	\$278,108	\$169,312
2015	24,162	287,219	160,200
2016	24,162	296,630	150,790
2017	24,162	306,349	141,071
2018	24,162	316,386	131,034
2019-2023	120,811	1,744,383	492,715
2024-2028	36,243	2,049,498	187,601
	\$277,864	\$5,278,573	\$1,432,723

19. CAPITAL LEASES – LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The City has entered into capitalized leases for equipment and vehicles. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance for governmental funds and as a reduction of the liability in the enterprise funds. During 2013, the City paid principal, in the amount of \$79,845, from governmental funds.

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Equipment		\$69,486
Vehicles	\$908,735	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(72,699)	
Total	\$836,036	\$69,486

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-Typ	e Activities
Year	Principal	Principal Interest		Interest
2014	\$82,919	\$13,526	\$22,633	\$1,612
2015	86,111	10,334	23,158	1,087
2016	89,426	7,019	23,695	550
2017	92,868	3,577		
Total	\$351,324	\$34,456	\$69,486	\$3,249

20. FUND BALANCE

Fund balance is classified as non-spendable, 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 the resources in governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below.

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

20. FUND BALANCE (Continued)

Fund Balance	General	Tax Increment Financing	Other Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
Non-spendable for:				
Prepaid Items	\$14,413			\$14,413
Material and Supplies Inventory	14,405		\$47,660	62,065
Unclaimed Monies	12,044			12,044
Total Non-spendable	40,862		47,660	88,522
Restricted for:				
Street Construction and Maintenance		\$1,581,819	391,369	1,973,188
Economic Development and Rehabilitation			278,412	278,412
Police and Fire Operations			7,050	7,050
Drug Enforcement			3,704	3,704
Court Operations			308,113	308,113
Recreation			[′] 18	[′] 18
Debt Retirement			32,607	32,607
Total Restricted		1,581,819	1,021,273	2,603,092
Committed for:				
Economic Development and Rehabilitation	250,000			250,000
Police and Fire Operations	,		14,960	14,960
Recreation			45,365	45,365
Street Construction and Maintenance			94,479	94,479
Total Committed	250,000		154,804	404,804
Assigned for:				
Projected Budget Shortage	(5,490)			(5,490)
Unpaid Obligations	42,375			42,375
Total Assigned	36,885			36,885
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,902,060		(114,612)	1,787,448
Total Fund Balance	\$2,229,807	\$1,581,819	\$1,109,125	\$4,920,751
	Ψ2,220,001	ψ1,001,013	ψ1,100,120	ψτ,520,751

21. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

During 2013, the General Fund made transfers to the Tax Increment Financing Fund, other governmental funds, and the Water enterprise fund, in the amount of \$6,873, \$1,252,448, and \$1,100,000, respectively, to move receipts as debt payments became due and to subsidize various programs in other funds.

The Tax Increment Financing Fund made transfers to the Water enterprise fund, in the amount of \$18,150, to provide additional funds for capital projects.

The Electric enterprise fund made transfers to the Tax Increment Financing Fund, in the amount of \$788,000, as debt payments became due.

The Stormwater enterprise fund made transfers to the Tax Increment Financing Fund, in the amount of \$250,532, as debt payments became due.

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

22. JOINT VENTURE

The City of Celina purchased capital stock of the Grand Lake/Mercer County Development Corporation (Corporation) in 1995. The Corporation was incorporated for purchasing land, developing land to entice new industries, and potentially constructing buildings to rent to interested industries. The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors elected on an annual basis from the pool of current shareholders. The City does not currently sit on the Board of Directors.

The Corporation issued additional shares of capital stock in 1998 reducing the City's interest from 20 to 19 percent. The City's net investment and its share of the operating results of the Corporation are reported in the City's Electric enterprise fund. The Corporation has not accumulated significant financial resources nor is the Corporation experiencing fiscal stress that may cause an additional financial benefit to or burden on the City in the future. Complete financial statements for the Corporation can be obtained from Grand Lake/Mercer County Development Corporation, 112 West Main Street, Coldwater, Ohio 45828, or from the City Auditor's Office.

23. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Mercer County Community Improvement Corporation

The Mercer County Community Improvement Corporation (Corporation) was designated as an agency of Mercer County for industrial, commercial, distribution, and research development in Mercer County. The seventeen members of the Corporation consist of representatives from the County, the City, and villages within the county, along with additional appointments as established by the bylaws. The Corporation received land in 2013 from the City of Celina, with a value of \$18,300, for the benefit of a company. The Corporation adopts its own budget, authorizes expenditures, hires and fires staff, and currently relies on Mercer County to finance deficits. Financial information can be obtained from the Mercer County Auditor, Courthouse, Celina, Ohio 45822.

B. Grand Lake/Mercer County Research Corporation

The Grand Lake/Mercer County Research Corporation (Corporation) was created to enhance the economic environment of Mercer County by attracting new business and industry, retaining existing business and industry, and thereby creating and retaining job opportunities. The twenty-one members of the Corporation consist of representatives based on the eight largest cumulative private contributors, two representatives from the City of Celina, two representatives from Mercer County, one representative from the villages within the County, any contributor of \$5,000 or more in one year, and four representatives from the community. The Corporation adopts its own budget, authorizes expenditures, hires and fires staff, and does not rely on the City to finance deficits. Financial information can be obtained from the Grand Lake/Mercer County Research Corporation, Wright State University, 7600 State Route 703, Celina, Ohio 45822.

C. Mercer County Planning Commission

The City participates in the Mercer County Planning Commission (Commission) which is a statutorily created political subdivision of the State. The Commission is jointly governed among Mercer County, and the municipalities and townships within the County. The Commission makes studies, maps, plans, recommendations, and reports concerning the physical, environmental, social, economic, and governmental characteristics, functions, and services within the County. Financial information can be obtained from the Mercer County Auditor, Courthouse, Celina, Ohio 45822.

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

24. INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

A. Ohio Municipal League City Equity Pooling Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The City is a participant in the Ohio Municipal League City Equity Pooling Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (Program), an insurance purchasing pool. The Program's business and affairs are conducted by a twenty-six member Board of Trustees consisting of fifteen mayors, two council members, three administrators, three finance officers, and three law directors which are voted on by the members for staggered two-year terms. The Executive Director of the Ohio Municipal League serves as coordinator of the Program. Each year, the participants pay an enrollment fee to the Program to cover the costs of administering the Program.

B. Ohio Government Risk Management Plan

The City participates in the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool consisting of various entities in the State of Ohio. The intent of the Plan is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the City by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Plan. Membership in the Plan is by written application subject to the approval of the Plan Manager. Financial information may be obtained from the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan, 1505 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43603.

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Litigation

The City is a party to several legal proceedings seeking damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The City is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

B. Federal and State Grants

For the period January 1, 2013, to December 31, 2013, the City received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 5, 2014, the City issued revenue anticipation notes, in the amount of \$800,000, to partially retire notes previously issued to provide for the acquisition of property and the construction and installation of the West Bank Walkway. The notes are payable from the revenues of the Grand Lake tax incremental financing district. The notes have an interest rate of 2.07 percent and mature on February 4, 2015.

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Dave Yost · Auditor of State

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

City of Celina Mercer County 225 N. Main Street Celina, Ohio 45822

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 City of Celina, Mercer County, (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 July 16, 2014. As discussed in Note 3, we noted the City restated the net position for the Business Type Activities and Electric Fund as of January 1, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our 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.

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*.

City of Celina Mercer County Independent Auditor's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Page 2

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.

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Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 16, 2014



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

CITY OF CELINA

MERCER COUNTY

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED AUGUST 12, 2014

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