

## City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County, Ohio

Audited Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012



# Dave Yost • Auditor of State

City Council City of Upper Sandusky 119 N. Seventh Street Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351

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

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

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Dave Yost Auditor of State

May 19, 2014

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## City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County

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June 20, 2013

To The Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Upper Sandusky 119 7<sup>th</sup> Street Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

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

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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#### Basis for Qualified Opinions on Capital Assets

Because of the inadequacy of accounting records, we were unable to obtain sufficient evidence regarding the amounts at which land and construction in progress, and other capital assets, net of depreciation are recorded in the governmental activities and business-type activities in the accompanying statement of nets assets at December 31, 2012 (stated at \$959,274, \$6,845,108, \$1,220,821 and \$32,753,021, respectively), and the amount of accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense recorded in the governmental activities and business-type activities for the year ended (stated at \$5,491,296, \$218,061, \$7,733,794, and \$618,164, respectively). We were also unable to obtain sufficient evidence for the amounts at which land and construction in progress, and other capital assets, net of depreciation are recorded for the water, sewer, and sanitation enterprise funds in the accompanying statement of fund net assets - proprietary funds at December 31, 2012 (stated at \$950,001, \$23,712,024, \$270,820, \$8,826,828, \$0, and \$214,169, respectively), and the amount of accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense recorded for the water, sewer, and sanitation enterprise funds for the year ended (stated at \$2,990,828, \$430,439, \$3,807,496, \$100,902, \$935,470, and \$86,823, respectively). In addition, we were unable to obtain sufficient evidence for the amounts recorded as Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt and Unrestricted for the governmental activities and business-type activities in the accompanying statement of net assets at December 31, 2012 (stated at \$7,741,726, (\$2,727,654), \$18,880,757, and \$2,485,321, respectively).

We were unable to satisfy ourselves regarding land and construction in progress, capital assets net of depreciation, accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense, Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt and Unrestricted reported amounts by other auditing procedures.

#### **Qualified** Opinions

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinions on Capital Assets" paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major proprietary fund of the City of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and , where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Unmodified** Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the major governmental funds, and the aggregate remaining fund information for the City of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 10 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied

City of Upper Sandusky Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 20, 2013 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting an on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulation, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion 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.

Kea & Associates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

#### **City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County** Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (Unaudited)

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

## Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2012 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased \$890,396, which represents a 3.4% increase from 2011. Net position of governmental activities increased \$726,020. Net position of business-type activities increased \$164,376.
- Total capital assets increased \$180,196 in 2012. Capital assets of governmental activities decreased \$78,657 and capital assets of business-type activities increased \$258,853.
- Outstanding debt increased from \$20,312,371 to \$20,446,798 due to net of loan proceeds from Ohio Water District Authority and principal payments made during the year, for the completion of a new water plant.

## Using this Annual Financial Report

This report is designed to allow the reader to look at the financial activities of the City of Upper Sandusky as a whole and is intended to allow the reader to obtain a summary view or a more detailed view of the City's operations, as they prefer.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information from a summary perspective showing the effects of the operations for the year 2012 and how they affected the operations of the City as a whole.

## Reporting the City of Upper Sandusky as a Whole

#### Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The *Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the City of Upper Sandusky, the general fund is by far the most significant fund. Business-type funds consist of the water, sewer and sanitation funds.

#### City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (Unaudited)

A question typically asked about the City's finances "How did we do financially during 2012?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets* and *liabilities* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting method used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's programs and services are reported here, including general government, security of persons and property, public health, community and economic development, leisure time activities and transportation.
- Business-Type Activities These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer and sanitation funds are reported as business activities.

## Reporting the City of Upper Sandusky's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been safeguarded for specific activities or objectives. The City uses many funds to account for financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital improvement fund.

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

*Proprietary Funds* Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

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

#### The City of Upper Sandusky as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2012 compared to 2011:

		Net Po	osition			
	Government	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	То	tals
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Assets:						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 4,030,261	\$ 3,753,853	\$ 3,117,537	\$ 2,735,531	\$ 7,147,798	\$ 6,489,384
Capital Assets, Net	7,804,382	7,883,039	33,973,842	33,714,989	41,778,224	41,598,028
Total Assets	11,834,643	11,636,892	37,091,379	36,450,520	48,926,022	48,087,412
Liabilities:						
Current and Other Liabilities	574,826	674,751	567,946	692,647	1,142,772	1,367,398
Long-Term Liabilities	5,512,585	5,940,929	15,157,355	14,556,171	20,669,940	20,497,100
Total Liabilities	6,087,411	6,615,680	15,725,301	15,248,818	21,812,712	21,864,498
Net Position:						
Net Investment in						
Capital Assets	7,741,726	7,838,773	18,880,757	19,208,125	21,331,427	21,285,657
Restricted	733,160	755,286	0	0	733,160	755,286
Unrestricted	(2,727,654)	(3,572,847)	2,485,321	1,993,577	5,048,723	4,181,971
Total Net Position	\$ 5,747,232	\$ 5,021,212	\$21,366,078	\$21,201,702	\$27,113,310	\$26,222,914

#### Table 1 Net Position

At year end, capital assets represented 85% of total assets. Capital assets include, land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure, vehicles and construction in progress. Net investment in capital assets was \$21,331,427 at December 31, 2012, with \$7,741,726 in governmental activities and \$18,880,757 in business-type activities. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net position, \$733,160 or 2.7%, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of unrestricted net position of \$5,048,723 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The increase in current and other assets of \$658,414 can be attributed to an increase in municipal tax collections, an increase in notes receivable for a new CDBG loan issued, an increase in utilities receivable due to a rate increase, net of a decrease in grants monies for the street light improvement project and the Commerce Drive waterline improvements.

The net decrease in current and long term liabilities of \$51,786 can be attributed to the final debt incurred for the completed water plant, net of principal payments on outstanding debt.

#### City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (Unaudited)

Table 2

#### Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2012 and 2011.

		Changes in Net I	Positions			
	Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities				То	otal
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 1,283,959	\$ 986,052	\$ 4,880,592	\$ 4,541,004	\$ 6,164,551	\$ 5,527,056
Operating Grants	363,515	479,928	0	537,890	363,515	1,017,818
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	767,484	0	0	0	767,484
General Revenues:						
Property and Income Taxes	3,121,638	2,380,333	0	0	3,121,638	2,380,333
Grants and Entitlements	533,309	840,933	0	0	533,309	840,933
Investment Earnings	917	1,447	0	0	917	1,447
Other	33,727	79,213	68,715	50,091	102,442	129,304
Total Revenues	5,337,065	5,535,390	4,949,307	5,128,985	10,286,372	10,664,375
Program Expenses:						
General Government - Legislative	892,952	766,427	0	0	892,952	766,427
General Government - Judicial	778,718	752,223	0	0	778,718	752,223
Security of Persons and Property	1,883,659	1,992,671	0	0	1,883,659	1,992,671
Public Health and Welfare	19,525	37,437	0	0	19,525	37,437
Transportation	798,865	532,772	0	0	798,865	532,772
Community Environment	94,109	110,172	0	0	94,109	110,172
Basic Utilities	8,338	224,431	0	0	8,338	224,431
Leisure Time Activities	559,506	405,179	0	0	559,506	405,179
Interest and Fiscal Charges	228,295	243,388	0	0	228,295	243,388
Water	0	0	2,516,562	1,339,256	2,516,562	1,339,256
Sewer	0	0	1,016,527	439,876	1,016,527	439,876
Sanitation	0	0	773,336	755,953	773,336	755,953
Total Expenses	5,263,967	5,064,700	4,306,425	2,535,085	9,570,392	7,599,785
Special Item	0	0	174,616	0	174,616	0
Transfers	653,122	653,122	(653,122)	(653,122)	0	0
i fulloteto	000,122	000,122	(055,122)	(055,122)	0	0
Change in Net Assets	\$ 726,220	\$ 1,123,812	\$ 164,376	\$ 1,940,778	\$ 890,596	\$ 3,064,590

#### **Governmental Activities**

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes.

If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is still comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

#### City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (Unaudited)

A city that is dependent upon municipal income taxes and property taxes that is hampered by a lack of revenue growth must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Municipal income taxes and property taxes made up 58.5% of revenues for governmental activities in calendar year 2012. The increase in taxes can be attributed to the increase in collections of municipal taxes as the economy continues to show some improvement.

General Government Legislative and Executive comprise 31.8% of governmental program expenses while the Security of Persons program was 35.8%. Interest expense was 4.3%. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bonds and borrowing for capital projects.

## **Business-Type Activities**

Business-type activities include water, sewer and sanitation operations. The revenues are generated primarily from charges for services. In 2012, charges for services of \$4,880,592 accounted 95.3% of the business type revenues. The total expenses for the utilities were \$4,306,425, thus leaving an increase in net position of \$164,376 for the business-type activities.

The net increase in net position of business-type activities can be attributed to an increase in utility rates, a loss of grant monies for CDBG projects, energy grant, OWDA grants, net of an increase in interest expense due to the completion of the water plant as well as an increase in contractual services for street repairs and a tree program.

## The City's Funds

## Governmental Funds

Information about the City's governmental funds begins on page 13. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. All governmental funds had revenues of \$5,525,922 and expenditures of \$5,731,233. The funds are monitored consistently with adjustments made throughout the year in budgets to accommodate yearly revenues.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2012 was an increase of \$102,281. No significant reason for this increase.

The fund balance of the capital improvement fund increased by \$32,853. No significant reason for this increase.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

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

Unrestricted net position of the water fund at the end of the year amounted to \$1,520,389, the unrestricted net position of the sewer fund was \$595,797, and the unrestricted net position of the sanitation fund was \$369,135. The total change in net position for these funds was \$(45,219), \$141,372 and \$68,223, respectively. Other factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the business-type activities.

## General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of 2012, the City amended its general fund budget on various occasions. All recommendations for appropriation changes come to Council from the City Auditor. The Finance Committee of Council reviews them, and they make their recommendation to the Council as a whole.

For the general fund, the actual budget basis revenue was \$4,062,373, representing an increase of \$648,292 over the final budget estimate of \$3,414,081. Most of this difference was attributable to an increase in municipal tax collections over budgeted amounts, mostly due to improved economic conditions.

Final expenditure appropriations of \$3,384,582 were \$5,873 lower than the actual expenditures of \$3,390,455, no significant reason for this variance.

#### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of year 2012, the City had \$41,778,224 invested in capital assets. A total of \$7,804,382 of this was for governmental activities and \$33,973,842 being attributable to business-type activities. Table 3 shows fiscal year 2012 balances compared with 2011.

Table 3

Capital Assets at December 31, (Net of Depreciation)										
	Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities Totals									
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011				
Land	\$ 914,409	\$ 914,409	\$ 883,242	\$ 883,242	\$ 1,797,651	\$ 1,797,651				
Construction in Progress	44,865	0	337,579	14,428,460	382,444	14,428,460				
Buildings and Improvements	4,268,870	4,282,589	17,925,229	3,498,426	22,194,099	7,781,015				
Machinery and Equipment	756,976	785,386	236,229	234,348	993,205	1,019,734				
Vehicles	1,697,611	1,815,174	387,368	400,264	2,084,979	2,215,438				
Infrastructure	121,651	85,481	14,204,195	14,270,249	14,325,846	14,355,730				
Total Capital Assets	\$ 7,804,382	\$ 7,883,039	\$33,973,842	\$33,714,989	\$41,778,224	\$41,598,028				

The \$78,657 decrease in capital assets of governmental activities was attributable to current year depreciation exceeding additional purchases. The \$258,853 increase in capital assets of business-type activities is due to additional purchases exceeding current year depreciation. See Note 8 for additional information about the capital assets of the City.

#### Debt

The outstanding debt for the City as of December 31, 2012 was \$20,446,798. See Note 10 for additional details. Table 4 summarizes outstanding debt.

Outstanding Debt, at December 31									
	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Т	otal			
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011			
OWDA Loans Payable	\$ 4,348,568	\$ 4,796,049	\$ 14,958,679	\$ 14,308,886	\$ 19,307,247	\$ 19,104,935			
OPWC Loans Payable	545,489	548,192	0	0	545,489	548,192			
Capital Improvement Bond	397,000	417,000	0	0	397,000	417,000			
Capital Lease Payable	62,656	44,266	134,406	197,978	197,062	242,244			
	\$ 5.353.713	\$ 5,805,507	\$ 15.093.085	\$ 14,506,864	\$ 20,446,798	\$ 20,312,371			

## Table 4Outstanding Debt, at December 31

#### **Economic Factors**

The City has seen a 23% increase in 2011 over 2010 in income tax revenue and an 18% increase in 2012 over 2011. As in prior years we still rely heavily on the income tax revenue and will find it necessary to keep expenditures no higher than the 2011 level but as always provide basic services to its citizens.

We have raised utility rates and continue to use rate studies to be sure we are keeping up with necessary increase in order to provide the services the citizens are accustomed.

As in years past, the City has committed itself to financial excellence and will do the same in the future.

#### Contacting the City's Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Carolyn Frederick, Auditor of City of Upper Sandusky, 119 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351 or 419-294-3988.

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2012

			ary Government		
	Go	overnmental	Bı	usiness-Type	
		Activities		Activities	 Total
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,616,547	\$	2,229,264	\$ 3,845,811
Receivables:					
Taxes		1,190,756		0	1,190,756
Accounts		98,220		850,440	948,660
Due From Other Governments		656,552		0	656,552
Materials and Supplies Inventory		43,370		37,833	81,203
Notes Receivable		424,816		0	424,816
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		959,274		1,220,821	2,180,095
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		6,845,108	_	32,753,021	 39,598,129
Total Assets		11,834,643		37,091,379	 48,926,022
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable		90,137		136,230	226,367
Contracts Payable		59,580		372,826	432,406
Accrued Salaries, Wages and Benefits		52,273		21,733	74,006
Due to Other Governments		96,710		31,274	127,984
Deferred Revenue		265,000		0	265,000
Accrued Interest Payable		11,126		5,883	17,009
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year		675,229		433,344	1,108,573
Due In More Than One Year		4,837,356		14,724,011	19,561,367
Total Liabilities		6,087,411		15,725,301	 21,812,712
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets		7,741,726		18,880,757	21,331,427 *
Restricted for:					
Other Purposes		344,360		0	344,360
Capital Projects		388,800		0	388,800
Unrestricted		(2,727,654)		2,485,321	 5,048,723
Total Net Position	\$	5,747,232	\$	21,366,078	\$ 27,113,310

\*Debt related to certain business-type assets is included in the governmental activities. This debt has not been included in the net investment in capital assets for the governmental or business-type activities, but has been reflected in the entity-wide total. See Note 10.

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

			Program Revenues						· ·	pense) Revent ges in Net Ass		
									Primai	y Government	t	
	]	Expenses		Charges for ices and Sales	Cor	ating Grants, htributions, d Interest	G	overnmental Activities	Bus	siness-Type Activities		Total
Primary Government:												
Governmental Activities:												
General Government:												
Legislative and Executive	\$	892,952	\$	88,875	\$	0	\$	(804,077)	\$	0	\$	(804,077)
Judicial		778,718		915,889		0		137,171		0		137,171
Security of Persons and Property		1,883,659		28,370		37,770		(1,817,519)		0		(1,817,519)
Public Health and Welfare		19,525		0		0		(19,525)		0		(19,525)
Transportation		798,865		0		325,545		(473,320)		0		(473,320)
Community Environment		94,109		202,670		0		108,561		0		108,561
Basic Utility Services		8,338		0		0		(8,338)		0		(8,338)
Leisure Time Activities		559,506		48,155		0		(511,351)		0		(511,351)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		228,295		0		0		(228,295)		0		(228,295)
Total Governmental Activities		5,263,967		1,283,959		363,315		(3,616,693)		0		(3,616,693)
Business-Type Activities Water Sewer Sanitation Total Business-Type Activities		2,516,562 1,016,527 773,336 4,306,425		2,740,951 1,330,054 809,587 4,880,592		0 0 0		0 0 0 0		224,389 313,527 36,251 574,167		224,389 313,527 36,251 574,167
Total primary government	\$	9,570,392	\$	6,164,551	\$	363,315		(3,616,693)		574,167		(3,042,526)
	Taxe	eral Revenues es: funicipal Incor		c.				2,807,014		0		2,807,014
		*		d for General I	Purnose	s		314,624		0		314,624
		<b>x v</b> ·		not Restricted				533,309		0		533,309
		est and Invest						917		0		917
		ellaneous		Sarrings				33,727		68,715		102,442
		l General Rev	enues					3,689,591		68,715		3,758,306
								, ,		,		-,
	Spec	ial Item						0		174,616		174,616
	Tran	sfers						653,122		(653,122)		0
	~							<b>72</b> < 0 <b>2</b> 0		1.64.00.6		800 206
	Chai	nge in Net Pos	ition					726,020		164,376		890,396
		nge in Net Pos Position Begin		of Year				5,021,212		164,376 21,201,702		26,222,914

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2012

	 General	Capital provements	Go	Other wernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$ 767,911	\$ 232,523	\$	616,113	\$	1,616,547
Taxes	1,189,616	0		1,140		1,190,756
Accounts	74,790	0		23,430		98,220
Due From Other Governments	295,765	224,846		135,941		656,552
Materials and Supplies Inventory	4,648	0		38,722		43,370
Notes Receivable	 0	 0		424,816		424,816
Total Assets	\$ 2,332,730	\$ 457,369	\$	1,240,162	\$	4,030,261
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities Accounts Payable Contracts Payable Accrued Salaries, Wages and Benefits Due to Other Governments Deferred Revenue <i>Total Liabilities</i>	\$ 60,703 1,182 48,270 91,992 1,471,701 1,673,848	\$ 10,375 58,194 0 0 170,173 238,742	\$	19,059 204 4,003 4,718 110,998 138,982	\$	90,137 59,580 52,273 96,710 1,752,872 2,051,572
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable	4,648	0		38,722		43,370
Restricted	0	218,627		1,062,458		1,281,085
Assigned	314,607	0		0		314,607
Unassigned	339,627	0		0		339,627
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	 658,882	 218,627		1,101,180		1,978,689
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 2,332,730	\$ 457,369	\$	1,240,162	\$	4,030,261

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2012

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 1,978,689
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and		
therefore are not reported in the funds.		7,804,382
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 918,767	
Property Taxes	6,989	
Accounts	9,200	
Grants	 552,916	1,487,872
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the		
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Accrued Interest Payable	(11,126)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(158,872)	
Loans Payable	(4,894,057)	
Bonds Payable	(397,000)	
Capital Lease Payable	 (62,656)	 (5,523,711)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 5,747,232

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Capital		Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	General	Improvements	Funds	Funds
Revenues				
Municipal Income Tax	\$ 2,573,975	\$ 0	\$ 19,823	\$ 2,593,798
Property and Other Taxes	275,872	0	0	275,872
Intergovernmental	435,179	400,695	684,531	1,520,405
Investment Income	917	0	7,670	8,587
Licenses and Permits	67,481	0	0	67,481
Fines and Forfeitures	621,674	0	291,096	912,770
Charges for Services	84,681	0	0	84,681
Other	39,272	9,104	13,952	62,328
Total Revenues	4,099,051	409,799	1,017,072	5,525,922
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government				
Legislative and Executive	881,708	0	7,725	889,433
Judicial	544,971	0	278,826	823,797
Security of Persons and Property	1,824,717	64,829	0	1,889,546
Public Health and Welfare	19,525	0	0	19,525
Community Environment	62,806	0	390	63,196
Basic Utility	0	37,099	0	37,099
Leisure Time Activities	402,330	55,139	0	457,469
Transportation	0	473,592	308,594	782,186
Capital Outlay	0	7,605	0	7,605
Debt Service:		.,		.,
Principal Retirement	23,770	511,884	0	535,654
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,634	224,089	0	225,723
Total Expenditures	3,761,461	1,374,237	595,535	5,731,233
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	337,590	(964,438)	421,537	(205,311)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds of OPWC Loan	0	19,031	0	19,031
Inception of Capital Lease	0	64,829	0	64,829
Transfers In	25,000	913,431	0	938,431
Transfers Out	(260,309)	0	(25,000)	(285,309)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(235,309)	997,291	(25,000)	736,982
Net Change in Fund Balances	102,281	32,853	396,537	531,671
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	557,877	185,774	676,089	1,419,740
Change in Reserve for Inventory	(1,276)	0	28,554	27,278
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 658,882	\$ 218,627	\$ 1,101,180	\$ 1,978,689

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	558,949
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period. Capital Asset Additions Depreciation	\$    204,947 (218,061)	<u>.</u>	(13,114)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.			(65,543)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds,			
Municipal Income Taxes Property Taxes Accounts Grants	275,037 (1,182) 9,200 (463,712)		(180,657)
The issuance of long term debt provides current financial resources to the governmental funds while the repayment of principal of long term debt consumes the current financial resources, and reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.			
Bond Principal Capital Lease Loan Principal	20,000 46,439 469,215	_	535,654
Debt proceeds issued in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position are not reported as revenues. OPWC Loans	(19,031)		
Capital Leases	(64,829)		(83,860)
In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.			(1,959)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not use the current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Compensated Absences			(23,450)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$	726,020

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues					
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 2,190,492	\$ 2,190,492	\$ 2,584,634	\$ 394,142	
Intergovernmental Revenue	374,187	374,187	441,516	67,329	
Investment Income	777	777	917	140	
Licenses and Permits	56,524	56,524	66,694	10,170	
Fines and Forfeitures	526,872	526,872	621,674	94,802	
Charges for Services	39,203	39,203	46,257	7,054	
Property and Other Taxes	205,000	205,000	275,872	70,872	
Miscellaneous	21,026	21,026	24,809	3,783	
Total Revenues	3,414,081	3,414,081	4,062,373	648,292	
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government					
Legislative and Executive	843,055	891,118	892,664	(1,546)	
Judicial	528,269	558,385	559,354	(969)	
Security of Persons and Property	1,753,253	1,853,205	1,856,421	(3,216)	
Public Health and Welfare	18,440	19,491	19,525	(34)	
Community Environment	59,018	62,383	62,491	(108)	
Total Expenditures	3,202,035	3,384,582	3,390,455	(5,873)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	212,046	29,499	671,918	642,419	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers In	21,188	21,188	25,000	3,812	
Transfers Out	(603,433)	(637,834)	(638,941)	(1,107)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(582,245)	(616,646)	(613,941)	2,705	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(370,199)	(587,147)	57,977	645,124	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	597,866	597,866	597,866	0	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 227,667	\$ 10,719	\$ 655,843	\$ 645,124	

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2012

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Total
Assets				
Current Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$ 1,400,988	\$ 464,497	\$ 363,779	\$ 2,229,264
Accounts	552,969	186,780	110,691	850,440
Materials and Supplies Inventory	32,744	5,089	0	37,833
Total Current Assets	1,986,701	656,366	474,470	3,117,537
Non Current Assets:				
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	950,001	270,820	0	1,220,821
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	23,712,024	8,826,828	214,169	32,753,021
Total Non Current Assets	24,662,025	9,097,648	214,169	33,973,842
Total Assets	26,648,726	9,754,014	688,639	37,091,379
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	30,114	26,704	79,412	136,230
Contracts Payable	372,826	0	0	372,826
Accrued Salaries, Wages and Benefits	10,944	5,460	5,329	21,733
Due to Other Governments	14,753	7,915	8,606	31,274
Accrued Interest Payable	773	4,337	773	5,883
OWDA Loans Payable, Current Portion	292,873	26,420	0	319,293
Capital Lease Payable, Current Portion	16,491	32,982	16,491	65,964
Compensated Absences	24,580	12,292	11,215	48,087
Total Current Liabilities	763,354	116,110	121,826	1,001,290
Long Term Liabilities				
Compensated Absences	12,322	3,861	0	16,183
OWDA Loan Payable, Net of Current Portion	14,427,798	211,588	0	14,639,386
Capital Lease Payable, Net of Current Portion	17,110	34,222	17,110	68,442
Total Long Term Liabilities	14,457,230	249,671	17,110	14,724,011
Total Liabilities	15,220,584	365,781	138,936	15,725,301
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	9,907,753	8,792,436	180,568	18,880,757 *
Unrestricted	1,520,389	595,797	369,135	2,485,321
Total Net Position	\$ 11,428,142	\$ 9,388,233	\$ 549,703	\$ 21,366,078

\*Debt related to certain business-type assets is included in the governmental activities. This debt has not been included in the net investment in capital assets for the governmental or business-type activities, but has been reflected in the entity-wide total. See Note 10.

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Total
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 2,740,951	\$ 1,330,054	\$ 809,587	\$ 4,880,592
Other Operating Revenues	30,693	13,295	24,727	68,715
Total Operating Revenues	2,771,644	1,343,349	834,314	4,949,307
Operating Expenses				
Personal Services	638,500	361,912	333,219	1,333,631
Contractual Service	579,279	429,710	250,673	1,259,662
Materials and Supplies	332,137	109,918	99,968	542,023
Other Operating Expenses	4,011	7,908	17	11,936
Depreciation	430,439	100,902	86,823	618,164
Total Operating Expenses	1,984,366	1,010,350	770,700	3,765,416
Operating Income (Loss)	787,278	332,999	63,614	1,183,891
Non Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest	(532,196)	(6,177)	(2,636)	(541,009)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(532,196)	(6,177)	(2,636)	(541,009)
Income (Loss) Before Special Item				
and Transfers	255,082	326,822	60,978	642,882
Special Item	174,616	0	0	174,616
Transfers In	7,245	0	7,245	14,490
Transfers Out	(482,162)	(185,450)	0	(667,612)
Change in Net Position	(45,219)	141,372	68,223	164,376
Net Position at Beginning of Year	11,473,361	9,246,861	481,480	21,201,702
Net Position at the End of the Year	\$ 11,428,142	\$ 9,388,233	\$ 549,703	\$ 21,366,078

#### City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 2,568,352	\$ 1,293,460	\$ 811,858	\$ 4,673,670
Cash Paid for Goods and Services	(1,079,523)	(558,356)	(286,352)	(1,924,231)
Cash Paid to Employees	(626,772)	(347,107)	(338,655)	(1,312,534)
Cash Received from Other Revenue	30,693	13,295	24,727	68,715
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	892,750	401,292	211,578	1,505,620
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities				
Special Item	174,616	0	0	174,616
Transfers In	7,245	0	7,245	14,490
Transfers Out	(482,162)	(185,450)	0	(667,612)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Non-Capital Activities	(300,301)	(185,450)	7,245	(478,506)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Purchase of Capital Assets	(726,271)	(6,702)	(144,044)	(877,017)
Proceeds from OWDA Loans	884,984	100,544	0	985,528
Principal Payments on OWDA Loans	(328,457)	(7,278)	0	(335,735)
Principal Payments on Capital Lease	(15,893)	(31,786)	(15,893)	(63,572)
Interest Paid on Bonds, Notes, Loans	(531,423)	(3,725)	(1,863)	(537,011)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(717,060)	51,053	(161,800)	(827,807)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(124,611)	266,895	57,023	199,307
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,525,599	197,602	306,756	2,029,957
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 1,400,988	\$ 464,497	\$ 363,779	\$ 2,229,264
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 787,278	\$ 332,999	\$ 63,614	\$ 1,183,891
Adjustments:				
Depreciation	430,439	100,902	86,823	618,164
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:				
Accounts Receivable	(172,599)	(36,594)	2,271	(206,922)
Inventory	24,353	(130)	0	24,223
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	(190,333)	(13,042)	60,648	(142,727)
Due to Other Governments	1,884	2,352	3,658	7,894
Accrued Salaries, Wages and Benefits	2,570	1,980	1,584	6,134
Compensated Absences	9,158	12,825	(7,020)	14,963
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	\$ 892,750	\$ 401,292	\$ 211,578	\$ 1,505,620

## City of Upper Sandusky, Ohio Wyandot County Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds December 31, 2012

Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts Total Assets	\$ \$	46,542 46,542
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$	3,695
Payroll Withholdings		20,055
Undistributed Monies		22,792
Total Liabilities	\$	46,542

## NOTE 1 -- DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Upper Sandusky (the City) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under the mayor-council form of charter government as approved on October 25, 1976. The City provides police protection within its boundaries and fire protection to its citizens and adjacent townships. The City provides basic utilities in the form of water, wastewater treatment and sanitation pick up. The City constructs and maintains streets and sidewalks within the City. The City also operates a swimming pool and maintains three parks.

<u>Reporting Entity</u>: A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure that the financials are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City.

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; 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. Components units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. The City has no component units.

The City's Municipal Court has been included in the City's financial statements as an agency fund. The judge is an elected city official who has a fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of court fees and fines.

The City has not included the City of Upper Sandusky School District as it has no control over its operations and is an autonomous entity.

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

## NOTE 2 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Following are the most significant of the City's accounting policies.

#### A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except the fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

Debt related to certain business-type assets is included in the governmental activities. This debt has not been included in the invested in capital assets, net of related debt for the governmental or business-type activities but has been reflected in the entity-wide total. See Note 10.

#### Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City programs or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at a more detail level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

#### B. FUND ACCOUNTING

The City uses funds to report on financial position. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

#### Governmental Funds

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

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Capital Improvements Fund</u> - The Capital Improvements fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds.

The other governmental funds of the City are for grants and other resources, debt service, and capital projects to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

## Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. Proprietary funds focus on the determination of the changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

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

 $\underline{\text{Water Fund}}$  - This fund accounts for the financial transactions related to water operations of the City.

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

<u>Sanitation Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the financial transactions related to the refuse pickup operations of the City.

#### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Presently, the City has no trust funds, investment trust funds or private-purpose trust funds. The City's agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City presently has three agency funds, Medical Reimbursements, Municipal Court and Payroll Agency Funds.

## C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Government-Wide Financial Statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position.

#### Fund Financial Statements

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

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

#### D. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

#### Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

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

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

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income taxes, fines and forfeitures, and property taxes available as an advance and grants.

#### Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2012, but which were levied to finance 2013 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are meant are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

#### Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

#### E. <u>BUDGET</u>

An annual appropriated budget is required by law to be prepared for all funds of the City other than agency funds. Council passes appropriations at the fund, department and object level. Council must approve any revisions in the budget that alter appropriations at this legal level of control.

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

## Tax Budget

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

#### Estimated Resources

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

## Appropriations

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

#### **Encumbrances**

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance.

## Lapsing of Appropriations

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

## F. <u>DEPOSITS</u>

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

During 2012, investments were limited to money market accounts. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as repurchase agreements, are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during year 2012 amounted to \$917 which included \$615 assigned from other funds of the City.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the statement of fiduciary net position as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

For presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that are not purchased from the pool are reported as "investments."

#### G. **INVENTORIES**

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

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

#### H. <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Public domain ("infrastructure") general capital assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs, streets, drainage systems and lighting systems have been capitalized under requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Improvements are capitalized and the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

	Estimated Lives		
	Governmental Business-T		
Description	Activities	Activities	
Buildings and Improvements	40 years	40 years	
Machinery and Equipment	10 years	10 years	
Vehicles	5 years	5 years	
Infrastructure	25-80 years	25-80 years	

## I. <u>INTERFUND BALANCES</u>

On fund financial statements, transactions representing services rendered between funds are classified as "Due to Other Funds" and "Due from Other Funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

## J. <u>COMPENSATED ABSENCES</u>

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

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year-end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

## K. ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

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

## L. FUND BALANCE

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, "*Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*", the City classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

*Nonspendable* – The nonspendable fund balance category 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" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

*Restricted* – Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

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

*Assigned* – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the City. The Council has by resolution authorized the auditor to assign fund balance. The Council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

*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 applies restricted resources first when expenditures are 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 could be used.

# M. <u>NET POSITION</u>

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

# N. 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 water, sewer, and sanitation charges for services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that are the primary activity of the fund. All revenue and expenses not meeting these definitions are classified as non-operating.

# O. CONTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, or from grant or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. The City did not receive any contributions this year.

# P. INTERFUND ACTIVITY

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

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

# Q. EXTRAORDINARY AND SPECIAL ITEMS

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City received \$174,616 from Syngenta Crop Production Services, Inc. for settlement of a federal lawsuit seeking to recover the costs of treating source water supplies for the chemical atrazine.

# R. 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.

# NOTE 3 -- IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 60, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements", GASB Statement No. 62, "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements", GASB Statement No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position", and GASB Statement No. 64, "Derivative Instruments: Application of Hedge Accounting Termination Provisions – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 53."

GASB Statement No. 60 improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to service concession arrangements (SCAs), which are a type of public-private or public-public partnership. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 60 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 62 incorporated into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance that is included in the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, which does not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 62 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 63 provides financial reporting guidance for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. It also amends the net asset reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 34 by incorporating deferred outflows and inflows into the definitions and renaming the residual measure as net position, rather than net assets.

GASB Statement No. 64 clarifies the circumstances in which a hedge accounting should continue when a swap counterparty, or a swap counterparty's credit support provider, is replaced. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 64 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

# NOTE 4 -- BUDGET 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 and disbursements. The "statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance - budget (non-GAAP basis) and actual" presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

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. In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to a reservation of fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as payables (GAAP basis).

4. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).

5. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the general fund is as follows:

# Net Change in Fund Balance

Budget Basis	\$ 57,977
Net adjustments for revenue accruals	(10,677)
Net adjustments for expenditure accruals	33,696
Funds budgeted elsewhere**	23,657
Adjustments for encumbrances	 (2,372)
GAAP Basis	\$ 102,281

\*\*As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Type Definitions, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the Park Fund.

# NOTE 5 -- DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

# <u>Deposits</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (StarOhio); and
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days.
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

*Cash On Hand:* At year-end, \$750 was on hand throughout the City in the form of drawer change and petty cash.

*Deposits:* At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$3,891,603 and the bank balance was \$4,077,753. Of the bank balance, \$812,237 was covered by federal depository insurance; and \$3,265,516 was exposed to custodial risk.

Deposits in interest-bearing accounts are insured by the FDIC up to a coverage limit of \$250,000 per financial institution through December 31, 2012. Insurance on deposits in noninterest-bearing accounts is unlimited through December 31, 2012. The City has both interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing accounts.

Beginning January 1, 2013, noninterest-bearing accounts will no longer be insured separately from the City's other accounts at the same financial institution. Instead, noninterest-bearing and interest-bearing accounts will collectively be insured up to a coverage limit of \$250,000, at each separate financial institution.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover the deposits. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all deposits. Such collateral pools at the Federal Reserve Banks or at member banks of the Federal Reserve System, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposits in excess of all deposits covered by federal depository insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies, obligations of the State of Ohio and its municipalities, and obligations of the other states. Obligations pledged to secure deposits must be delivered to a bank other than the institution in which the deposit is made. Written custodial agreements are required.

The City had no investments at year end.

# **Reconciliation to Statement of Net Position**

Per Bank Reconciliations:	
Checking Accounts	\$ 1,523,876
Money Market and Savings Accounts	2,341,240
Municipal Court Account	26,487
Petty Cash and Drawer Change	750
GAAP Basis	\$ 3,892,353
Per Statement of Net Position:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,845,811
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts - Fiduciary Funds	46,542
GAAP Basis	\$ 3,892,353
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts - Fiduciary Funds	46,542

# NOTE 6 -- <u>RECEIVABLES</u>

Receivables at December 31, 2012, consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, due from other governments arising from entitlements, shared revenues, accounts (billings for utility service), and notes receivable. No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

#### Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2012 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2011 taxes.

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

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

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phased out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property was eliminated in calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property was eliminated in calendar year 2010. The tax was phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaced the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2006-2010, the City was fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements are being phased out. On June 30, 2011, House Bill No. 153 was signed into law, which further reduced the amounts of these reimbursements.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2012, was \$3.80 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The assessed values of real property upon which 2012 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

	Assessed Value
Real Property	\$ 110,535,490
Public Utilities - Real	24,660
Public Utilities - Personal	4,071,420
	\$ 114,631,570

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statue permits later payment dates to be established.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30; with the remainder payable by September 20.

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

#### Income Taxes

The City levies and collects an income tax of 1% 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% 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.

#### Due From Other Governments

A summary of due from other governments follows:

Local Government and Local Government Revenue Assistance	\$ 119,432
Gasoline and Excise Tax	112,301
Motor Vehicle License Fees	23,640
Taxes (Homestead/Rollback and Tax Loss)	14,591
Estate Tax	161,742
Grants	224,846
Total Due From Other Governments	\$ 656,552

# NOTE 7 -- INSURANCE

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, and damage to, and destruction of assets, injuries to employees, and natural disasters.

# Commercial Insurance

The City has obtained commercial insurance for the following risks:

- Comprehensive property and general liability
- Vehicles

There has not been a significant reduction in commercial coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years.

# Workers Compensation

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

# <u>Risk Pool Membership</u>

The City is a member of the Buckeye Ohio Risk Management Association self-insurance pool (the Pool). The Pool assumes the risk of loss up to the limits of the City's policy. The Pool may make supplemental assessments if the experience of the overall pool is unfavorable. The pool covers the following risks:

- Comprehensive Medical Plan
- Prescription Drug Plan

The December premiums were paid to the administrator, BORMA Mutual Health Services located in Westerville, Ohio, at \$613 and \$524 for single coverage, \$981 and \$839 for two party coverage and \$1,471 and \$1,258 for family coverage. All employees paid 11.60% of the premium in 2012.

The contracted employees' portion of the City's premium amounts are capped by negotiated union contracts and cannot be increased except by negotiations. The contracted and non-contracted employee monthly portion of the premium is \$71.10 and \$52 for single coverage, \$114 and \$84 per two party coverage and \$171 and \$126 for family coverage, which is withheld from their biweekly payroll.

In addition, the City provides \$600 per year per non-contracted employee and \$575 for contracted employees for single coverage, \$625 for two party coverage and \$700 for family coverage for the reimbursement of dental and optical expenses upon presentation of a paid receipt for such services. Life insurance is provided in full to full-time employees in the amount of \$20,000 per employee.

# NOTE 8 -- CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 12/31/2011 Additions		Deletions	Balance 12/31/2012	
Governmental Activities					
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated					
Land	\$ 914,409	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 914,409	
Construction in Progress	0	44,865	0	44,865	
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	914,409	44,865	0	959,274	
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated					
Buildings and Improvements	5,707,752	0	0	5,707,752	
Machinery and Equipment	2,105,827	56,888	0	2,162,715	
Infrastructure	2,793,596	16,691	(85,950)	2,724,337	
Vehicles	1,655,097	86,503	0	1,741,600	
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	12,262,272	160,082	(85,950)	12,336,404	
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings and Improvements	(1,425,163)	(13,719)	0	(1,438,882)	
Machinery and Equipment	(1,320,441)	(85,298)	0	(1,405,739)	
Infrastructure	(978,422)	(68,711)	20,407	(1,026,726)	
Vehicles	(1,569,616)	(50,333)	0	(1,619,949)	
Total Accumulated Depreciated	(5,293,642)	(218,061)	20,407	(5,491,296)	
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	6,968,630	(57,979)	(65,543)	6,845,108	
Governmental Activities, Capital Assets, Net	\$ 7,883,039	\$ (13,114)	\$ (65,543)	\$ 7,804,382	

General Government:	
Legislative and Executive	\$ 5,505
Judicial	5,400
Security of Persons and Property	23,707
Transportation	93,235
Leisure Time Activities	51,706
Basic Utility	8,337
Community Environment	 30,171
Total Depreciation	\$ 218,061

	Balance 12/31/2011	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2012	
Business-Type Activities		***			
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated		Wa	ater		
Land	\$ 612.422	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 612,422	
Construction in Progress	<sup>3</sup> 012,422 14,428,460	720,321	(14,811,202)	3 012,422 337,579	
e					
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	15,040,882	720,321	(14,811,202)	950,001	
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated					
Buildings and Improvements	1,566,293	14,811,202	0	16,377,495	
Machinery and Equipment	664,398	5,950	0	670,348	
Infrastructure	9,497,725	0	0	9,497,725	
Vehicles	157,284	0	0	157,284	
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	11,885,700	14,817,152	0	26,702,852	
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings and Improvements	(828,674)	(379,530)	0	(1,208,204)	
Machinery and Equipment	(576,887)	(27,542)	0	(604,429)	
Infrastructure	(1,089,088)	(16,096)	0	(1,105,184)	
Vehicles	(65,740)	(7,271)	0	(73,011)	
Total Accumulated Depreciated	(2,560,389)	(430,439)	0	(2,990,828)	
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	9,325,311	14,386,713	0	23,712,024	
Business-Type Activities, Capital Assets, Net	\$ 24,366,193	\$ 15,107,034	\$(14,811,202)	\$ 24,662,025	

	Balance	A 1114	Ditt	Balance
	12/31/2011	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2012
Business-Type Activities		G		
		Sev	ver	
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated		± .		
Land	\$ 270,820	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 270,820
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated				
Buildings and Improvements	3,923,814	0	0	3,923,814
Machinery and Equipment	784,455	6,702	0	791,157
Infrastructure	7,503,359	0	0	7,503,359
Vehicles	415,994	0	0	415,994
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	12,627,622	6,702	0	12,634,324
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	(1,163,007)	(4,869)	0	(1,167,876)
Machinery and Equipment	(768,336)	(11,612)	0	(779,948)
Infrastructure	(1,641,747)	(49,958)	0	(1,691,705)
Vehicles	(133,504)	(34,463)	0	(167,967)
Total Accumulated Depreciated	(3,706,594)	(100,902)	0	(3,807,496)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	8,921,028	(94,200)	0	8,826,828
Business-Type Activities, Capital Assets, Net	\$ 9,191,848	\$ (94,200)	\$ 0	\$ 9,097,648

	Balance 12/31/2011		Additions		Deletions		Balance 2/31/2012	
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>								
				Sanit	ation			
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated								
Machinery and Equipment	\$	309,506	\$	54,950	\$	0	\$ 364,456	
Vehicles	696,089			89,094		0	 785,183	
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	1,005,595		144,044		0		 1,149,639	
Accumulated Depreciation								
Machinery and Equipment		(178,788)		(26,567)		0	(205,355)	
Vehicles		(669,859)		(60,256)		0	(730,115)	
Total Accumulated Depreciated		(848,647)		(86,823)		0	 (935,470)	
Business-Type Activities, Capital Assets, Net	\$	156,948	\$	57,221	\$	0	\$ 214,169	

# NOTE 9 -- COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City accrues unpaid vacation and compensation time as it is earned and certain portions of sick leave pay as payment becomes probable.

Sick leave accumulates at the rate of .0575 hours of sick leave for each hour of work completed with a maximum of 80 hours per pay period. Sick leave is accumulated and may be converted into cash upon retirement with more than ten years of service at the rate of 30% for all employees of the police and fire department to a maximum of 600 hours and a maximum of 480 hours for all other personnel. Individuals leaving the employment of the City prior to retirement or at retirement with less than ten years of service lose their accumulated sick leave. At December 31, 2012, the maximum vested liability to the City for accumulated unpaid sick leave, assuming the City would have to pay all accumulated sick leave if the City ceased operations approximated \$78,131. A liability has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements for sick leave for only the employees who have ten years of service and are age 50 or older, or have thirty years with local government employment.

A liability for accrued vacation and holidays of \$145,011 has been recognized. Vacation is accumulated based upon length of service as follows:

Employee Service	Vacation Credit
After 1 year	2 weeks
After 8 years	3 weeks
After 15 years	4 weeks
After 22 years	5 weeks

Vacation leave must be used within the current calendar year unless the employee is unable to use his vacation due to the operational needs of the Employer. Without this, such excess leave is eliminated from the employee's leave balance. In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation.

# NOTE 10 -- LONG TERM LIABILITIES

The City's long-term obligations at year-end and a schedule of current year activity follows:

	Balance 12/31/2011	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2012	Amount Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
OWDA - 1995 Sewer Construction					
Matures 2014; 2.20%	\$ 86,466	\$ 0	\$ 34,020	\$ 52,446	* \$ 34,772
OWDA - 1996 WWTP					
Matures 2015; 2.20%	287,651	0	79,951	207,700	* 81,719
OWDA - 1995 WWTP					
Matures 2014; 2.20%	41,049	0	16,150	24,899	* 16,508
OWDA - 1996 Sewer Construction	,		,	,	,
Matures 2016; 2.20%	123,484	0	29,865	93,619	* 30,525
OWDA - 2002 Reservoir Construction	,		,	,	,
Matures 2023; 4.65%	4,257,399	0	287,495	3,969,904	* 301,019
<i>,</i>	4,796,049	0	447,481	4,348,568	464,543
OPWC - 1996 Wastewater Treatment Plant					
	100.000	0	12 500	04 500	* 07.000
Matures 2016; 0.00%	108,000	0	13,500	94,500	* 27,000
OPWC - 2004 Rock Run Road Improvements	17 7 5 6	0	1.010	15.0.10	* 2.020
Matures 2024; 0.00%	47,750	0	1,910	45,840	* 3,820
OPWC - 2005 CSO Removal					
Matures 2025; 0.00%	164,354	0	6,324	158,030	* 12,642
OPWC - 2011 Commerce Drive Storm Drainage					
Matures 2042; 0.00%	228,088	19,031	0	247,119	
	548,192	19,031	21,734	545,489	51,699
Capital Improvement Bonds - 2005					
Matures 2025; 3.00% to 4.80%	417,000	0	20,000	397,000	* 21,000
Compensated Absences	135,422	110,340	86,890	158,872	96,924
Capital Lease	44,266	64,829	46,439	62,656	41,063
	\$ 5,940,929	\$ 194,200	\$ 622,544	\$ 5,512,585	\$ 675,229

\*These debt issues are recorded in governmental funds to finance assets of the business-type activities. See notation on Page 11 and 18 for a further description of the presentation on the statement of net position.

	Balance 12/31/2011	A	Additions	D	eductions	Balance 12/31/2012	 ount Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities:							
OWDA - 2010 WTP & Storage Tower							
Matures 2041; 3.31%	\$ 14,164,144	\$	884,984	\$	328,457	\$ 14,720,671	\$ 292,873
OWDA - 2010 Sewer System Planning							
Matures 2016; 3.91%	144,742		5,487		7,278	142,951	26,420
OWDA - LTCP Planning							
Matures 2018; 3.67%	0		95,057		0	95,057	0
Compensated Absences	49,307		53,838		38,875	64,270	48,087
Capital Lease	197,978		0		63,572	134,406	 65,964
	\$ 14,556,171	\$	1,039,366	\$	438,182	\$ 15,157,355	\$ 433,344

Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of a WWTP Improvement issues. General obligation bonds are a direct obligation of the City for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City.

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan financed the sewer construction and separation project in the amount of \$575,705. The retirement of this 2.2% interest loan will be made by the capital improvement fund. This loan is scheduled to mature on July 1, 2014.

The OWDA loan financed the wastewater treatment plant project in the amount of \$1,382,887. The retirement of this 2.2% interest loan will be made by the capital improvement fund. This loan is scheduled to mature on July 1, 2015.

The OWDA loan refinanced the wastewater treatment plant project in the amount of \$273,301. The retirement of this 2.2% interest loan will be made by the capital improvement fund. This loan is scheduled to mature on July 1, 2014.

The OWDA loan financed the sewer construction project in the amount of \$522,244. The retirement of this 2.2% interest loan will be made by the capital improvement fund. This loan is scheduled to mature on January 1, 2016.

The OWDA loan financed the reservoir construction project in the amount of \$6,234,116. The retirement of this 4.65% interest loan will be made by the capital improvement fund. This loan is scheduled to mature on July 1, 2023.

The OWDA loan financed the sewer system planning project in the amount of \$148,381. The retirement of this 3.91% interest loan will be made by the water fund. This loan is scheduled to mature on July 1, 2016.

The OWDA loan financed the new wastewater treatment and storage tower in the amount of \$16,240,446. The retirement of this 3.31% interest loan will be made by the wastewater fund. This loan is scheduled to mature on July 1, 2041.

The OWDA loan financed the long term control plan project in the amount of \$262,355, as of December 31, 2012 only \$95,057 was disbursed; therefore, no amortization schedule is available. The retirement of this 3.67% interest loan will be made by the wastewater fund. This loan is scheduled to mature on January 1, 2018.

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loan financed wastewater treatment plant improvements in the amount of \$540,000. The retirement of this 0.0% interest loan will be made by the capital improvement fund with bi-annual payments of \$13,500. This loan is scheduled to mature on January 1, 2016.

The OPWC loan financed Rock Run Road improvements in the amount of 76,400. The retirement of this 0.0% interest loan will be made by the capital improvement fund with bi-annual payments of \$1,910. This loan is scheduled to mature on January 1, 2024.

The OPWC loan financed Crawford/Hicks CSO removal in the amount of 252,849. The retirement of this 0.0% interest loan will be made by the capital improvement fund with bi-annual payments of \$6,321. This loan is scheduled to mature on January 1, 2025.

The OPWC loan financed the project entitled Commerce Drive Storm Drainage improvements in the amount of \$277,725. The retirement of this 0.0% interest loan will be made by the capital improvement fund with bi-annual payments of \$4,629. This loan is scheduled to mature on January 1, 2042.

Capital leases for governmental activities will be paid from the general fund and the capital improvement fund; the business-type activities will be paid from the corresponding water, sewer, and sanitation funds. Compensated absences will be paid from the funds which the employee's salaries are paid, typically the general fund, the water fund, the sewer fund and the sanitation fund.

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

Governmental Activities									
Fiscal Year	OWDA	A Loans	OPWO	C Loans	Capital Impro	ovement Bond	Totals		
Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2013	\$ 464,543	\$ 188,579	\$ 51,699	\$ 0	\$ 21,000	\$ 17,679	\$ 537,242	\$ 206,258	
2014	455,973	170,799	51,699	0	22,000	16,850	529,672	187,649	
2015	404,353	153,147	51,699	0	24,000	15,959	480,052	169,106	
2016	345,530	136,631	38,199	0	25,000	14,963	408,729	151,594	
2017	361,783	120,377	24,699	0	27,000	13,913	413,482	134,290	
2018-2022	2,080,782	330,023	123,498	0	158,000	50,716	2,362,280	380,739	
2023-2027	235,604	5,478	80,432	0	120,000	11,674	436,036	17,152	
2028-2032	0	0	41,185	0	0	0	41,185	0	
2033-2037	0	0	41,185	0	0	0	41,185	0	
2038-2042	0	0	41,194	0	0	0	41,194	0	
	\$ 4,348,568	\$ 1,105,034	\$ 545,489	\$ 0	\$ 397,000	\$ 141,754	\$ 5,291,057	\$ 1,246,788	

			Type Activities		_		
	 Wa	ater			Sev	wer	
Fiscal Year	OW	/DA			OW	'DA	
Ending December 31,	Principal		Interest	F	Principal		Interest
2013	\$ 292,873	\$	484,851	\$	26,420	\$	5,334
2014	302,648		475,076		75,928		13,427
2015	312,748		464,976		75,139		10,547
2016	323,186		454,538		29,675		2,079
2017	333,972		443,752		30,846		908
2018-2022	1,844,676		2,043,942		0		0
2023-2027	2,173,740		1,714,879		0		0
2028-2032	2,561,504		1,327,116		0		0
2033-2037	3,018,439		870,180		0		0
2038-2041	3,556,885		331,732		0		0
	\$ 14,720,671	\$	8,611,042	\$	238,008	\$	32,295

# NOTE 11 -- CAPITAL LEASES

The City has entered into a lease agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of police cruisers and equipment. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes (titles transferable at the end of the lease term) and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of inception. The costs of these capital leases are included in the governmental and business-type activities. The original cost of assets acquired under capital lease and included in the governmental activities was \$126,380 and \$269,001 in the business-type activities. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under these capital leases, and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at December 31, 2012:

Fiscal Year		rernmental	Bus	Business-Type		
Ending December 31,		Activities		Activities		
2013	\$	44,248	\$	71,024		
2014		22,673		71,018		
Total Minimum Lease Payments		66,921		142,042		
Less Amount Representing Interest		(4,265)		(7,636)		
Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	\$	62,656	\$	134,406		

Capital lease payments will be reclassified and reflected as debt service expenditures on the fund financial statements for governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as security and legislative expenditures on the budgetary basis in the general fund.

# NOTE 12 -- 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 Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the Combined Plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to, but less than, the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <u>https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml</u>, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2012, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the Traditional Pension Plan.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, members in state and local classifications contributed 10.0% of covered payroll while public safety and law enforcement members contributed 11.5% and 12.1%, respectively.

The City's 2012 contribution rate was 14.0%, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety, for whom the City's contribution was 18.1% of covered payroll. The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension benefits is net of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contribution allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 4.0% during calendar year 2012. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 6.05% during calendar year 2012.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, were \$327,133, \$318,367 and \$254,748, respectively. For 2012, 92.6% has been contributed, with the balance being reported as an intergovernmental payable. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. Contributions made to the Member-Directed Plan for 2012 were \$3,580.

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

Plan Description - The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability 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. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% for police officers and 24.0% for firefighters. The City's contributions to OP&F for police and firefighters were \$118,159 and \$26,171 for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$94,319 and \$35,201 for the year ended December 31, 2011, and \$83,601 and \$23,231 for the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively. 82.8% for police and 82.3% for firefighters has been contributed for 2012. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010.

# NOTE 13 -- POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS

# A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

In order to qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

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.

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2012, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of covered payroll, and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 4.0% during calendar year 2012. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 6.05% during calendar year 2012.

The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree, or their surviving beneficiaries, to pay a portion of the health care benefits provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and coverage selected.

The City's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$130,840, \$127,338, and \$92,445 respectively. For 2012, 92.6% has been contributed with the balance being reported as an intergovernmental payable. The full amount has been contributed for 2011and 2010.

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

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

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

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

The City's contributions to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for police and firefighters were \$62,555 and \$10,241 for the year ended December 31, 2012. \$49,934 and \$13,774 for the year ended December 31, 2011, and \$127,729 and \$32,173 for the year ended December 31, 2010. 82.8% has been contributed for police and 82.3% has been contributed for firefighters for 2011. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010.

# NOTE 14 -- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

# Federal and State Grants

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

# *Litigation*

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

#### **Encumbrances**

Outstanding encumbrances for governmental funds included \$2,372 for the general fund only.

# NOTE 15 -- TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2012, consisted of the following:

Fund		ansfers In	Transfers Out		
General	\$	25,000	\$	260,309	
Capital Improvement Fund		913,431		0	
Other Governmental		0		25,000	
Water		7,245		482,162	
Sewer		0		185,450	
Sanitation		7,245		0	
	\$	952,921	\$	952,921	

In the year ended December 31, 2012, the City made a transfer of \$653,122 from the water and sewer funds to the capital improvements fund to subsidize, in part, the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) debt service payments. In the past, OWDA loans were financed by City income tax. A transfer of \$260,309 from the general fund to the capital improvement fund was to assist in debt payment. During 2012, the Upper Sandusky Municipal Court judge signed a Journal Entry and Order to transfer \$25,000 from the special project fund to the general fund. The sewer fund transferred \$7,245 to each the water fund and sanitation fund for capital lease payments.

# NOTE 16-- FUND BALANCE

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

	General Fund		Capital Improvement Funds		Other Governmental Funds		Total	
Nonspendable for:								
Inventory	\$	4,648	\$	0	\$	38,722	\$	43,370
Total Nonspendable		4,648		0		38,722		43,370
Restricted for:								
Capital Projects		0		218,627		0		218,627
Indigent Drivers Fund		0		0		231,033		231,033
CDBG Revolving Loan		0		0		469,562		469,562
Special Projects		0		0		222,653		222,653
Other Purposes		0		0		139,210		139,210
Total Restricted		0		218,627		1,062,458		1,281,085
Assigned for:								
Encumbrances								
Legislative		2,372		0		0		2,372
Parks and Recreation		99,388		0		0		99,388
Subsequent Year Appropriations		212,847		0		0		212,847
Total Assigned		314,607		0		0		314,607
Unassigned		339,627		0		0		339,627
Total Fund Balance	\$	658,882	\$	218,627	\$	1,101,180	\$	1,978,689

# NOTE 17 – ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(D)(1) prohibits the City from making any contract or ordering any expenditure of money unless a certificate signed by the fiscal officer is attached thereto. For 2012, it was noted that the City completed purchases where the purchase order was dated after the invoice as well as purchases where supporting requisitions and/or purchase orders were not generated.

# NOTE 18 -- CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

The City had the following construction commitments at December 31, 2012:

		Amount Paid		Amount
	Contract		as of	Remaining
	Amount	Decen	nber 31, 2012	 on Contract
Warpole Street Waterline Improvement	\$ 596,380	\$	339,100	\$ 257,280

# NOTE 19 – <u>SUBSEQUENT EVENTS</u>

In December 2012, the City authorized a loan with OWDA in the amount of \$715,000 to finance Warpole Street Waterline Replacement. There was no activity on the loan during 2012. In 2013, the City received notice of approval from OPWC of \$500,000 grant assistance for the Eight Street Waterline Project.



June 20, 2013

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Upper Sandusky 119 7<sup>th</sup> Street Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fun information of the City of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, Ohio (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2013 in which we noted that we were unable to obtain assurance regarding land and other capital assets, net of depreciation, accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense, and invested in capital assets net of related debt.

# **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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. We consider the deficiencies 2012-01 and 2012-02 described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings to be material weaknesses.

City of Upper Sandusky Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards Page 2 of 2

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2012-03.

#### The City's Response to Findings

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. The City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Kea & Cassociates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio



March 20, 2014

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Upper Sandusky 119 7<sup>th</sup> Street Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351

# Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control over Compliance; and Report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by OMB Circular A-133

# **Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

We have audited the City of Upper Sandusky's, Wyandot Ohio (the City) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2012. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2012.

City of Upper Sandusky Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control over Compliance; and Report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by OMB Circular A-133 Page 2 of 3

#### **Other Matters**

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2012-04. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to this matter.

The City management's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City management's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, we cannot assure we have identified all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a material weakness.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance with a type of compliance that a material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2012-04 to be a material weakness.

City of Upper Sandusky Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control over Compliance; and Report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by OMB Circular A-133 Page 3 of 3

The City management's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City management's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

#### Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by OMB Circular A-133

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2013, except for our report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, for which the date is March 20, 2014, which contained an modified opinion relating to lack of sufficient evidence regarding reported capital assets on the financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133 and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditure of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Lea & Associates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

#### CITY OF UPPER SANDUSKY WYANDOT COUNTY

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass-Through Grantor Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Number	Disb	ursements
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMEN1				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Development:				
Community Development Block Grants / State's Program	14.228	A-C-11-2ED-1	\$	174,211
	14.228	A-E-12-2ED-1		190,186
Total Community Development Block Grants				364,397
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	A-C-11-2ED-2		40,622
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			\$	405,019
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Passed Through Ohio Department of Development: ARRA-EECBG	91 1 29		¢	121.860
ARRA-EECBG	81.128	ARRA-EECBG-10-13	\$	121,869
Total U.S. Department of Energy			\$	121,869
Total Federal Awards Expenditures			\$	526,888

The accompanying notes to this schedule are an integral part of this schedule.

# **Note A – Significant Accounting Policies**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) reports the federal award programs' disbursements. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting. Consequently, certain revenues are recognized when received rather than when earned and certain expenditures are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred.

# Note B - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Revolving Loan Programs

The City has a revolving loan fund (RLF) program to retain and create employment opportunities for employees from low-and moderate-income (LMI) households through the purchase of a building. The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the Government, passed through the Ohio Department of Development. The Schedule reports loans made and administrative costs as disbursements on the Schedule. Subsequent loans are subject to the same compliance requirements imposed by HUD as the initial loans.

These loans are collateralized by mortgages on the property.

Activity in the CDBG revolving loan fund during 2012 is as follows:

Beginning loans receivable balance as of January 1, 2012	\$234,392
Loans made	210,000
Loan principal repaid	19,576
Ending loans receivable balance as of December 31, 2012	\$424,816
Cash balance on hand in the revolving loan fund as of December 31, 2012	\$44,950
Administrative costs expended during 2012	5,186

The table above reports gross loans receivable. Of the loans receivable as of December 31, 2012, \$43,507 are more than 90 days past due.

# City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs OMB Circular A-133, Section .505 For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

# 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d) (1) (i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Qualified
(d) (1) (ii)	Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d) (1) (ii)	Were there any other significant deficiency conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d) (1) (iii)	Were there any reported material non- compliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d) (1) (iv)	Was there any material internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	Yes
(d) (1) (iv)	Were there any other significant deficiencies reported for major federal programs?	No
(d) (1) (v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d) (1) (vi)	Are there any reportable findings under Section .510?	Yes
(d) (1) (vii)	Major Programs (list): CDBG – State-Administered Small Cities Program Cluster	CFDA #14.228
(d) (1) (viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$300,000 Type B: All others
(d) (1) (ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

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

#### FINDING 2012-01 Material Weakness

**Criteria:** Comprehensive records to account for capital asset balances, additions, deletions, and accumulated depreciation are necessary to support an accurate capital asset balance, accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense and book value. An annual physical inventory inspection is ideal to ensure proper reporting of additions and disposals within the comprehensive capital asset records.

**Condition:** The City did not maintain comprehensive records to account for capital asset balances, additions, deletions, and accumulated depreciation. The balance of the City's subsidiary records and the balance per the financial statements, in net asset value, differed by more than \$20 million. The City had not performed a physical inventory inspection in 2012 to ascertain the existence and condition of its capital assets.

**Cause:** The City implemented a capital asset system in 2000. During the conversion, several asset balances and related details were not input to the system. Capital outlay expenditures are not reconciled to additions recorded to the capital asset system.

**Potential Effect:** The lack of a comprehensive capital asset accounting system and annual physical inventory inspection could result in the overstatement or understatement of capital assets, related accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense, and investment in capital assets net of related debt.

**Recommendation:** We recommend that management:

- A. Implement a centralized policy and comprehensive procedures with appropriate documentation forms, including a form to be completed when capital assets are deleted, which would require approval by appropriate supervisory personnel and/or City Council prior to the disposition of any capital assets. A copy of the documentation form should be routed to the City Auditor's office for input into a capital asset record by department and type of asset to permit the preparation of the financial statements. The system should also accurately reflect all current and accumulated depreciation.
- B. Perform a physical count of capital assets to obtain an accurate balance and then perform periodic physical counts at least annually.
- C. Provide training for appropriate employees to learn the proper procedures for maintaining the City's capital assets.

**Management Response:** We will adopt and implement a centralized policy and comprehensive procedures to ensure that all capital assets are accurately entered to the capital assets system. This will allow us to support the capital asset balances reported on our financial statements. We will perform a physical inventory inspection and provide training to the appropriate employees.

#### 2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS (CONTINUED)

#### FINDING 2012-02 Material Weakness

**Criteria**: The financial policies and procedures adopted by the City over the purchasing of goods and services include preparing a requisition for purchased goods or services which is approved by the department head; obtaining an approved purchase order at the Auditor's office indicating funds are available to cover the expenditure; ordering of goods and/or services by the department supervisor; receipting and providing evidence the goods were received in acceptable condition or services were satisfactorily rendered; and obtaining proper authorization of the invoice for payment.

**Condition:** While obtaining an understanding of the process we noted the procedures were not consistently followed by all departments. During our walkthrough procedures of the Street Department, we observed the same individual has the ability to place an order for goods, receive the purchased goods, as well as authorize the invoice for payment. Other departments may be affected by the same lack of segregation of duties.

**Cause:** The City elected a new Auditor effective January 2012. During the transition, it was evident management reduced its enforcement of its established procedures. The lack of segregation of duties kept the audit from performing tests of controls.

**Potential Effect:** The lack of segregation of duties places the City at risk for opportunity to commit fraud, misappropriation of goods or services, and the risk of misstatement of the financial statements due to error and/or fraud.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the City implement training to ensure all employees with purchasing powers are made aware of City policies and procedures. These employees should be provided copies of the required forms with the established procedures outlined. We also recommend City management evaluate the controls in place over the ordering of goods, receipting of goods, and authorizing of invoices for payment to ensure there is proper segregation of duties and monitoring.

**Management Response:** We will review our internal control process and take additional steps to educate and inform the appropriate individuals to ensure our procedures are followed.

#### FINDING 2012-03 Material Non-compliance

**Criteria:** Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(D)(1) prohibits a subdivision or taxing entity from making any contract or ordering any expenditure of money unless a certificate signed by the fiscal officer is attached thereto. The fiscal officer must certify that the amount required to meet any such contract or expenditure has been lawfully appropriated and is in the treasury, or is in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrance.

#### 2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS (CONTINUED)

The following explains the main exceptions to the standard requirement stated above, which are: "then and now" certificates, blanket certificates, and super blanket certificates, which are provided for in sections 5705.41(D)(1) and 5705.41(D)(3), respectively, of the Ohio Revised Code.

- "Then and Now" certificate If the fiscal officer can certify that both at the time that the contract or order was made ("then"), and at the time that the fiscal officer is completing the certification ("now"), that sufficient funds were available or in the process of collection, to the credit of a proper fund, properly appropriated and free from any previous encumbrance, the City can authorize the drawing of a warrant for the payment of the amount due. The City has thirty days from the receipt of the "then and now" certificate to approve payment by ordinance or resolution.
- 2. Amounts of less than \$3,000 may be paid by the fiscal officer without a resolution or ordinance upon completion of the "then and now" certificate, provided that the expenditure is otherwise lawful. This does not eliminate any otherwise applicable requirement for approval of expenditures by the City.
- 3. Blanket Certificate Fiscal officers may prepare "blanket" certificates for a certain sum of money not in excess of an amount established by resolution or ordinance adopted by a majority of the members of the legislative authority against any specific line item account over a period not running beyond the end of the current fiscal year. The blanket certificates may, but need not, be limited to a specific vendor. Only one blanket certificate may be outstanding at one particular time for any one particular line item appropriation.
- 4. Super Blanket Certificate The City may also make expenditures and contracts for any amount from a specific line-item appropriation account in a specified fund upon certification of the fiscal officer for most professional services, fuel, oil, food items, and any other specific recurring and reasonably predictable operating expense. This certification is not to extend beyond the current year. More than one super blanket certificate may be outstanding at a particular time for any line item appropriation.

**Condition:** We noted one of seven invoices tested was dated before the required purchase order was generated, implying that the City's purchase order procedures are not being adhered to by the City's staff. For four of seven invoices tested, we noted supporting requisitions and/or purchase orders were not generated and attached.

Cause: There is a lack of consistent implementation of internal controls in the disbursement process.

**Potential Effect:** Failure to properly certify the availability of funds can result in overspending funds and negative cash fund balances. Unless the ORC exceptions noted above are used, prior certification is not only required by statute but is a key control in the disbursement process to assure that purchase commitments receive prior approval.

#### 2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS (CONTINUED)

**Recommendation:** We recommend the City implement training to ensure all employees with purchasing powers are made aware of City policies and procedures. These employees should be provided copies of the required forms with the established procedures outline. All employees with purchasing responsibilities are to create a requisition prior to all purchases and submit the form to the City Auditor for creation of a purchase order prior to ordering of goods or services.

**Management Response:** We will review our internal control process and take additional steps to educate and inform the appropriate individuals to ensure our procedures and Ohio Revised Code are followed.

#### 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

#### FINDING 2012-04

#### Material Weakness – Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

**Criteria**: OMB Circular A-133 §\_\_\_\_.310 states "the auditee shall prepare a schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the period covered by the auditee's financial statements."

**Condition:** The federal audit requirement was found by the Ohio Department of Development when they reviewed their disbursements to the City for 2012.

**Cause:** The City does not have an adequate process in place to maintain or prepare a complete and accurate schedule of expenditures of federal awards. A schedule of expenditures of federal awards was not presented for audit.

**Potential Effect:** Failure to properly identify and report federal expenditures may result in the City no longer receiving federal funding.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the City establish procedures to accurately report and identify the federal expenditures for each federal grant. These procedures should include a formal review and approval process of the schedule of expenditures of federal awards. This will help to ensure the City is properly identifying and reporting all federal grant expenditures.

**Management Response:** We will educate our staff on the procedures necessary to identify all federal awards. We will establish and complete an accurate schedule of federal expenditures that will be maintained by the appropriate personnel.

# **City of Upper Sandusky Wyandot County** Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Corrected, Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken or Finding No Longer Valid Explain
2011-01	Lack of comprehensive records to account for capital asset balances, additions, deletions, and accumulated depreciation	No	Repeated as Finding 2012-01
2011-02	Lack of compliance with financial policies related to the preparation of purchase orders	No	Repeated as Finding 2012-02
2011-03	<b>Ohio Revised Code Section</b> <b>5705.41(D)(1)</b> Expenditures without certificate from fiscal officer	No	Repeated as Finding 2012-03
2011-04	<b>Ohio Revised Code Section</b> <b>5705.41(B)</b> Expenditures plus encumbrances exceeded appropriations at the legal level	No	Reduced to a Management Letter Comment in 2012

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# Dave Yost • Auditor of State

**CITY OF UPPER SANDUSKY** 

WYANDOT 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 MAY 29, 2014

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