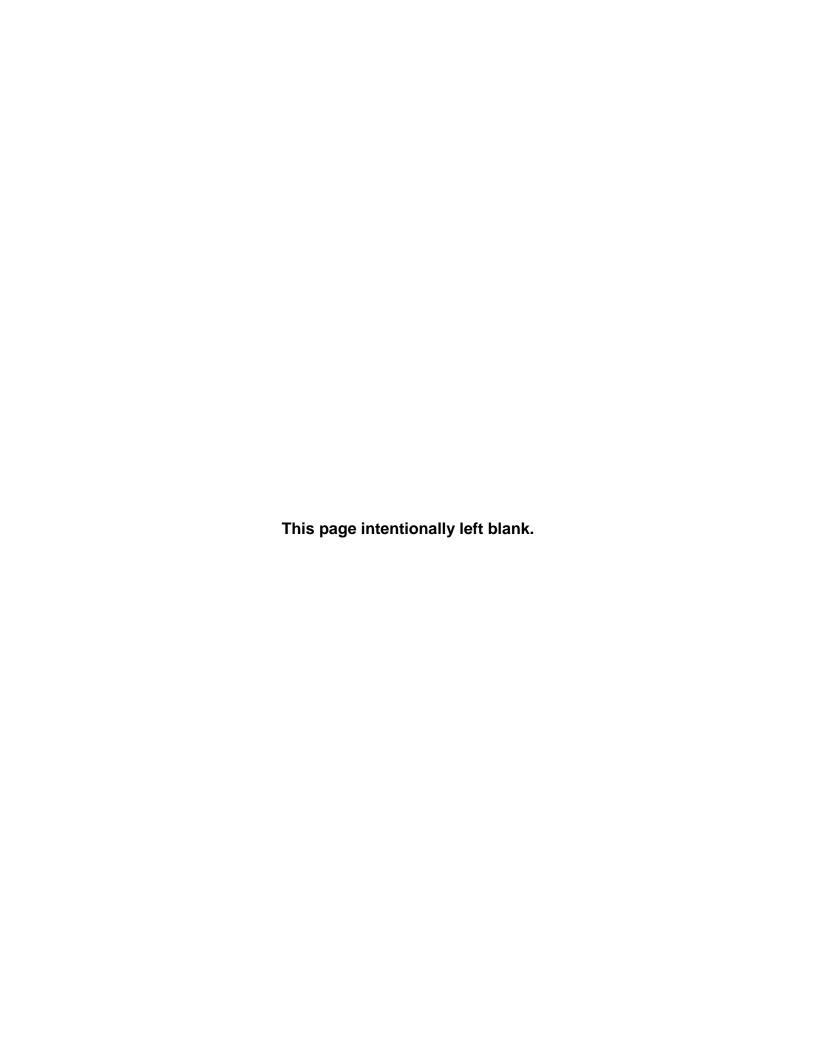




CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN MAHONING COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Youngstown Mahoning County 26 S. Phelps St. Youngstown, Ohio 44503

To the Members of Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Fire Levy, Policy Levy, Covelli Centre and the Community Development funds for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

City of Youngstown Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the City's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures (the Schedule) presents additional analysis as required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations and is not a required part of the financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 20, 2014, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 20, 2014

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2012 are as follows:

- The total net position of the City increased \$11,418,157. Net position of governmental activities increased \$4,722,082 or 4.96% from 2011 and net position of business-type activities increased \$6,696,075 or 9.5% from 2011.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$51,106,260 or 63.79% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$29,011,125 or 36.21% of total governmental activities revenue of \$80,117,385.
- ➤ The City had \$75,395,303 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$29,011,125 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$46,384,178 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$51,106,260.
- The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$39,449,608 in 2012. This represents an increase of \$1,124,740 from 2011. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund, which totaled \$38,183,658 in 2012, increased \$662,844 from 2011. The increase in fund balance was \$1,265,950 in the general fund at December 31, 2012.
- ➤ The fire levy fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$14,247,518 in 2012. This represents an increase of \$9,794 from 2011. The expenditures of the fire levy fund, which totaled \$13,739,578 in 2012, decreased \$216,947 from 2011. The increase in fund balance was \$507,940 in the fire levy fund at December 31, 2012.
- ➤ The police levy fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$18,697,143 in 2012. This represents a decrease of \$327,640 from 2011. The expenditures of the police levy fund, which totaled \$18,342,053 in 2012, decreased \$263,650 from 2011. The increase in fund balance was \$355,090 in the police levy fund at December 31, 2012.
- ➤ The Covelli Centre fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$12,671,565 in 2012. This represents an increase of \$327,664 from 2011. The expenditures of the Covelli Centre fund, which totaled \$12,342,370 in 2012, increased \$34,601 from 2011. The increase in fund balance was \$329,195 in the Covelli Centre fund at December 31, 2012.
- The community development fund had revenues of \$4,227,602 in 2012. This represents a decrease of \$395,355 from 2011. The expenditures and other financing uses of the community development fund, which totaled \$4,585,799 in 2012, decreased \$60,947 from 2011. The decrease in fund balance was \$358,197 in the community development fund at December 31, 2012.
- ➤ The bond retirement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$2,211,899 in 2012. This represents a decrease of \$145,773 from 2011. The expenditures and other financing uses of the bond retirement fund, which totaled \$2,277,948 in 2012, decreased \$118,614 from 2011. The decrease in fund balance was \$66,049 in the bond retirement fund at December 31, 2012.

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

Net position for the business-type activities, which are made up of the sewer and water enterprise funds, increased in 2012 by \$6,696,075. The enterprise funds had adequate charges for services revenue to cover operating expenses.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

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

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

The City's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 15-17 of this report.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focuses on the City's most significant funds. The analysis of the City's major governmental and proprietary funds begins on page 9.

Governmental Funds

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

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, fire levy, police levy, community development, Covelli Centre and bond retirement funds. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 18-28 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains two types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer and water operations. The sewer and water funds are considered major funds. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City's internal service fund accounts for worker's compensation insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 29-32 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. Agency funds are the City's only fiduciary fund type. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 33 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 34-73 of this report.

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

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

Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2012	Business-type Activities 2012	Governmental Activities 2011	Business-type Activities 2011	2012 Total	2011 Total
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 35,991,205	\$ 17,658,332	\$ 33,204,937	\$ 11,432,873	\$ 53,649,537	\$ 44,637,810
Capital assets	110,726,371	82,185,435	111,649,196	77,093,882	192,911,806	188,743,078
Total assets	146,717,576	99,843,767	144,854,133	88,526,755	246,561,343	233,380,888
Liabilities						
Long-term liabilities outstanding	40,008,002	20,809,051	43,427,739	15,092,278	60,817,053	58,520,017
Other liabilities	6,698,818	1,889,859	6,137,720	2,985,695	8,588,677	9,123,415
Total liabilities	46,706,820	22,698,910	49,565,459	18,077,973	69,405,730	67,643,432
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	91,220,447	63,048,134	90,833,483	63,844,965	154,268,581	154,678,448
Restricted	14,399,603	2	14,555,740	1.0	14,399,603	14,555,740
Unrestricted (deficit)	(5,609,294)	14,096,723	(10,100,549)	6,603,817	8,487,429	(3,496,732)
Total net position	\$ 100,010,756	\$ 77,144,857	\$ 95,288,674	\$ 70,448,782	\$ 177,155,613	<u>\$ 165,737,456</u>

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2012, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$177,155,613, an increase of \$11,418,157 from December 31, 2011. At year-end, net position were \$100,010,756 and \$77,144,857 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively. The increase in net position of the governmental activities is a result of contributions, donations and reimbursements received for the V&M Star project. The increase in the net position of the business- type activities is from increased water and sewer collections.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net position. At year-end, capital assets represented 77.64% of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings, improvement other than buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure and construction in progress. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2012, were \$91,220,447 and \$63,048,134 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net position, \$14,399,603, at December 31, 2012, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

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

The table below shows the changes in net assets for fiscal years 2012 and 2011:

Change in Net Assets

	Governme Activiti 2012	es	Business-type Activities 2012		Activities 2011	E	Business-type Activities 2011	_	2012 Total		2011 Total
Revenues											
Program revenues:											
Charges for services	\$ 14,205	,739	\$ 55,174,575	\$	11,200,706	\$	50,275,420	\$	69,380,314	\$	61,476,126
Operating grants and contributions	10,503	,707			11,074,280				10,503,707		11,074,280
Capital grants and contributions	4,30	,679			8,328,404		-	Ξ	4,301,679	_	8,328,404
Total program revenues	29,011	,125	55,174,575		30,603,390	_	50,275,420		84,185,700	_	80,878,810
General revenues:											
Property taxes	1,883	,032			2,356,095		-		1,883,032		2,356,095
Income taxes	43,862	,728	-		44,260,833				43,862,728		44,260,833
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	4,058	,660	-		4,362,605		-		4,058,660		4,362,605
Payment in lieu of taxes	578	,640	- 9		588,159		-		578,640		588,159
Investment earnings	7	,654	¥1		12,350				7,654		12,350
Miscellaneous	715	,546	105,530	_	560,291		76,577	_	821,076		636,868
Total general revenues	51,106	,260	105,530		52,140,333	_	76,577		51,211,790	_	52,216,910
Total revenues	80,117	,385	55,280,105	_	82,743,723		50,351,997		135,397,490	2	133,095,720
Expenses:											
General government	11,794	,151	9		13,459,126				11,794,151		13,459,126
Security of persons and property	36,778	,390	14.		36,501,741		- 4		36,778,390		36,501,741
Public health and welfare	2,633	,661	-		2,553,106		- 4		2,633,661		2,553,106
Transportation	9,914	,132	-		9,419,034		્ લ્		9,914,132		9,419,034
Community environment	6,780	,523			6,149,246		- 3		6,780,523		6,149,246
Leisure time activity	3,340	,685	-		3,004,090		- 6		3,340,685		3,004,090
Utility services	2,499	,893			2,749,335		- 5		2,499,893		2,749,335
Interest and fiscal charges	1,653	,868	194		1,608,447		5		1,653,868		1,608,447
Water		12	30,999,012		*		27,484,357		30,999,012		27,484,357
Sewer	,	-8,	17,585,018	o .		_	19,021,658	_	17,585,018	_	19,021,658
Total expenses	75,395	,303	48,584,030		75,444,125		46,506,015	_	123,979,333	_	121,950,140
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	4,722	,082	6,696,075		7,299,598		3,845,982		11,418,157		11,145,580
Transfers		<u>.</u>					-			_	
Change in net position	4,722	,082	6,696,075		7,299,598		3,845,982		11,418,157		11,145,580
Net position at beginning of year	95,288	,674	70,448,782		87,989,076		66,602,800		165,737,456		154,591,876
Net position at end of year	\$ 100,010	756	\$ 77,144,857	<u>\$</u>	95,288,674	\$	70,448,782	\$	177,155,613	\$	165,737,456

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

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased by \$4,722,082 in 2012. This increase is a result of the City's overall revenues exceeding expenses total.

Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire departments accounted for \$36,778,390 of the total expenses of the City during 2012. These expenses were partially funded by \$1,187,757 in direct charges to users of the services and \$740,290 in grants and contributions. General government expenses totaled \$11,794,151. General government expenses were partially funded by \$8,518,371 in direct charges to users of the services, and \$996,382 in capital grants and contributions.

During 2012, the state and federal government and other local sources contributed to the City a total of \$10,503,707 in operating grants and contributions and \$4,301,679 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total operating grants and contributions, \$5,932,983 subsidized community environment programs, \$2,873,269 subsidized transportation programs, \$801,811 subsidized public health and welfare programs, \$740,290 subsidized security of persons and property programs, and \$155,354 subsidized leisure activities. Of the total capital grants and contributions, \$3,305,297 subsidized community environment programs and \$996,382 subsidized general government programs.

General revenues totaled \$51,106,260, and amounted to 63.79% of total governmental revenues during 2012. These revenues primarily consist of income tax revenue of \$43,862,728. The other primary source of general revenues is property taxes and grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government and local government revenue assistance, making up \$1,883,032 and \$4,058,660, respectively.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements.

Governmental Activities

Total Cost of Services 2012	Net Cost of Services 2012	Total Cost of Services 2011	Net Cost of Services 2011
\$ 11,794,151	\$ 2,279,398	\$ 13,459,126	\$ 5,608,822
36,778,390	34,850,343	36,501,741	33,611,459
2,633,661	(2,614,131)	2,553,106	(2,978,429)
9,914,132	7,034,152	9,419,034	6,433,374
6,780,523	(2,457,757)	6,149,246	(4,955,574)
3,340,685	3,138,412	3,004,090	2,763,301
2,499,893	2,499,893	2,749,335	2,749,335
1,653,868	1,653,868	1,608,447	1,608,447
\$ 75,395,303	\$ 46,384,178	\$ 75,444,125	\$ 44,840,735
	\$ 11,794,151 36,778,390 2,633,661 9,914,132 6,780,523 3,340,685 2,499,893 1,653,868	Services Services 2012 2012 \$ 11,794,151 \$ 2,279,398 36,778,390 34,850,343 2,633,661 (2,614,131) 9,914,132 7,034,152 6,780,523 (2,457,757) 3,340,685 3,138,412 2,499,893 2,499,893 1,653,868 1,653,868	Services Services Services 2012 2012 2011 \$ 11,794,151 \$ 2,279,398 \$ 13,459,126 36,778,390 34,850,343 36,501,741 2,633,661 (2,614,131) 2,553,106 9,914,132 7,034,152 9,419,034 6,780,523 (2,457,757) 6,149,246 3,340,685 3,138,412 3,004,090 2,499,893 2,499,893 2,749,335 1,653,868 1,653,868 1,608,447

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 61.52% and 59.44% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues during 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities include the sewer and water enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$55,174,575, general revenues of \$105,530 and expenses of \$48,584,030 for 2012.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

The City's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on pages 18-19) reported a combined fund balance of \$17,841,678 which is \$4,751,100 higher than last year's balance total of \$13,090,578. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2012 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fi —	ind Balances (Deficit) 12/31/12	Fu —	md Balances (Deficit) 12/31/11	Increase/ (Decrease)
Major funds:					
General	\$	5,396,669	\$	4,130,719	\$ 1,265,950
Fire levy		(198,428)		(706,368)	507,940
Police levy		253,131		(101,959)	355,090
Community development		429,616		787,813	(358,197)
Covelli centre project		82,083		(222,112)	304,195
Bond retirement		350,622		416,671	(66,049)
Other nonmajor governmental funds	-	11,527,985	-	8,785,814	2,742,171
Total	\$	17,841,678	\$	13,090,578	<u>\$ 4,751,100</u>

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

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$1,265,950 throughout the year. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

		2012 Amount	4	2011 Amount	Percen Chan	-
Revenues						
Income taxes	\$	24,766,180	\$	24,261,205	2.08	%
Charges for services		7,330,891		7,223,763	1.48	3 %
Licenses and permits		584,926		509,502	14.80	%
Fines and forfeitures		684,412		583,621	17.27	%
Intergovernmental		4,308,242		4,038,791	6.67	%
Investment income		7,654		11,984	(36.13)	%
Rental income		266,320		240,720	10.63	%
Franchise fee		604,675		597,137	1.26	%
Other	-	625,122	>-	542,465	15.24	%
Total	\$	39,178,422	\$	38,009,188	3.08	%

Income tax revenue represents 63.21% of all general fund revenue and increased slightly by 2.08% in 2012. Fines and forfeitures related to court costs and parking fines increased by 17.27% during 2012, and licenses and permits revenues also increased by 14.80%. Other revenue increased by 15.24% in 2012.

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

	2012 Amount	2011 Amount	Percentage Change
Expenditures			
General government	\$ 11,140,288	\$ 12,319,108	(9.57) %
Security of persons and property	3,125,070	2,458,662	27.10 %
Public health and welfare	1,463,297	1,366,070	7.12 %
Community environment	245,691	454,164	(45.90) %
Leisure time activity	80,905	68,781	17.63 %
Utility services	2,499,893	2,749,335	(9.07) %
Principal retirement	18,706	17,617	6.18 %
Interest and fiscal charges	1,708	2,797	(38.93) %
Total	\$ 18,575,558	\$19,436,534	_ (4.43) %

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

General Fund (continued)

Costs in the planning office decreased, causing the variance in community environment. Increased spending on in-house security resulted in an increase in security of persons and property expenditures. All other expenditures remained comparable to the prior year, or were insignificant in dollar amount.

Fire Levy Fund

The fire levy fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$14,247,518 in 2012. This represents an increase of \$9,794 from 2011. The expenditures of the fire levy fund, which totaled \$13,739,578 in 2012, decreased \$216,947 from 2011. The increase in fund balance was \$507,940 in the fire levy fund at December 31, 2012.

Police Levy Fund

The police levy fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$18,697,143 in 2012. This represents a decrease of \$327,640 from 2011. The expenditures of the police levy fund, which totaled \$18,342,053 in 2012, decreased \$263,650 from 2011. The increase in fund balance was \$355,090 in the police levy fund at December 31, 2012.

Community Development Fund

The community development fund had revenues of \$4,227,602 in 2012. This represents a decrease of \$395,355 from 2011. The expenditures and other financing uses of the community development fund, which totaled \$4,585,799 in 2012, decreased \$60,947 from 2011. The decrease in fund balance was \$358,197 in the community development fund at December 31, 2012

Covelli Centre Fund

The fund balance of the Covelli Centre fund was restated at the beginning of the year as described in Note 3.B of the notes to the basic financial statements. The Covelli Centre fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$12,671,565 in 2012. This represents an increase of \$327,664 from 2011. The expenditures of the Covelli Centre fund, which totaled \$12,342,370 in 2012, increased \$34,601 from 2011. The increase in fund balance was \$329,195 in the Covelli Centre fund at December 31, 2012.

Bond Retirement Fund

The bond retirement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$2,211,899 in 2012. This represents a decrease of \$145,773 from 2011. The expenditures and other financing uses of the bond retirement fund, which totaled \$2,277,948 in 2012, decreased \$118,614. The decrease in fund balance was \$66,049 in the bond retirement fund at December 31, 2012.

Budgeting Highlights

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund, fire levy, police levy, community development and Covelli Centre fund. In the general fund, actual expenditures and other financing uses of \$37,365,414 came in \$4,068,735 lower than final budgeted expenditures of \$41,434,149. Original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$38,151,950 were increased by \$1,750,000 to \$39,901,950 in the final budgeted revenues. Actual revenues and other financing sources were \$38,161,792 which were \$1,740,158 lower than final budgeted revenues.

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

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail. The only difference between the amounts reported as business-type activities and the amounts reported in the proprietary fund statements are interfund eliminations between proprietary funds and internal balances due to governmental activities for internal service activities. The only interfund activity reported in the government wide statements are those between business-type activities and governmental activities (reported as internal balances and transfers) whereas interfund amounts between various enterprise funds are reported in the proprietary fund statements.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2012, the City had \$192,911,806 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, buildings, improvements other than buildings (I.O.T.B.), machinery and equipment, computer software, vehicles, infrastructure and construction in progress (CIP). Of this total, \$110,726,371 was reported in governmental activities and \$82,185,435 was reported in business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal 2012 balances compared to 2011:

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	-	Govenmen	tal Activities B			Business-	siness-Type Activities			Total			
	_	2012	_	2011		2012		2011	_	2012		2011	
Land	\$	14,333,765	\$	14,292,563	\$	562,688	\$	471,224	\$	14,896,453	\$	14,763,787	
C.I.P.		872,200		430,221		6,317,110		6,167,588		7,189,310		6,597,809	
Buildings		37,947,929		36,270,642		26,573,052		24,087,008		64,520,981		60,357,650	
I.O.T.B.		2,897,986		3,128,834		561,545		406,276		3,459,531		3,535,110	
Machinery and equipment		4,731,116		5,245,827		6,039,947		5,749,037		10,771,063		10,994,864	
Computer software		2,990		11,573		562,362		631,008		565,352		642,581	
Vehicles		1,279,409		1,500,894		1,363,172		1,503,570		2,642,581		3,004,464	
Infrastructure		48,660,976	_	50,768,642		40,205,559	_	38,078,171	-	88,866,535	1-	88,846,813	
Total	_\$_	110,726,371	\$	111,649,196	\$	82,185,435	\$	77,093,882	\$	192,911,806	\$	188,743,078	

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

The City's largest governmental activities capital asset categories are buildings and infrastructure. The net book value of the City's buildings and infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 34.27% and 43.95% of the City's total governmental capital assets at December 31, 2012, respectively.

The City's largest business-type capital asset category is infrastructure, which primarily includes water and sewer lines. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's utility lines (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 48.92% of the City's total business-type activities capital assets. See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for further detail on capital assets.

Debt Administration

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

	Governmental Activities		
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	
General obligation bonds	\$15,970,000	\$17,045,000	
HUD Section 108 loans	1,579,950	2,179,950	
Short-term notes payable	520,000	395,000	
Long-term notes payable	11,810,000	12,330,000	
OPWC loan	278,574	300,002	
Capital lease obligations	88,880	172,394	
Claims payable	2,738,924	2,930,244	
Early retirement incentive	634,254	1,053,106	
Compensated absences	7,278,674	7,805,107	
Total	\$40,899,256	<u>\$44,210,803</u>	

	Busine	ess-Type
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
OWDA loans	\$14,355,349	\$ 9,769,864
OPWC loan	3,079,558	2,068,381
ODOT loan	1,702,394	1,410,672
Compensated absences	1,671,750	1,843,361
Total	\$20,809,051	\$15,092,278

See Note 12 to the basic financial statements for further detail on the City's long-term obligations outstanding at year-end and Note 13 for the City's short-term note obligations outstanding at year-end.

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

Economic Conditions and Outlook

The City's administration considered the impact of various economic factors when establishing the 2013 budget. The economy in Youngstown was decimated during the last quarter century due to the collapse of its principal industry, iron and steel production. The City is working hard to build on the success of the last few years and leave its big industry past behind by continuing to aggressively pursue small light industrial and commercial development. So far, more than 9,100 new jobs have been created, with additional job opportunities anticipated as various development agreements are secured. A working example is Vallourec's V&M Star \$650 million expansion of its steel-rolling pipe mill, completed in late 2012 with estimated workforce increase of 550 contract and full-time employees.

Over the past several years, the City has twice received SBA leadership awards for small business development and is continuing its efforts to locate and grow new industry in Youngstown. Nevertheless, the City continues to lose population and unemployment remains above the national average for 2013. The primary objectives of the City include aggressive investments in new development, a commitment to job creation, a continued emphasis on fiscal stability, as well as improving the quality of life for its citizens.

At the end of 2012 the City of Youngstown had a positive cash balance in all of its operating funds. The City's fortunate financial position is largely due to three factors: aggressive cost containment, growing income tax collections, and employee reductions through buyouts and attrition.

Under the leadership of Mayor Jay Williams, the City was able to implement Youngstown 2010 plan which provides a sturdy foundation for the future of Youngstown. During 2011, Mayor Williams resigned as Mayor to accept a position in the Obama Administration. Interim Mayor Sammarone has continued to follow the blueprint of the Youngstown 2010 plan to build on the successes of the last few years. Youngstown has come through its dependence on just one industry and is moving forward. Furthermore, the City continues to revitalize its economy, improve its quality of life and strengthen its future.

The City's current financial position is at risk, but remains tentatively balanced. Let there be no doubt, the City's core mission is straightforward: to continue with conservative budgeting practices, to stimulate economic growth, to create new and better jobs, and to ensure that Youngstown continues to embark on the path of steady growth. The City will continue to right itself relative to revenues and expenditures. For these reasons, as we slowly exit the most troubling period the economy has experienced since the 1930s, the City expects the actions undertaken by management will be successful in maintaining balanced operations through the end of 2013.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact: Mr. David Bozanich, Finance Director, City of Youngstown, and 26 S. Phelps Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44503.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:	The second second		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,712,452	\$ 8,069,773	\$ 19,782,225
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):			
Income taxes	11,147,121		11,147,121
Real and other taxes	2,738,605	-	2,738,605
Accounts	1,490,711	8,804,500	10,295,211
Notes receivable	3,453,273		3,453,273
Special assessments	34,005		34,005
Internal balances	54,561	(54,561)	
Due from other governments	4,951,750	146,002	5,097,752
Materials and supplies inventory	15,973	692,618	708,591
Deferred charges	392,754	0.000	392,754
Capital assets:	7.2-3771		
Land and construction in progress	15,205,965	6,879,798	22,085,763
Depreciable capital assets, net	95,520,406	75,305,637	170,826,043
Total capital assets, net	110,726,371	82,185,435	192,911,806
Total assets	146,717,576	99,843,767	246,561,343
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	344,176	316,650	660,826
Contracts payable	948,225	569,357	1,517,582
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,456,792	468,143	1,924,935
Due to other governments	1,803,241	250,657	2,053,898
Accrued interest payable	141,695	285,052	426,747
Unearned revenue	1,484,689		1,484,689
Notes payable	520,000		520,000
Long-term liabilities:	020,000		020,000
Due within one year	3,893,012	1,289,348	5,182,360
Due in more than one year	36,114,990	19,519,703	55,634,693
Total liabilities	46,706,820	22,698,910	69,405,730
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	91,220,447	63,048,134	154,268,581
Restricted for:	5 000 000 000	200000000	
Debt service	1,636,069	-	1,636,069
Capital projects	8,235,071	1.00	8,235,071
Community development	2,401,635	12	2,401,635
Street maintenance and repair	1,175,691	- L	1,175,691
Public health and welfare	144,147	-	144,147
Leisure time activities	115,628		115,628
Law enforcement	691,362		691,362
Unrestricted (deficit)	(5,609,294)	14,096,723	8,487,429
Total net position	\$ 100,010,756	\$ 77,144,857	\$ 177,155,613

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

		Expenses		Charges for rices and Sales		erating Grants Contributions	Capital Grants and Contribution	
Governmental Activities:	-			TITE				
General government	\$	11,794,151	\$	8,518,371	\$	-	\$	996,382
Security of persons and property		36,778,390		1,187,757		740,290		-
Public health and welfare		2,633,661		4,445,981		801,811		4
Transportation		9,914,132		6,711		2,873,269		
Community environment		6,780,523				5,932,983		3,305,297
Leisure time activity		3,340,685		46,919		155,354		
Utility services		2,499,893		-		-		3
Interest and fiscal charges	-	1,653,868		9	-			-
Total governmental activites	_	75,395,303		14,205,739		10,503,707		4,301,679
Business-type Activities:								
Sewer		17,585,018		21,582,856		ý,		1 2
Water	-	30,999,012		33,591,719			_	
Total business-type activities		48,584,030	}	55,174,575		<u> </u>		
Totals	\$	123,979,333	\$	69,380,314	\$	10,503,707	\$	4,301,679

General Revenues:

Property taxes levied for:

Debt service

Special revenue

Income taxes levied for:

General purposes

Fire levy

Police levy

Capital outlay

Grants and entitlements not restricted

to specific programs

Payments in lieu of taxes

Investment earnings

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year

Net position at end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	Net	(Expense)	Revenue and	Changes	in N	Vet Position
---	-----	-----------	-------------	---------	------	--------------

G	overnmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total
\$	(2,279,398)	\$		\$	(2,279,398)
4	(34,850,343)	Ψ	100	Ψ	(34,850,343)
	2,614,131		2 ·		2,614,131
	(7,034,152)		-		(7,034,152)
	2,457,757		_		2,457,757
	(3,138,412)		-		(3,138,412)
	(2,499,893)		r _e n		(2,499,893)
	(1,653,868)				(1,653,868)
	(46,384,178)	_	14"		(46,384,178)
			3,997,838		3,997,838
		_	2,592,707	-	2,592,707
		_	6,590,545		6,590,545
	(46,384,178)		6,590,545		(39,793,633)
	1,759,912				1,759,912
	123,120		, in the second		123,120
	23,940,252		147		23,940,252
	6,592,583				6,592,583
	8,822,857		4		8,822,857
	4,507,036		· ·		4,507,036
	4,058,660		-		4,058,660
	578,640		(2)		578,640
	7,654				7,654
_	715,546		105,530		821,076
	51,106,260		105,530	-	51,211,790
	4,722,082		6,696,075		11,418,157
	95,288,674		70,448,782		165,737,456
\$	100,010,756	\$	77,144,857	\$	177,155,613

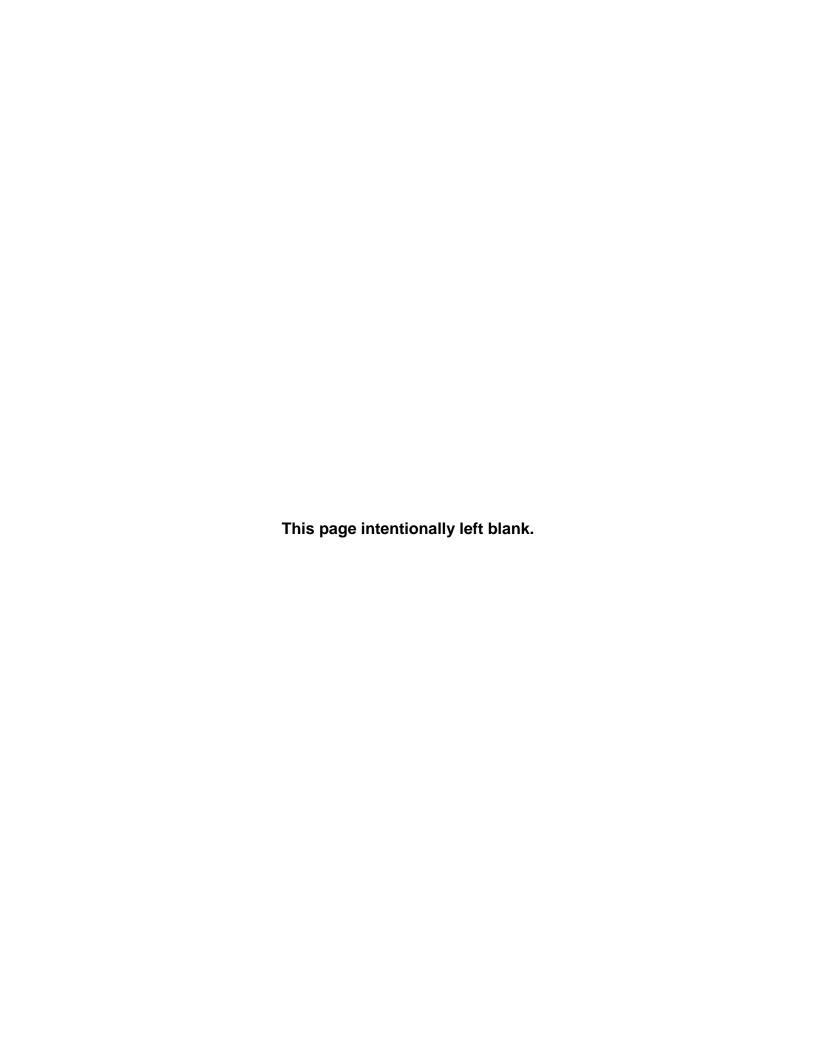
BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

		General		Fire Levy		Police Levy		ommunity evelopment
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	242,073	\$	397,348	\$	19
Receivables:								
Income taxes		5,991,442		1,705,060		2,280,510		8
Real and other taxes		-				6		1.
Accounts		1,117,287				1.5		1,4
Interfund loans		- 1		- 2		42		- Y
Special assessments		1,643		-		1-1		29,780
Due from other funds				4,1				3.0
Due from other governments		909,758				18,844		2,105,649
Notes receivable		3,233,000		4		12		220,273
Materials and supplies inventory	_	THE PERSON		342		5,615	_	148
Total assets	\$	11,253,130	_\$	1,947,475	\$	2,702,317	\$	2,355,850
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	106,323	\$	7,930	\$	66,786	\$	28,847
Contracts payable		_		_	*	-		,-,-
Accrued wages and benefits payable		342,107		414,145		531,239		23,379
Compensated absences payable				43,711		27.0/		
Early retirement incentive payable		_		304,800		114,051		
Interfund loans payable		1,364,547		7.0 (1900)				37,205
Due to other funds		1,000,000		4		40		-
Due to other governments		109,286		698,123		831,345		6,837
Deferred revenue		2,934,198		677,194		905,765		1,829,966
Unearned revenue		-		_		7. yr. a * 1. c c.		_
Accrued interest payable		4		-		1.41		4
Notes payable				- 4	_	4		
Total liabilities		5,856,461		2,145,903		2,449,186		1,926,234
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable		3,254,817		342		5,615		148
Restricted		÷.				*****		429,468
Committed		2		(4.				-
Assigned		404,887				20		Ū.
Unassigned (deficit)		1,736,965		(198,770)	_	247,516	_	
Total fund balances (deficit)		5,396,669		(198,428)	_	253,131	0	429,616
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	11,253,130	\$	1,947,475	\$	2,702,317	\$	2,355,850

	Covelli Centre	R	Bond etirement	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
\$	46,746	\$	511,336	\$	9,110,863	\$	10,308,366
	1.50				1,170,109		11,147,121
	1,957		2,736,648		-		2,738,605
	354,265		30		19,159		1,490,711
	4		02		1,572,668		1,572,668
	-		105		2,477		34,005
	7		-		1,000,000		1,000,000
			126,225		1,791,274		4,951,750
	-		-		-		3,453,273
				-	9,868	-	15,973
\$	402,968	\$	3,374,314	\$	14,676,418	\$	36,712,472
\$		e		Ф	124 200	ø	244 176
Ф	-	\$		\$	134,290	\$	344,176
	17		7		948,225 145,922		948,225 1,456,792
	13		7		143,922		43,711
			- 5				418,851
			150,000		20,916		1,572,668
			130,000		20,910		1,000,000
	-		10,714		146,936		1,803,241
	<u> 2</u>		1,378,289		1,551,969		9,277,381
	_		1,484,689		-		1,484,689
	885		-,,		175		1,060
	320,000		-		200,000	_	520,000
	320,885		3,023,692	_	3,148,433	_	18,870,794
			-		9,153		3,270,075
	16		350,622		11,397,814		12,177,904
	J.				118,491		118,491
	141				-		404,887
_	82,083	_	+	_	2,527	_	1,870,321
	82,083	_	350,622	_	11,527,985		17,841,678
\$	402,968	\$	3,374,314	\$	14,676,418	\$	36,712,472

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

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 17,841,678
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the			
statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			110,726,371
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			
Property taxes receivable	\$	1,251,959	
Income taxes receivable		4,426,641	
Special assessments receivable		34,005	
Intergovernmental receivable	_	3,564,776	
Total			9,277,381
On the statement of net position interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,			
notes and loans payable, whereas in the governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.			(140,635)
Unamortized premiums on bond issuance are not recognized in the funds.			(116,925)
Unamortized bond issuance costs are not recognized in the funds.			392,754
Unamortized deferred charges on refundings are not recognized in the funds.			488,177
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and			
therefore are not reported in the funds. The long-term liabilities are:			
General obligation bonds		(15,970,000)	
HUD Section 108 loans		(1,579,950)	
OPWC loan		(278,574)	
Notes payable		(11,810,000)	
Compensated absences		(7,234,962)	
Early retirement incentive		(215,403)	
Capital lease payable		(88,880)	
Total			(37,177,769)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of			
workers compensation to individual funds. The assets and liabilities			
of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on			
the statement of net position.			(1,334,837)
An internal balance is recorded in the governmental activities to reflect			
overpayments to the internal service fund by the business-type			
activities.			54,561
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 100,010,756
SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FIN	IANCIAL	STATEMENTS	



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

	Ů.	General		Fire Levy		Police Levy		Community evelopment
Revenues:		AND THE PROPERTY.		000 W. OTHER AND ADD				
Income taxes	\$	24,766,180	\$	6,829,087	\$	9,136,262	\$	
Real and other taxes		mandana.		7		- Marin 11 - 2-70-1		4
Charges for services		7,330,891		2		1.5		3.
Licenses and permits		584,926		÷				
Fines and forfeitures		684,412		- a 3-		2,813		
Intergovernmental		4,308,242		56,993		678,712		4,227,602
Investment income		7,654		-				-
Rental income		266,320				2,141		-
Contributions and donations		40		4		2,500		(2)
Franchise fees		604,675		- Ar		12		1,2,
Payments in lieu of taxes		389,132		_				1.2
Other		235,950		20,530		54,928		
Total revenues	-	39,178,422		6,906,610		9,877,356		4,227,602
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government		11,140,288		-		-		-
Security of persons and property		3,125,070		13,666,960		18,342,053		9, 2.
Public health and welfare		1,463,297		2		-		1.0
Transportation		2		2		l/a		<u>.</u>
Community environment		245,691		2				2,254,449
Leisure time activity		80,905		2		5		
Utility services		2,499,893		5		-		
Capital outlay		2,199,098		2				2.0
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		18,706		64,808		.8		600,000
Interest and fiscal charges		1,708		7,810				79,808
The property of the first of the property of t	-	18,575,558	_	13,739,578	-	18,342,053	_	2,934,257
Total expenditures	-	18,5/5,558		13,/39,3/8	-	18,342,033	-	2,934,237
Excess (deficiency) of revenues		20 (02 0/1		((000 000)		(0.161.605)		1 202 245
over (under) expenditures	-	20,602,864	_	(6,832,968)		(8,464,697)	_	1,293,345
Other financing sources (uses):								
Note issuance		- 3				-		-
Sale of capital assets		316		370		10,287		-
Transfers in		270,870		7,340,538		8,809,500		0.95
Transfers (out)		(19,608,100)						(1,651,542)
Total other financing sourses (uses)		(19,336,914)	_	7,340,908		8,819,787		(1,651,542)
Net change in fund balances		1,265,950		507,940		355,090		(358,197)
Fund balances (deficit)								
at beginning of year, restated		4,130,719		(706,368)		(101,959)		787,813
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$	5,396,669	\$	(198,428)	\$	253,131	\$	429,616

1	Covelli Centre	Bond Retirement		Other Sovernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	4	\$ -	\$	4,678,861	\$ 45,410,390
	123,120	1,785,25			1,908,375
	-	-		21,136	7,352,027
	5			-	584,926
	- 5	-		305,322	992,547
	ě	246,64	4	9,297,824	18,816,017
	18			-	7,654
	_	_		4,403,103	4,671,564
	2	-		1,320,686	1,323,226
	14			-,,	604,675
	3	4		189,508	578,640
	118,445	- 2		284,724	714,577
	241,565	2,031,89	9	20,501,164	82,964,618
	1-0	21,08	9	-	11,161,377
	·	11.6		138,229	35,272,312
	-	G.		997,905	2,461,202
	4	- 4		7,350,174	7,350,174
	143,193			2,465,122	5,108,455
	1			2,753,264	2,834,169
	1 150				2,499,893
	+	15		7,425,741	7,425,741
	11,625,000	1,096,42	9	1,100,000	14,504,943
	574,177	1,043,74	7	135,127	1,842,377
	12,342,370	2,161,26	5	22,365,562	90,460,643
	(12,100,805)	(129,36	6)	(1,864,398)	(7,496,025)
	11,330,000	i de		1,000,000	12,330,000
	2 (10 120	5.22524	25.	31,152	42,125
	1,100,000	180,00		7,347,721	25,048,629
		(116,68	-	(3,672,304)	(25,048,629)
	12,430,000	63,31	7	4,706,569	12,372,125
	329,195	(66,04	9)	2,842,171	4,876,100
	(247,112)	416,67	1	8,685,814	12,965,578
\$	82,083	\$ 350,62		11,527,985	\$ 17,841,678

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$	4,876,100
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the				
statement of activities are different because:				
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated userful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capital outlay in the current period.				
Capital asset additions	\$	4,326,862		
Current year depreciation		(5,208,531)		
Total				(881,669)
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.				(41,156)
Percentage in the statement of estimation that do not associate associate associate				
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.				
Property taxes		(25,343)		
Income taxes		(1,547,662)		
Intergovernmental revenues		(1,275,157)		
Special assessments		(2,535)		
Total				(2,850,697)
Proceeds of notes are reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.				(12,330,000)
Repayment of bond, loan, note and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.				14,506,329
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in				
governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.				
Accrued interest		227,840		
Bonds premium		9,052		
Deferred charges on refunding		(25,864)		
Bond issuance costs	_	(25,292)		186 726
Total				185,736
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences and early retirement incentives, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not				
reported as expenditures in governmental funds.				851,957
The internal service fund used by management to charge the cost of workers compensation				
to individual funds is not reported in the expenditures, and related internal service fund				
revenues are eliminated. The net revenue of the internal service funds, including				
the internal balance, are allocated among the governmental activities.			_	405,482
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	4,722,082
Change in her position of Boter minerical activities			9	7,122,002

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

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Income taxes	\$ 23,759,487	\$ 24,787,041	\$ 23,596,733	\$ (1,190,308)
Charges for services	7,198,896	7,510,235	7,149,583	(360,652)
Licenses and permits	532,152	555,167	528,507	(26,660)
Fines and forfeitures	644,004	671,856	639,593	(32,263)
Intergovernmental	4,508,339	4,703,317	4,477,457	(225,860)
Investment income	7,707	8,040	7,654	(386)
Rental income	268,157	279,754	266,320	(13,434)
Franchise fees	612,430	638,917	608,235	(30,682)
Payment in lieu of taxes	391,816	408,761	389,132	(19,629)
Other	228,962	238,862	227,392	(11,470)
Total revenues	38,151,950	39,801,950	37,890,606	(1,911,344)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	13,197,230	13,776,364	11,017,044	2,759,320
Security of persons and property	2,250,729	2,349,501	1,878,908	470,593
Public health and welfare	1,752,802	1,829,723	1,463,239	366,484
Community environment	294,547	307,496	245,888	61,608
Basic utility services	3,078,865	3,213,965	2,570,235	643,730
Total expenditures	20,574,173	21,477,049	17,175,314	4,301,735
Excess of revenues over expenditures	17,577,777	18,324,901	20,715,292	2,390,391
Other financing sources (uses):				
Sale of capital assets	-		316	316
Issuance of float loans	2		(233,000)	(233,000)
Transfers in		100,000	270,870	170,870
Transfers (out)	(19,096,750)	(19,957,100)	(19,957,100)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(19,096,750)	(19,857,100)	(19,918,914)	(61,814)
Net change in fund balance	(1,518,973)	(1,532,199)	796,378	2,328,577
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year	(1,704,922)	(1,704,922)	(1,704,922)	
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$ (3,223,895)	\$ (3,237,121)	\$ (908,544)	\$ 2,328,577

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

	_	Budgeted	geted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget Positive	
		Original		Final		Actual		Negative)
Revenues:			>-			*		. (12.00
Income taxes	\$	6,735,000	\$	6,935,000	\$	6,497,401	\$	(437,599)
Intergovernmental		56,991		56,991		56,993		2
Other		213,000		213,000		20,530		(192,470)
Total revenues		7,004,991	-	7,204,991	-	6,574,924	_	(630,067)
Expenditures: Current:								
Security of persons and property		14,382,116		14,391,216		13,903,890		487,326
Total expenditures	-	14,382,116		14,391,216		13,903,890		487,326
Excess of expenditures over revenues		(7,377,125)		(7,186,225)		(7,328,966)	_	(142,741)
Other financing sources:								
Sale of capital assets		2,000		2,000		370		(1,630)
Transfers in		7,100,000		7,212,000		7,340,538		128,538
Total other financing sources	-	7,102,000		7,214,000	-	7,340,908		126,908
Net change in fund balance		(275,125)		27,775		11,942		(15,833)
Fund balance at beginning of year		219,668		219,668		219,668		
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$	(55,457)	\$	247,443	\$	231,610	\$	(15,833)

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

	-		ted Amounts Final Actual				Variance with Final Budget Positive		
C		Original	-	Final		Actual	(1	Negative)	
Revenues:	100			and sea to be Man	25	-L2-13/14-7:707	147	Alba anda	
Income taxes	\$	8,980,000	\$	9,225,000	\$	8,690,439	\$	(534,561)	
Fines and forfeitures		16,000		16,000		2,813		(13,187)	
Intergovernmental		632,900		1,088,048		834,334		(253,714)	
Rental income		1,500		1,500		2,141		641	
Contributions and donations		90		_		2,500		2,500	
Other		21,000		21,000		55,457		34,457	
Total revenues		9,651,400	\equiv	10,351,548		9,587,684		(763,864)	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
Security of persons and property		18,613,722		19,105,670		18,295,802		809,868	
Total expenditures		18,613,722		19,105,670	-	18,295,802		809,868	
Excess of expenditures over revenues		(8,962,322)		(8,754,122)	_	(8,708,118)	-	46,004	
Other financing sources:									
Sale of capital assets		11,498		11,498		10,287		(1,211)	
Transfers in		8,670,000		8,809,500		8,809,500			
Total other financing sources	_	8,681,498		8,820,998	<u>. </u>	8,819,787		(1,211)	
Net change in fund balance		(280,824)		66,876		111,669		44,793	
Fund balance at beginning of year		185,013		185,013		185,013		4	
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$	(95,811)	\$	251,889	\$	296,682	\$	44,793	

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original		Final		Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues:	- 5.0							
Other local taxes	\$	120,000	\$	200,000	\$	156,793	\$	(43,207)
Other		100,000		138,000		148,505		10,505
Total revenues		220,000	_	338,000		305,298		(32,702)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Community environment		63,000		150,680		526,463		(375,783)
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		300,000		12,010,000		11,625,000		385,000
Interest and fiscal charges		582,000		577,320		577,317		3
Total expenditures		945,000	_	12,738,000		12,728,780		9,220
Excess of expenditures over revenues	_	(725,000)	_	(12,400,000)	_	(12,423,482)	-	(23,482)
Other financing sources:								
Issuance of notes		7		11,300,000		11,330,000		30,000
Transfers in		700,000		1,100,000		1,100,000		-
Total other financing sources		700,000	_	12,400,000		12,430,000		30,000
Net change in fund balance		(25,000)		r S		6,518		6,518
Fund balance at beginning of year		40,228	,	40,228		40,228		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	15,228	\$	40,228	\$	46,746	\$	6,518

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

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
	Original	Final	Actual		
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 4,025,000	4,550,939	\$ 525,939	
Total revenues	4,300,000	4,025,000	4,550,939	525,939	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Community environment	6,075,215	6,954,081	2,908,435	4,045,646	
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	-	14	600,000	(600,000)	
Interest and fiscal charges	12	9	79,808	(79,808)	
Total expenditures	6,075,215	6,954,081	3,588,243	3,365,838	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	(1,775,215)	(2,929,081)	962,696	3,891,777	
Other financing sources:					
Transfers out	2	32	(1,651,542)	(1,651,542)	
Total other financing sources			(1,651,542)	(1,651,542)	
Net change in fund balance	(1,775,215)	(2,929,081)	(688,846)	2,240,235	
Fund balance at beginning of year	(29,230)	(29,230)	(29,230)		
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$ (1,804,445)	\$ (2,958,311)	\$ (718,076)	\$ 2,240,235	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

Name	Governmental Activities - Internal	
Assets Current assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents S 3,180,654 S 4,889,119 S 8,069,773 S 1, Receivables: Accounts A,663,805 A,140,695 B,804,500 Due from other governments 146,002 - 146,002 Materials and supplies inventory 380,027 312,591 692,618 Total current assets B,370,488 9,342,405 17,712,893 1,		
Current assets:	ice runu	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents \$ 3,180,654 \$ 4,889,119 \$ 8,069,773 \$ 1, Receivables: Accounts 4,663,805 4,140,695 8,804,500 466,002 146,002 162,018 126,002 146,002 162,018		
Receivables: 4,663,805 4,140,695 8,804,500 Accounts 146,002 - 146,002 Materials and supplies inventory 380,027 312,591 692,618 Total current assets 8,370,488 9,342,405 17,712,893 1, Noncurrent assets: Capital assets: Land and construction in progress 3,236,589 3,643,209 6,879,798 9,7530,5637 Depreciable capital assets, net 45,413,241 29,892,396 75,305,637 1,7012 assets 1,7012 as	1,404,086	
Accounts 4,663,805 4,140,695 8,804,500 Due from other governments 146,002 1,40,002 Materials and supplies inventory 380,027 312,591 692,618 Total current assets 8,370,488 9,342,405 17,712,893 1, Noncurrent assets: Capital assets: Land and construction in progress 3,236,589 3,643,209 6,879,798 Depreciable capital assets, net 45,413,241 29,892,396 75,305,637 Total capital assets, net 48,649,830 33,535,605 82,185,435 Total assets 57,020,318 42,870,10 99,898,328 1, Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Contracts payable 459,357 110,000 569,357 Accrued wages and benefits payable 422,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of claims payable 123,743 158,032 281,775 Current portion of compensated absences payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities: Congensated absences payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities: Compensated absences payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,972 Claims payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,975 Claims payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,975 Claims payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,975 Claims payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 Total long-term liabilities 7,902,195 11,617,508 19,519,703 2, Total liabilities 7,902,195 11,617,508 19,519,703 2,	1,404,000	
Due from other governments		
Materials and supplies inventory 38,027 312,591 692,618 Total current assets 8,370,488 9,342,405 17,712,893 1, Noncurrent assets: Capital assets: Land and construction in progress 3,236,589 3,643,209 6,879,798 Depreciable capital assets, net 45,413,241 29,892,396 75,305,637 Total capital assets, net 48,649,830 33,535,605 82,185,435 Total assets 57,020,318 42,878,010 99,898,328 1, Liabilities: Current liabilities: Current liabilities: Current portion of compensated absences payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Contracts payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Current portion of compensated absences payable 222,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of compensated absences payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939<	18	
Noncurrent assets		
Noncurrent assets: Capital assets: Land and construction in progress 3,236,589 3,643,209 6,879,798 Depreciable capital assets, net 45,413,241 29,892,396 75,305,637 Total capital assets, net 48,649,830 33,535,605 82,185,435 Total assets 57,020,318 42,878,010 99,898,328 1, Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Contracts payable 459,357 110,000 569,357 Accrued wages and benefits payable 222,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of compensated absences payable 123,743 138,032 281,775 Current portion of compensated absences payable 17,199 167,853 285,052 Accrued interest payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939 347,438 656,377 OPWC loans payable 21,597 101,261 122,858 ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities: 1,776,251 1,402,956 3,179,207 Long-term liabilities: Compensated absences payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,972 OPWC loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODWC loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 573,028 73,028 1,474,056 ODOT loans payable 573,028 73,028 1,474,056 ODOT loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans p	1,404,086	
Capital assets: Land and construction in progress 3,236,589 3,643,209 6,879,798 Depreciable capital assets, net 45,413,241 29,892,396 75,305,637 Total capital assets, net 48,649,830 33,535,605 82,185,435 Total assets 57,020,318 42,878,010 99,898,328 1,300 Liabilities:	1,404,000	
Land and construction in progress 3,236,589 3,643,209 6,879,798 Depreciable capital assets, net 45,413,241 29,892,396 75,305,637 Total capital assets, net 48,649,830 33,535,605 82,185,435 Total assets 57,020,318 42,878,010 99,898,328 1. Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Contracts payable 459,357 110,000 569,357 Accrued wages and benefits payable 222,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of compensated absences payable 123,743 158,032 281,775 Current portion of claims payable 17,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939 347,438 656,377 OPWC loans payable 21,597 101,261 122,858 ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities: 7,762,51		
Depreciable capital assets, net		
Total capital assets, net 48,649,830 33,535,605 82,185,435 Total assets 57,020,318 42,878,010 99,898,328 1. Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Contracts payable 459,357 110,000 569,357 Accrued wages and benefits payable 222,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of compensated absences payable 123,743 158,032 281,775 Current portion of claims payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939 347,438 656,377 OPWC loans payable 21,597 101,261 122,858 ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities: Compensated absences payable 610,416 779,559 1,389,975 Claims payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 Total long-term liabilities: Total long-term liabilities 7,902,195 11,617,508 19,519,703 2, Total liabilities 9,678,446 13,020,464 22,698,910 2, Wet assets: Net investment in capital assets 40,913,346 22,134,788 63,048,134	(-	
Total capital assets, net 48,649,830 33,535,605 82,185,435 Total assets 57,020,318 42,878,010 99,898,328 1. Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Contracts payable 459,357 110,000 569,357 Accrued wages and benefits payable 222,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of compensated absences payable 123,743 158,032 281,775 Current portion of claims payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939 347,438 656,377 OPWC loans payable 21,597 101,261 122,858 ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities: Compensated absences payable 610,416 779,559 1,389,975 Claims payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 Total long-term liabilities: Total long-term liabilities 7,902,195 11,617,508 19,519,703 2, Total liabilities 9,678,446 13,020,464 22,698,910 2, Wet assets: Net investment in capital assets 40,913,346 22,134,788 63,048,134		
Current liabilities: Accounts payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Contracts payable 459,357 110,000 569,357 Accrued wages and benefits payable 222,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of compensated absences payable 123,743 158,032 281,775 Current portion of claims payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939 347,438 656,377 OPWC loans payable 21,597 101,261 122,858 ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities 1,776,251 1,402,956 3,179,207 Long-term liabilities: Compensated absences payable 610,416 779,559 1,389,975 Claims payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,972 OWDA loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 Total long-term liabilities 7,902,195 11,617,508 19,519,703 2, 104 100,0464 22,698,910 2, 100,000 Net assets: Net investment in capital assets 40,913,346 22,134,788 63,048,134	4	
Current liabilities: Accounts payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Contracts payable 459,357 110,000 569,357 Accrued wages and benefits payable 222,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of compensated absences payable 123,743 158,032 281,775 Current portion of claims payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939 347,438 656,377 OPWC loans payable 21,597 101,261 122,858 ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities 1,776,251 1,402,956 3,179,207 Long-term liabilities:	1,404,086	
Current liabilities: Accounts payable 278,958 37,692 316,650 Contracts payable 459,357 110,000 569,357 Accrued wages and benefits payable 222,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of compensated absences payable 123,743 158,032 281,775 Current portion of claims payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939 347,438 656,377 OPWC loans payable 21,597 101,261 122,858 ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities 1,776,251 1,402,956 3,179,207 Long-term liabilities:		
Accounts payable		
Contracts payable		
Accrued wages and benefits payable 222,415 245,728 468,143 Due to other governments 129,874 120,783 250,657 Current portion of compensated absences payable 123,743 158,032 281,775 Current portion of claims payable		
Due to other governments		
Current portion of compensated absences payable 123,743 158,032 281,775 Current portion of claims payable - - - Accrued interest payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939 347,438 656,377 OPWC loans payable 21,597 101,261 122,858 ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities 1,776,251 1,402,956 3,179,207 Long-term liabilities: - - - 2, Compensated absences payable 610,416 779,559 1,389,975 - 2, Claims payable - - - 2, - - 2, OWDA loans payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,972 - 2, - 2, OPWC loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 - - 2, ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 - - - - - - - - - -		
Current portion of claims payable Accrued interest payable 117,199 167,853 285,052 OWDA loans payable 308,939 347,438 656,377 OPWC loans payable 21,597 101,261 122,858 ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities 1,776,251 1,402,956 3,179,207 Long-term liabilities: 2 2 Compensated absences payable 610,416 779,559 1,389,975 Claims payable - - - 2, OWDA loans payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,972 OPWC loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 Total long-term liabilities 7,902,195 11,617,508 19,519,703 2, Total liabilities 9,678,446 13,020,464 22,698,910 2, Net assets: Net investment in capital assets 40,913,346 22,134,788 <	-	
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ODOT loans payable 114,169 114,169 228,338 Total current liabilities 1,776,251 1,402,956 3,179,207 Long-term liabilities: Compensated absences payable 610,416 779,559 1,389,975 Claims payable - - 2, OWDA loans payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,972 OPWC loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 Total long-term liabilities 7,902,195 11,617,508 19,519,703 2, Total liabilities 9,678,446 13,020,464 22,698,910 2, Net assets: Net investment in capital assets 40,913,346 22,134,788 63,048,134	A N	
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Long-term liabilities: Compensated absences payable 610,416 779,559 1,389,975 Claims payable - - - 2, OWDA loans payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,972 OPWC loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 Total long-term liabilities 7,902,195 11,617,508 19,519,703 2, Total liabilities 9,678,446 13,020,464 22,698,910 2, Net assets: Net investment in capital assets 40,913,346 22,134,788 63,048,134	555 607	
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Claims payable - - - 2, OWDA loans payable 6,012,597 7,686,375 13,698,972 OPWC loans payable 542,154 2,414,546 2,956,700 ODOT loans payable 737,028 737,028 1,474,056 Total long-term liabilities 7,902,195 11,617,508 19,519,703 2, Total liabilities 9,678,446 13,020,464 22,698,910 2, Net assets: Net investment in capital assets 40,913,346 22,134,788 63,048,134		
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Net investment in capital assets 40,913,346 22,134,788 63,048,134	2,738,923	
Net investment in capital assets 40,913,346 22,134,788 63,048,134		
	(1,334,837)	
	(1,334,837)	
φ 47,541,672 φ 22,637,540 77,172,416 φ (1,5	(1,334,637)	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds (54,561)		
Net position of business-type activities \$ 77,144,857		

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

	Business-t	Governmental Activities - Internal			
	Sewer	Water	Total	Service Fund	
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 21,582,856	\$ 33,591,719	\$ 55,174,575	\$ 1,113,285	
Other operating revenues	60,990	30,776	91,766	-	
Total operating revenues	21,643,846	33,622,495	55,266,341	1,113,285	
Operating expenses:					
Personal services	7,872,175	8,635,104	16,507,279	- 4	
Contract services	5,902,397	5,838,275	11,740,672	-	
Materials and supplies	1,479,182	15,403,467	16,882,649		
Claims expense	14		2	584,238	
Depreciation	2,143,571	888,052	3,031,623		
Total operating expenses	17,397,325	30,764,898	48,162,223	584,238	
Operating income	4,246,521	2,857,597	7,104,118	529,047	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest and fiscal charges	(267,600)	(277,772)	(545,372)	9.	
Gain on sale of capital assets	8,194	5,570	13,764	_	
Total nonoperating expenses	(259,406)	(272,202)	(531,608)		
Income before transfers	3,987,115	2,585,395	6,572,510	529,047	
Transfer in	3,330	16	3,330	3	
Transfer out		(3,330)	(3,330)		
Change in net position	3,990,445	2,582,065	6,572,510	529,047	
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	43,351,427	27,275,481		(1,863,884)	
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ 47,341,872	\$ 29,857,546		\$ (1,334,837)	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service	funds activities related to ent	erprise fund	123,565		
Change in net position of business-type activities			\$ 6,696,075		

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

	Busine	ess-type Activities - Ente	erprise Funds Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:				7
Cash received from customers	\$ 20,777,81	4 \$ 33,050,972	\$ 53,828,786	\$ -
Cash received from other funds	-	4		1,113,285
Cash received from other operations	60,99	The state of the s	98,716	-
Cash payments for personal services	(7,980,65		(16,647,935)	3
Cash payments for contract services	(5,315,39	4) (7,551,058)	(12,866,452)	9
Cash payments for materials and supplies	(1,451,98	7) (15,337,887)	(16,789,874)	
Cash payments for claims				(725,559)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,090,76	5 1,532,476	7,623,241	387,726
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Cash received from (used for) transfers in (out)	3,33	0 (3,330)	2	
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital				
financing activities	3,33	0 (3,330)	-	
Cash flows from capital and related				
financing activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	(4,788,54	6) (3,334,630)	(8,123,176)	1.
Gain on sale of capital assets	8,19	4 5,570	13,764	13.
Principal retirement on loans	(451,76	4) (380,387)	(832,151)	1-2
Loan issuances	893,31	6 5,827,219	6,720,535	
Interest and fiscal charges	(267,60	0) (277,772)	(545,372)	
Net cash provided by (used in)				
capital and related financing activities	(4,606,40	0) 1,840,000	(2,766,400)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,487,69	5 3,369,146	4,856,841	387,726
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,692,95	9 1,519,973	3,212,932	1,016,360
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 3,180,65	4 \$ 4,889,119	\$ 8,069,773	\$ 1,404,086

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 (SEE ACCOUNTANTS' COMPILATION REPORT)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					A	vernmental ctivities - Internal	
		Sewer		Water		Total		rvice Fund
Reconciliation of operating income to net	_							
cash provided by operating activities:								
Operating income	\$	4,246,521	\$	2,857,597	\$	7,104,118	\$	529,047
Adjustments:								
Depreciation		2,143,571		888,052		3,031,623		÷
Changes in assets and liabilities								
Decrease in materials and supplies inventory		28,191		65,595		93,786		
Increase in accounts receivable		(792,173)		(533,797)		(1,325,970)		- 4
Increase in intergovernmental receivable		(12,869)		-		(12,869)		4
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		116,202		(155,428)		(39,226)		4
Increase (decrease) in contracts payable		459,357		(630,778)		(171,421)		16
Increase in accrued wages and benefits		16,836		38,298		55,134		66
Decrease in intergovernmental payable		(11,298)		(929,025)		(940,323)		Œ
Decrease in compensated absences payable		(103,573)		(68,038)		(171,611)		5
Decrease in claims payable	÷		_					(141,321)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	6,090,765	\$	1,532,476	\$	7,623,241	\$	387,726

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	Agency	
Assets:	97	
Current assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	2,752,164
Cash in segregated accounts		241,918
Receivables:		
Income taxes		100,247
Accounts		783,098
Total assets	\$	3,877,427
Liabilities:		
Due to other governments	\$	861,363
Deposits held and due to others	-	3,016,064
Total liabilities	\$	3,877,427

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City of Youngstown, Ohio (the "City") is a home rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio which operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a Mayor-Council form of government, was adopted May 15, 1923. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term and seven council members are each elected for a two-year term.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all agencies, departments and organizations making up the City (the primary government) and its potential component units consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units".

The primary government comprises all activities and services which are not legally separate from the City. The City provides various services including a municipal court, public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, parks and recreation, public improvements, community development (planning and zoning), public health, sewers, sanitation, parking, and general administrative and legislative services. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by Council through the budgetary process. None of these services are provided by a legally separate organization; therefore, these operations are included in the primary government.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's Governing Board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of; or provided financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations which are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the financial statements incomplete or misleading. The City has no component units.

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Western Reserve Transit Authority

The Western Reserve Transit Authority (WRTA) is a legally separate entity created pursuant to Sections 306.30 through 306.71 of the Ohio Revised Code for the purpose of providing public transportation in the greater Youngstown area. Prior to January 1, 2009, the WRTA was reported as a component unit of the City. Effective for 2009, an amendment was made to add and include Mahoning County to the WRTA. In addition, the former five-member Board of Trustees which was appointed by the City (four by the mayor and one by City Council) was amended to be governed by a seven member Board of Trustees in which the City appoints three members and Mahoning County appoints four members. Continued existence of the WRTA is not dependent on the City's continued participation. The City does not make any financial contributions to the WRTA. Funding is received through property taxes, charges for services, and State and federal subsidies and grants. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Western Reserve Transit Authority, 604 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio 44502.

Mahoning County Drug Task Force

The City's police department participates in the Mahoning County Drug Task Force (the "Force") which is jointly governed by its thirteen participants: nine local police departments and four federal law enforcement agencies. Each participant has one representative on the Board of Control. Each participant's control over the operation of the Force is limited to its representation on the Board. The Force uses the talents and resources of the participants to combat the trafficking of illicit narcotics. Continued existence of the Force is not dependent on the City's continued participation. Funding is provided by the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services and forfeitures and fines. None of the participants made financial contributions in 2012. Austintown Township served as the fiscal agent for the Force during 2012. Financial information can be obtained from the Mahoning County Drug Task Force, 82 Ohltown Road, Austintown, Ohio 44515.

East Gate Regional Council of Governments

The East Gate Regional Council of Governments (EGRCG) is a jointly governed organization among 27 local governments in Ashtabula, Columbiana, Mahoning and Trumbull counties. The Board is comprised of one representative from each city, village, county or governmental agency and one additional representative for each 20,000 population. The City of Youngstown currently has five representatives on the 48-member Board. Each participant's control over the operation of EGRCG is limited to its representation on the Board. EGRCG develops and reviews plans for regional growth and development and aids in coordinating plans among local governments. Continued existence of EGRCG is not dependent on the City's continued participation. In 2012, the City contributed \$23,444. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the East Gate Regional Council of Governments, 100 Federal Plaza East, Youngstown, Ohio 44503.

Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority

The Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority (YMHA) is a jointly governed organization among four local governments created to provide subsidized public housing. The City appoints two members of the five-member Board. Each participant's control over the operation of YMHA is limited to its representation on the Board. Continued existence of YMHA is not dependent on the City's continued participation. The City does not make any financial contributions to YMHA. Funding is received through state and federal subsidies and grants. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority, 131 W. Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44503.

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

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

Metropolitan Fire Investigation Unit

The Metropolitan Fire Investigation Unit (MFIU) is a jointly governed organization among eight local governments. The Board of Governors is comprised of one representative from each participating government. The MFIU was created to investigate major fires and explosions of unknown or suspicious cause and to aid in the prosecution of those persons or groups responsible. Each participant's control over the operation of MFIU is limited to its representation on the Board. Continued existence of MFIU is not dependent on the City's continued participation. The City does not make any financial contributions to MFIU. Funding is received through insurance companies and donations. Financial information can be obtained from the Metropolitan Fire Investigation Unit, 3025 South Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio 44502.

Regional Council of Governments

In 1971, 38 municipalities joined together to organize a Regional Council of Governments (RCOG) to administer tax collection and enforcement concerns facing the cities and villages. The first official act of the RCOG was to form the Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA). Today RITA serves as the income tax collection agency for 190 municipalities throughout the State of Ohio. The City began using RITA for its income tax collection services during 2006.

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

The City is also associated with the Community Improvement Corporation (CIC). The CIC is a not-for-profit corporation which was formed in 1988. The 20 member Board, which consists of 8 members appointed by the City and 12 local businessmen, promotes industrial and economic development within the central area of the City. The CIC has been excluded from the reporting entity.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements - During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary funds are charges for services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include personnel and other expenses related to sewer and water operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

C. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Fire levy fund - This fund accounts for revenues collected for fire operations.

<u>Police levy fund</u> - This fund accounts for revenues collected for police operations.

<u>Bond retirement fund</u> - This fund accounts for various revenues collected for payment of general obligation debt principal, interest and related costs.

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

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

<u>Community development fund</u> - This fund accounts for monies received from the Federal Government under the Community Development Block Grant Program, the Emergency Shelter Program

Covelli Centre fund - This fund accounts for the operations and maintenance of the Covelli Centre.

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

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net position, financial position and cash flows.

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

<u>Sewer fund</u> - This fund accounts for the operations of providing sewage services to customers and to maintain the local sewer system of the City.

<u>Water fund</u> - This fund accounts for the operations of providing water services to its customers and to maintain the local water system of the City.

<u>Internal service fund</u> - Internal service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund reports on the operations of workers compensation retrospective rating plan.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City's fiduciary funds are agency funds.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unearned Revenue and Deferred Revenue - Unearned revenue and deferred revenue arise 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 year 2013 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as unearned revenue. Income taxes and special assessments not received within the available period, grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met, and delinquent property taxes due at December 31, 2012, are recorded as deferred revenue in the governmental funds.

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

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

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have 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. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

F. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than the agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary controls is at the object level within each department. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of City Council.

Tax Budget - Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.28 required the Mayor to present the annual operating budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage at the first Council meeting in July. This section requires the adopted budget to be 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. The City obtained a waiver as provided for by Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.281, in which they did not have to adopt an operating budget nor submit the operating budget to the County Auditor.

Estimated Resources - The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. On or prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal 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 ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificates of estimated resources issued during 2012.

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

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

Appropriations - A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance 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 only by an ordinance of Council. The Director of Finance is authorized to transfer appropriations between line items within an object of any department.

During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were passed. None of these supplemental appropriations had any significant effect on the original appropriations. The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications passed by Council.

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 except for grant funds and capital projects funds, unencumbered balances for these funds are rolled forward and are not reappropriated. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding year and is not reappropriated.

G. Cash and Investments

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 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 financial statements.

During 2012, investments were limited to investments in U.S. Government money market accounts and a U.S Treasury bill. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2012 amounted to \$7,654, of which \$6,506 was assigned from other City funds.

These interest-bearing depository accounts and short-term investments in certificates of deposit are presented on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City treasury.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City, are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with maturities greater than three months at the time of purchase are not reported as investments.

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

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

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

H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

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

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the 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 \$1,000. The City's infrastructure consists of traffic signals, sidewalks, bridges, culverts, storm sewers, streets, and water and sewer lines. Governmental activities infrastructure consisting of traffic signals, sidewalks and streets were reported retroactively back to 1980 and governmental activities infrastructure consisting of bridges and culverts were reported retroactively back to 1919. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary fund capital assets is also capitalized.

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

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

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

Description	Governmental Activities <u>Estimated Lives</u>	Business-type Activities Estimated Lives
Buildings	50	50
Improvements other than buildings	20	20
Machinery and equipment	5 - 30	5 - 30
Computer software	5	5
Vehicles	8	8
Infrastructure	15 - 65	65

J. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability for the City using the vesting method. A liability is accrued for thirty-five percent of accumulated unused sick leave for all employees since the employees are entitled to that amount if they leave the City's employment for any reason. This item is discussed further in Note 15 to the BFS.

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

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. For proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

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, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year.

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

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

L. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

M. Interfund Activity

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

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

N. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. Estimates

The preparation of the BFS in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the BFS and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

P. Net Position

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

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

Q. Unamortized Issuance Costs/Bond Premium and Discount/Accounting Gain or Loss

On government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Issuance costs are recorded as deferred charges.

Bond premiums are deferred and accreted over the term of the bonds. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as an addition to or reduction from the face amount of the new debt.

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, and bond discounts are recognized in the current period.

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

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

R. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water, sewer and workers compensation programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no extraordinary or special items to report at December 31, 2012.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

For 2012, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 60, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements," Statement No. 62, "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989, FASB and AICPA Pronouncements," Statement No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position," Statement No. 64, "Derivative Instruments: Application of Hedge Accounting Termination Provisions - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 53," and Statement No. 66 "Technical Corrections - 2012 - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62."

GASB Statement No. 60 improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to service concession arrangements, which are a type of public-private partnership.

GASB Statement No. 62 incorporates into GASB's authoritative literature certain FASB and AICPA pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989.

GASB Statement No. 63 provides guidance for reporting deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and net position in a statement of financial position and related note disclosures. These changes were incorporated in the City's 2012 financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 64 clarifies whether an effective hedging relationship continues after the replacement of a swap counterparty or a swap counterparty's credit support provider. This Statement sets forth criteria that established when the effective hedging relationship continues and hedge accounting should continue to be applied.

GASB Statement No. 66 resolves conflicting accounting and financial reporting guidance that could diminish the consistency of financial reporting and thereby enhance the usefulness of the financial reports.

The implementation of GASB Statements No. 60, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64 and No. 66 did not have any effect on the financial statements of the City.

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Prior Period Adjustment

During the 2012 compilation, it was determined that December 31, 2011 fund balances of Covelli Centre and Other Governmental Funds were misstated as a result of incorrect note payable balances on the Balance Sheet.

The prior period adjustment had the following effect on governmental fund balances at January 1, 2012:

	Co	ovelli Centre	M	Other ajor Funds	Other	Governmental Funds		Total
Fund balances (deficit) at								CT 8 (5) (1) (1)
December 31, 2011	\$	(222,112)	\$	4,526,876	\$	8,785,814	\$	13,090,578
Prior period adjustment:								
Note payable		(25,000)	_			(100,000)	_	(125,000)
Restated fund balances at								
January 1, 2012	\$	(247,112)	\$	4,526,876	\$	8,685,814	\$	12,965,578

C. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Fund	-	Deficit
Major funds: Fire levy	\$	198,428
Nonmajor fund: Litter control		25,823

All funds listed above complied with Ohio State law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year end. The general fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances result from adjustments for accrued liabilities and short-term notes payable.

D. Compliance

The City had negative cash balances in the general fund, the community development fund (a nonmajor special revenue fund) and the litter control fund (a nonmajor special revenue fund) at December 31, 2012, indicating that revenues from other sources were used to pay obligations of the fund contrary to Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.10. For GAAP purposes, the negative amount has been reported as a fund liability in the general fund (See Note 5.B).

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 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 items 1 or 2 above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty
 days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies
 available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

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

At December 31, 2012, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$22,776,307. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2012, \$20,216,145 of the City's bank balance of \$21,724,055 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$1,507,910 was covered by the FDIC.

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

B. Investments

As of December 31, 2012, the City sold all of their investments.

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

Credit Risk: The City's investment in the U.S. Treasury Bill was rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The City's investments in U.S. Government money markets were rated AAA by Standard & Poor's. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the City to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The U.S. Treasury Bill is exposed to custodial credit risk in that it is uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Director of Finance or qualified trustee.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

C. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Assets

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	22,776,307
Investments	(-	
Total	\$	22,776,307
Cash and investments per statement of net as	ssets	
Governmental activities	\$	11,712,452
Business-type activities		8,069,773
		The second second second second
Agency funds		2,994,082

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Transfers to general fund from:		
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	270,870
Transfers to fire levy from:		
General		7,212,000
Nonmajor governmental fund		128,538
Transfers to police levy from:		
General		8,809,500
Transfers to Covelli Centre project from:		
General		1,100,000
Transfers to debt service fund from:		
General		180,000
Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:		
General		1,306,600
Nonmajor governmental funds		6,041,121
Transfers to sewer fund from:		
Water fund	-	3,330
Total	\$ 2	25,051,959

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Transfers amounting to \$116,683 from the nonmajor debt service fund to the business development and Ashford Commons development nonmajor capital projects funds were required to fund the debt service requirement in the fund which reports the liability. A transfer of \$3,330 from the water fund to the sewer fund was required to fund the debt service requirement in the fund which reports the liability.

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

B. Interfund loans consisted of the following at December 31, 2012, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
Nonmajor governmental funds	General fund	\$ 1,364,547
Nonmajor governmental funds	Debt service fund	150,000
Nonmajor governmental funds	Community development	37,205
Nonmajor governmental funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	20,916
Total		\$ 1,572,668

The primary purpose of the interfund loans is to cover negative cash in various governmental funds and to cover costs in funds where revenues were not received by December 31, 2012. The interfund loans are expected to be repaid within the next year.

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES

The City levies an income tax of two and three quarter percent 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 not to exceed two and three quarter percent on income earned outside the City and paid to other municipalities.

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.

Income tax revenue is credited to four funds. Of the original two percent levied, the general fund receives one and one-half percent and of the remaining one-half percent, 40 percent is credited to the police levy special revenue fund, 35 percent to the fire levy special revenue fund, and 25 percent to the ¼ of 5 mil capital improvement capital projects fund.

An additional one-quarter percent was levied for 1997. Of this additional one-quarter percent 50 percent is credited to the police levy special revenue fund, 25 percent to the fire levy special revenue fund and 25 percent to the ¼ of 5 mil capital improvement capital projects fund.

Effective January 1, 2003, the citizens of the City voted for an additional one half percent to bring the total tax levied on income to two and three quarter percent. Of the additional one half percent levied, 45 percent is credited to the police levy special revenue fund, 35 percent to the fire levy special revenue fund and 20 percent to the ¼ of 5 mil capital improvement capital projects fund.

In addition, the City receives income tax monies as the result of its agreement with the City of Girard for a Joint Economic Development Zone (JEDZ). Businesses within the JEDZ pay taxes on income earned within the JEDZ and are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City. The City is responsible for collection and administration of the income tax for the JEDZ. The City is entitled to 45% of all income taxes collected from the JEDZ and the City of Girard is entitled to the remaining 55%.

The Regional Tax Agency administers and collects income taxes for the City. Payments are remitted monthly net of collection fees of three percent.

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

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$3.70 per \$1,000 of assessed value.

The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2012 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property

Residential/Agricultural	\$ 262,598,260
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	158,983,350
Public Utility	47,915,770
Total Assessed Value	\$ 469,497,380

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

NOTE 8 - SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

Special assessments include annually assessed service assessments. Service type special assessments are levied against all property owners which benefit from the provided service. Special assessments are payable by the time and in the manner stipulated in the assessing ordinance and are a lien from the date of the passage of the ordinance.

The City's special assessments include street lighting, demolitions including board-ups and asbestos abatement, curbs, sidewalks, sewer rehabilitation and weed cutting which are billed by the County Auditor and collected by the County Treasurer. The County Auditor periodically remits these collections to the City. Special assessments collected in one calendar year are levied and certified in the preceding calendar year.

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2012, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), notes, special assessments and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenue. All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "due from other governments" on the BFS. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2012.

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

Governmental activities:

Income taxes	\$ 11,147,121
Real and other taxes	2,738,605
Accounts	1,490,711
Notes	3,453,273
Special assessments	34,005
Due from other governments	4,951,750

Business-type activities:

Accounts - gross Less - allowance for uncollectibles	\$ 12,370,368 (3,565,868)
Net accounts receivable	\$ 8.804.500

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the BFS. The only receivable not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are the special assessments which are collected over the life of the assessment and notes receivable which will be repaid over a period ranging from one to eight years. Accounts receivable in the business-type activities for utilities have been reported net of a twenty-five percent allowance for uncollectible accounts.

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental activities:	Balance 12/31/11	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/12
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 14,292,563	\$ 41,202	\$ -	\$ 14,333,765
Construction in progress	430,221	872,200	(430,221)	872,200
Total capital assets, not being	14 500 504	012.402	(120.221)	15 005 065
depreciated	14,722,784	913,402	(430,221)	_15,205,965
Capital assets, being depreciated:		12 161 142	(11,000)	50 500 400
Buildings	49,436,346	3,171,429	(14,293)	52,593,482
Improvements other than buildings	5,536,471	12,239	(13,761)	5,534,949
Machinery and equipment	15,584,534	445,312	(108,860)	15,920,986
Computer software	593,552	No service		593,552
Vehicles	9,999,851	214,702	(280,775)	9,933,778
Infrastructure	69,913,865			69,913,865
Total capital assets, being depreciated	151,064,619	3,843,682	(417,689)	154,490,612
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(13,165,704)	(1,492,491)	12,642	(14,645,553)
Improvements other than buildings	(2,407,637)	(239,119)	9,793	(2,636,963)
Machinery and equipment	(10,338,707)	(935,854)	84,691	(11,189,870)
Computer Software	(581,979)	(8,583)		(590,562)
Vehicles	(8,498,957)	(424,818)	269,406	(8,654,369)
Infrastructure	(19,145,223)	_(2,107,666)		(21,252,889)
Total accumulated depreciation	(54,138,207)	(5,208,531)	376,532	(58,970,206)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	96,926,412	(1,364,849)	(41,157)	95,520,406
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	<u>\$ 111,649,196</u>	<u>\$ (451,447)</u>	<u>\$ (471,378)</u>	\$ 110,726,371

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2012, for business-type activities was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
Business-type activities:	12/31/11	Additions	Disposals	12/31/12
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 471,224	\$ 91,464	\$ -	\$ 562,688
Construction in progress	6,167,588	4,036,118	(3,886,596)	6,317,110
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	6,638,812	4,127,582	(3,886,596)	6,879,798
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	44,754,977	3,580,005	(172,312)	48,162,670
Improvements other than buildings	2,565,021	191,636	(2,261)	2,754,396
Machinery and equipment	28,864,314	1,047,904	(207,106)	29,705,112
Computer software	755,774		=	755,774
Vehicles	4,820,524	180,009	(190,256)	4,810,277
Infrastructure	54,256,285	2,916,211	4	57,172,496
Total capital assets, being depreciated	136,016,895	7,915,765	(571,935)	143,360,725
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(20,667,969)	(1,079,315)	157,666	(21,589,618)
Improvements other than buildings	(2,158,745)	(36,367)	2,261	(2,192,851)
Machinery and equipment	(23,115,277)	(738,065)	188,177	(23,665,165)
Computer software	(124,766)	(68,646)	-	(193,412)
Vehicles	(3,316,954)	(320,407)	190,256	(3,447,105)
Infrastructure	(16,178,114)	(788,823)		_(16,966,937)
Total accumulated depreciation	(65,561,825)	(3,031,623)	538,360	(68,055,088)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	70,455,070	4,884,142	(33,575)	75,305,637
Business-type activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 77,093,882	\$ 9,011,724	<u>\$ (3,920,171)</u>	\$ 82,185,435

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

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

Governmental activities:

General government	S	412,313
Security of persons and property	7	580,082
Public health and welfare		70,376
Transportation		2,347,100
Leisure time activity		355,559
Community environment	-	1,443,101
Total depreciation expense – government activities	\$	5,208,531
Business-type activities:		
Sewer	\$	2,143,571
Water		888,052
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	_\$	3,031,623

NOTE 11 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In prior years, the City entered into capitalized leases for equipment and fire trucks. These lease agreements meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by FASB Statement No. 13, "Accounting for Leases", which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the combined BFS for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

General capital assets consisting of equipment and vehicles have been capitalized in the statement of net position in the amount of \$103,778 and \$532,586, respectively. These amounts represent the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability was recorded in the statement of net position. Principal payments made during 2012 totaled \$18,706 paid by the general fund and \$64,808 paid by the fire levy fund. The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2012:

	10	Amount
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$	91,331
Less: amount representing interest	_	(2,451)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$	88,880

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During 2012, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

Governmental activities:	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/11	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/12	Amounts Due in One Year
General Obligation Bonds						
2000 Pension refunding bonds	4.40-6.00%	\$ 1,050,000	\$ -	\$ (240,000)	\$ 810,000	\$ 255,000
2006 Pension refunding bonds	3.65-4.25%	8,305,000		(20,000)	8,285,000	25,000
2005 Various purpose refunding bonds	3.00-4.375%	7,690,000		(815,000)	6,875,000	850,000
Total General obligation bonds		17,045,000	-	(1,075,000)	15,970,000	1,130,000
HUD Section 108 Loans						
Youngstown CIC	6.84-9.03%	520,000	N (4)	(225,000)	295,000	145,000
Youngstown CIC #2	6.13%	389,950		(180,000)	209,950	110,000
Housing rehab section 108	6.84-9.03%	450,000		(50,000)	400,000	50,000
Youngstown mini-loan	6.84-9.03%	820,000		(145,000)	675,000	155,000
Total HUD Section 108		2,179,950		(600,000)	1,579,950	460,000
Notes Payable	0.200.	5.7441.444		0.360,000		
Taxable Street Improvements, series 2011	1.50%	1,100,000	1 000 000	(1,100,000)	1 000 000	15
Taxable Street Improvements, series 2012 Taxable Convocation Center, series 2011	1.00% 4.98%	11,625,000	1,000,000	(11,625,000)	1,000,000	
Taxable Convocation Center, series 2012	1.00%	11,025,000	11,330,000	(11,025,000)	11,330,000	
Total notes payable		12,725,000	12,330,000	(12,725,000)	12,330,000	
Other Long-Term Obligations						
OPWC loan	0.00%	300,002) ica	(21,428)	278,574	21,429
Capital lease obligation		172,394	7	(83,514)	88,880	88,880
Claims payable		2,930,244		(191,320)	2,738,924	555,627
Early retirement incentive		1,053,106		(418,852)	634,254	418,851
Compensated absences		7,805,107		(526,433)	7,278,674	1,218,225
Total other long-term obligations		12,260,853	-	(1,241,547)	11,019,306	2,303,012
Total governmental activities						
long-term obligations		\$ 44,210,803	\$ 12,330,000	\$ (15,641,547)	40,899,256	\$ 3,893,012
Add: Unamortized premium on bond issue					116,925	
Less: Unamortized deferred changes on refun	dings				(488,179)	
Total reported on statement of net position					\$ 40,528,002	

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

During 2012, the following changes occurred in business-type activities long-term obligations:

Black and the William	Interest	Balance	1,240	and the state of	Balance	Amounts Due in
Business-type activities:	Rate	12/31/11	Additions	Reductions	12/31/12	One Year
OWDA loans						
Orchard meadow overflow						
elimination	3.81%	\$ 3,468,224	\$ -	\$ (183,113)	\$ 3,285,111	\$ 190,148
Pump station improvements	3.79%	1,145,359	-	(60,559)	1,084,800	62,877
Waterline replacement	4.48%	135,255		(7,867)	127,388	8,233
Elevated storage tanks	4.48%	1,577,126		(75,709)	1,501,417	79,140
Waterline construction	3.99%	175,659		(8,030)	167,629	8,353
WWTP roof replacement	3.25%	606,589	-	(23,517)	583,072	17,657
Sludge storage tank covers	3.25%	473,815	23,772	(21,680)	475,907	12,227
Woodland & Andrews Ave.	3.25%	353,263	-	(13,696)	339,567	14,144
Boardman storage tank	3.83%	1,671,419	_	(58,995)	1,612,424	61,276
Briar Hill tank design	3.91%	415	-	(2,844)	(2,429)	(2,429)
Roger Lindgren Way - waterlines	3.91%	78.829	209	(79,038)		-
Roger Lindgren Way - forcemain design	3.91%	40,991		(40,991)	1 12	/ - 12
Roger Lindgen Way – forcemain	4.14%	42,920	507,371	(8,973)	541,318	18,507
Supplement to #5352	3.81%	_		(6,630)	(6,630)	(6,630)
Roger Lindgen Way - waterlines	3.49%		1,297,609	-	1,297,609	53,889
Meadowbrook flow equalization basis	2.86%	-	18,391	1	18,391	10.20.5
Myrtle Ave. pump station	3.30%	-	.,,	(21,419)	1,153,330	43,905
Briar Hill elevated storage tank	4.29%	-	2,130,112	-	2,156,112	74,747
Water Department maintance complex	3.45%	-	20,333		20,333	20,333
Total OWDA loans		9,769,864	5,198,546	(613,061)	14,355,349	656,377
OPWC loans						
Kirk Rd. water storage tank	0.00%	708,285		(47,219)	661,066	47,219
Boardman elevated water tank	0.00%	849,891	277,824	1	1,127,715	28,193
Gypsy Lane water and						
sanitary improvements	0.00%	220,400	-	(13,359)	207,041	13,359
Kirkmere sanitary sewer	0.00%	228,672	118,665	-	347,337	11,578
Phelps Street sanitary sewer	0.00%	61,133		-	61,133	-
Belle Vista waterline replacements	0.00%		675,266	-	675,266	22,509
Total OPWC loans		2,068,381	1,071,755	(60,578)	3,079,558	122,858
Other long-term obligations						
ODOT State infrastructure bank loan		1,410,672	450,234	(158,512)	1,702,394	228,338
Compensated absences		1,843,361		(171,611)	1,671,750	281,775
Total other long-term obligations		3,254,033	450,234	(330,123)	3,374,144	510,113
Total business-type activities long-term obligations		\$ 15,092,278	\$ 6.720.535	\$ (1,003,762)	\$ 20,809,051	\$ 1,289,348

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

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

Year Ended		General Obligation Bonds Payable							
December 31,	_	Principal		Interest	Total				
2013	\$	1,130,000	\$	1,114,105	\$	2,244,105			
2014		1,180,000		1,059,325		2,239,325			
2015		795,000		1,002,049		1,797,049			
2016		885,000		536,411		1,421,411			
2017		920,000		500,373		1,420,373			
2018 - 2022		5,200,000		1,906,812		7,106,812			
2023 - 2027		3,305,000		945,299		4,250,299			
2028 - 2031	_	2,555,000		276,373	_	2,831,373			
Total	\$	15,970,000	\$	7,340,747	\$	23,310,747			

Year Ended	HUD Section 108 Loans Payable				OPWC Loan Payable							
December 31,	_1	Principal	_	Interest		Total	I	Principal		Interest	_	Total
2013	\$	460,000	\$	113,194	\$	573,194	\$	21,429	\$	-	\$	21,429
2014		464,950		74,567		539,517		21,429		-		21,429
2015		225,000		46,929		271,929		21,429		-		21,429
2016		230,000		31,667		261,667		21,429		-		21,429
2017		50,000		15,876		65,876		21,429		-		21,429
2018 - 2022		150,000		19,880		169,880		107,142		-		107,142
2023 - 2025	-	-	_		-		-	64,287	_		-	64,287
Total	\$	1,579,950	\$	302,113	\$	1,882,063	\$	278,574	\$		\$	278,574

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

Year Ended	ODWA Loan Payable						
December 31,	_ I	Principal		Interest	_	Total	
2013	\$	494,694	\$	390,222	\$	884,916	
2014		551,561		389,131		940,692	
2015		572,900		367,792		940,692	
2016		595,073		345,619		940,692	
2017		618,112		322,580		940,692	
2018 - 2022		3,468,924		1,234,537		4,703,461	
2023 - 2027		3,367,706		523,321		3,891,027	
2028 - 2032		1,202,993	Ē	94,460		1,297,453	
Total	\$	10,871,963	\$	3,667,662	\$	14,539,625	

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Year Ended	OF	WCL	oans P	avable	ODOT State	Infrastructure B	ank Loan
December 31,	Principal	Int	erest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2013	\$ 122,858	\$		\$ 122,858	\$ 228,338	\$ 4,899	\$ 233,237
2014	151,049		1.2	151,049	241,652	5,047	246,699
2015	151,050			151,050	248,956	5,200	254,156
2016	151,049		- 2	151,049	256,480	5,357	261,837
2017	151,050		11.4	151,050	264,233	5,519	269,752
2018 - 2022	755,246		2	755,246	462,735	11,543	474,278
2023 - 2027	708,029		-	708,029	10.5	-	-
2028 - 2032	459,043		-	459,043	-	4	-
2033 - 2037	198,628			198,628	-	-	-
2038 - 2042	170,427	_		170,427			
Total	\$3,018,429	\$	7/27	\$3,018,429	\$1,702,394	\$ 37,565	\$1,739,959

As of December 31, 2012, the City's overall legal debt margin (the ability to issue additional amounts of general obligation bonded debt) was \$33,677,847 and unvoted legal debt margin was \$9,852,356.

On May 12, 2005, the City issued \$9,990,000 in general obligation refunding bonds. A portion of the bond issuance was used to retire Street Improvement notes, Urban Renewal notes, and Final Judgement notes which matured during 2006. A portion of these bonds was used to currently refund the 1995 Various Purpose Improvement Bonds (principal \$3,265,000). The refunded debt is considered defeased (insubstance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$9,990,000 at the time of issuance. The annual interest rate on the bonds is 3.000-4.375%.

On November 16, 2006, the City issued pension refunding bonds. These bonds refunded the \$7,455,000 callable portion of the 2000 pension refunding bond issue. These bonds are general obligations of the City, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$646,594. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged for repayment. The general obligation bonds are to be repaid from property tax revenues that are receipted in the debt service fund.

The City has entered into an agreement with the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) for a State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) direct loan transaction for the improvements to the Brier Hill Industrial Park area in the amount of \$2,626,090. The amounts due to ODOT are payable solely from water and sewer revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2012, the City has outstanding borrowings of \$1,702,394 in the business-type activities. The loan agreement requires principal and interest payments to begin thirty-seven months after the closing date of the loan and bears an interest rate of 3.00%.

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The City has entered into debt financing arrangements through the OWDA to fund construction projects. The amounts due to the OWDA are payable solely from water and sewer revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2012, the City has outstanding borrowings of \$14,355,349 in the business-type activities. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments and are paid from the sewer and water funds. The Briar Hill tank design, Roger Lindgren Way – waterlines, Roger Lindgren Way - forcemain design, Meadowbrook flow equalization basis, Briar Hill elevated storage tank, and the water department maintenance complex projects financed through OWDA are not closed out at December 31, 2012. Future annual debt service principal and interest requirements for these loans, which have a combined balance of \$3,483,386 outstanding at December 31, 2012, are not available.

The City has pledged future water and sewer revenues to repay OWDA and ODOT loans. The loans are payable solely from water and sewer fund revenues and are payable through 2032. Annual principal and interest payments on the water loans are expected to require 8.94 percent of net revenues and 2.92 percent of total revenue of the water fund. Water loan principal and interest paid for the current year was \$661,474. Annual principal and interest payments on the sewer loans are expected to require over 15.36 percent of net revenues and 2.07 percent of total revenue of the sewer fund. Sewer loan principal and interest paid for the current year was \$713,866. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the water and sewer loans is \$19,137,301.

The HUD Section 108 loans will be paid from community development agency entitlements.

An Ohio Public Works Commission Loan (OPWC) was issued to finance the Federal Street reconstruction project. The loan was issued in the amount of \$428,576, is interest free and is paid from the bond retirement fund.

The City has entered into debt financing arrangements through the OPWC to fund sewer and water construction projects. At December 31, 2012, the City has outstanding borrowings of \$3,079,558 in the business-type activities. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments and are paid from the sewer and water funds. The Phelps Street sanitary sewer project financed through OPWC is not closed out at December 31, 2012. Future annual debt service principal and interest requirements for this loan, which has a balance of \$61,133 outstanding at December 31, 2012, is not available.

For compensated absences, additions and deletions of accrued vacation and sick leave are shown net since it is impractical for the City to determine these amounts separately. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

The City offered fire and police employees an early retirement incentive (ERI) in 2009 and 2010. Employees who elected to participate in the ERI will receive a payment for their unused sick leave, to the extent allowed by the current labor agreement, along with a payment of their annual salary over a five year period. The ERI liability is recorded in the governmental activities statement of net position as a component of "long-term liabilities". The ERI liability has been recorded at the present value of future payouts. The ERI payments will be made from the fire levy and police levy funds.

The claims payable liability will be paid from the workers' compensation internal service fund.

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

NOTE 13 - SHORT TERM DEBT

Note activity during 2012 consisted of the following:

	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/11	Issued	Retired_	Balance 12/31/12
Taxable street improvements, series 2011	1.50%	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ (100,000)	\$ -
Taxable street improvements, series 2012	1.00%		200,000	-	200,000
Taxable convocation center, series 2011	4.98%	295,000	4	(295,000)	
Taxable convocation center, series 2012	1.00%		320,000		320,000
Total		\$ 395,000	\$ 520,000	\$ (395,000)	\$ 520,000

The City issued short-term notes payable on September 22, 2012 and December 2, 2012 for the convocation center construction and street improvements, respectively. The short-term notes outstanding at December 31, 2012 represent the portion of the 2012 note issues that will be retired when the notes are refinanced on September 20, 2013 (see Note 22 for detail). The note liabilities are reflected in the funds which received the proceeds.

By Ohio law, notes can be issued in anticipation of bond proceeds, special assessment bond proceeds and levies, of for up to 50 percent of anticipated revenue collections. There are also limitation on the number of times notes can be renewed. All notes outstanding at year end are bond anticipation notes. The notes will be refinanced until the projects are complete and the City determines it to be advantageous to issue bonds.

NOTE 14 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

For calendar year 2012, the City contracted for a package of municipal liability and property insurance through Jackson, Dieken and Associates at an annual premium of \$499,871.

The insurance package consisted of a policy from U.S Specialty Insurance Company including: comprehensive general liability and automobile liability with limits of \$1 million per occurrence, aggregate \$3 million and deductibles of \$50,000 per occurrence; public officials liability with prior acts coverage and law enforcement liability coverage with limits of \$1 million per occurrence and deductibles of \$50,000. Two umbrella policies provided additional coverage in the amount of \$10 million. The policy also included JAC Management, LLC and Eric Ryan as additional insured for management of the Covelli Centre, at a premium cost of \$72,000. Coverage was provided for loss to buildings and personal property in the amount of \$171,094,353 with a \$10,000 deductible, coverage for contractor's equipment and EDP equipment in the amount of \$13,093,971 and auto physical damage catastrophic coverage at two locations with a limit of \$1 million per occurrence and \$25,000 deductible.

Personal faithful performance bonds were purchased for the Clerk of Court in the amount of \$25,000; for the Mayor, the Finance Director and the Law Director in the amount of \$100,000 and for the Bailiff in the amount of \$3,000 and deputy bailiffs in the amount of \$1,000.

In 2012, the City paid deductibles to Midwest Claims in the amount of \$118,540.

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

NOTE 14 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

B. Workers' Compensation

The City has elected to take advantage of the workers' compensation plan being offered by the State of Ohio. This plan, called retrospective rating, allows the City to pay a fraction of the premium it would pay as an experience-rated risk.

In 2012, the City paid premiums to the State Fund for Workers' Compensation for calendar year 2012 in the amount of approximately \$725,559. The City reimbursed the Bureau of Workers Compensation for actual medical costs and compensation paid to injured workers in the amount of \$725,559 under the Retrospective Rating Plan.

Retrospective rating constitutes a step closer to self-insurance. In the retrospective rating plan, the City agrees to assume a portion of the risk in return for a possible reduction in premiums. The greater the percentage of the risk the City assumes, the greater the potential reduction in the premium. If the City's loss experience is better than predicted by the experience-rating system, its premium obligation will be less than what it would have paid under experience rating. If its experience is worse than predicted, its premium obligation will be more than it would have been assessed under experience rating, limited to a maximum premium. The City has assumed the risk for individual claims up to a maximum of \$300,000.

The City has agreed to pay all claims up to a maximum of 200% of what the City would have paid had the City remained an experience-rated risk. Claims exceeding these limits will be paid by the State. Each year, the City pays the State a "minimum premium" for retaining the risk of having to pay claims which exceeds the City's maximum claim limits. Ten years after each year the City elected the retrospective plan for workers' compensation, the City settles up for the reserve on any claims that are still open. The City has established a workers' compensation internal service fund to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss in this program.

The claims liability of \$2,738,923 reported at December 31, 2012, as estimated by the third party administrator, is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. Of the \$2,738,923 claims liability, \$555,627 of the liability is due within one year and is reported as a current liability in the statement of net position for the proprietary funds. The remaining portion is a noncurrent liability of \$2,183,296. The estimate was not affected by non-incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Changes in the funds' claims liability amount in 2012 and 2011 were:

Year	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims	Claim Payments	Balance at End of Year	
2012	\$ 2,880,244	\$ 584,238	\$ (725,559)	\$ 2,738,923	
2011	1,978,011	3,127,436	(2,225,203)	2,880,244	

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

NOTE 15 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Life/Health Insurance

During 2012, the City provided health insurance benefits to its employees through Anthem Insurance. In 2012, management and non-management employees were enrolled in an Anthem Health II Plan. Medical/surgical benefits were provided under a PPO Plan (Blue Access) with no deductibles and copays of \$10 per office visit and \$50 for emergency room visits within a network of providers. Services outside the network of providers were reimbursed at 80% of the usual and customary fee by Anthem after the employee met a deductible of \$300 single/\$600 family. Drug prescription coverage was provided with a drug card that required co-pays of \$8 for generic and \$15 formulary and \$25 nongeneric/formulary.

The premiums paid by the City were \$581.95 per month per employee for single coverage and \$1,454.86 per month per employee for family coverage for employees in the Health II plan. Premiums for vision were \$5.76 single and \$13.98 family. Premiums for dental were \$24.88 single and \$74.89 family.

During 2012, management employees contributed 10% of the premiums paid by the City for their health insurance. Union employees contributed 10%, with caps, toward their premiums in accordance with collective bargaining agreement reached. Dental and vision coverage were provided by Anthem for all employees, other than AFSCME union members. Members of AFSCME 2312 and 2726 (water and clerical) had vision, dental, and life insurance provided through the Ohio AFSCME Care Plan. The City contributed \$55.75 per month per AFSCME employee for this coverage.

Through April 30, 2009, the City provided life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance in equal amounts to its active employee with the exception of AFSCME employees through a plan with Standard Life. The benefit amounts remained the same: \$9,500 with the exception of Waste Water Treatment Plant union employees who had coverage in the amount of \$15,000 and Fire Department, 911, Police and Street department union employees who had coverage in the amount of \$20,000. In addition, eligible retirees were covered for death amount benefit amounts ranging from \$1,500 to \$5,000, depending on retirement.

B. Compensated Absences

City employees earn sick leave at a rate at one and one quarter days per month, not to exceed 15 days per year. Sick leave may be accumulated without limit. The City's policy is that 35 percent of accrued sick leave will be paid to an employee upon retirement or termination of service.

City employees earn two to six weeks of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Upon termination of service, an employee is entitled to receive payment for any unused vacation time plus accrued vacation time earned during the year.

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is recorded as a current liability in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The remainder is reported in the statement of activities. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability. As of December 31, 2012, the liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$8,950,423 for the entire City.

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

NOTE 16 - PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

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

The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for members in the Traditional Plan for 2012 was 10.00%. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for members in the Combined Plan for 2012 was 7.95%. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$2,250,583, \$2,330,765, and \$1,522,090, respectively; 100% has been contributed for 2012, 2011, and 2010. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2012 were \$21,821 made by the City and \$15,587 made by the plan members.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

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

NOTE 16 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.50% and 24.00% for police officers and firefighters, respectively. Contribution rates are established by State statute. For 2012, the portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 12.75% for police officers and 17.25% for firefighters. The City's required contributions for pension obligations to OP&F for police officers and firefighters were \$1,251,051 and \$1,341,026 for year ended December 31, 2012, \$1,312,073 and \$1,350,961 for the year ended December 31, 2011, and \$1,470,416 and \$1,394,364 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. 72.11% has been contributed for police and 71.11% has been contributed for firefighters for 2012.

NOTE 17 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 17 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

The City's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$906,909, \$938,102, and \$866,290, respectively; 100% has been contributed for 2012, 2011, and 2010.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees on September 9, 2004, was effective January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates for state and local employers increased on January 1 of each year from 2006 to 2008. Rates for law and public safety employers increased over a six year period beginning on January 1, 2006, with a final rate increase on January 1, 2011. These rate increases allowed additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 17 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The City's contributions to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment healthcare benefits for police officers and firefighters were \$662,321 and \$524,749 for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$694,627 and \$528,637 for the year ended December 31, 2011, and \$778,455 and \$545,621 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The full amount has been contributed for 2011 and 2010. 72.11% has been contributed for police and 71.11% has been contributed for firefighters for 2012.

NOTE 18 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund, fire levy, police levy, Covelli Centre, and Community Development project fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

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

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

NOTE 18 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	Fire Levy	Police Levy	Community Developmen	
Budget Basis	\$ 796,378	\$ 11,942	\$111,669	\$ (688,846	6) \$ 6,518
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	1,287,816	331,686	289,672	(323,33	7) (63,733
Net adjustments for expenditure accruals	(1,645,356)	138,747	(60,102)	651,13	7 376,410
Net adjustment for other financing sources/uses	582,000	(9)			,
Adjustments for encumbrances	245,112	25,565	_13,851	2,849	910,000
GAAP Basis	<u>\$1,265,950</u>	\$507,940	\$355,090	\$ (358,19"	7) \$ 329,195

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 emergency 911 system fund, the unclaimed monies fund, the federal plaza ad hoc committee fund, and the rental property registration fund.

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Litigation

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

The Youngstown Municipal Court judges are seeking writs of mandamus to compel the City of Youngstown to provide them suitable accommodations and to pay for their legal representation. The chances of a Writ ordering the City to provide suitable accommodations are high, but such a writ would not result in a monetary judgment. It will still however, remain the City's obligation to provide suitable accommodations as part of its regular budget process.

On October 26, 1998, the U.S. EPA filed an enforcement action in Federal Court seeking injunctive relief and penalties against the City for violations of the Clean Water Act. On March 5, 2002, the U.S. EPA and the City entered into a consent decree. Pursuant to that decree, the City paid \$90,000 in penalties to the U.S. EPA and the Ohio EPA.

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

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES - (Continued)

In addition, the consent decree called for the City to make various short-term improvements to its collection system (all completed at present), submit reports to the U.S. and Ohio EPAs on a regular basis and develop a long-term control plan (LTCP) for its combined sewer overflows. Preliminary estimates of a LTCP place the cost at anywhere from \$200 to \$500 million dollars and anywhere from 15 years to 25 years to complete, with monitoring to determine if the City is meeting requirements of the Clean Water Act thereafter. The consent calls for stipulated penalties if the City fails to meet certain milestones in its LTCP. However, stipulated penalties do not arise until the City submitted a financial assessment of a proposed LTCP and the U.S. EPA has yet to approve it. The City and the U.S. EPA have been unable to agree as to how much the City can afford and should be required to spend on a LTCP and how much time it should have to complete the plan. Because the plan has not been approved, no milestones have been set and no stipulated penalties invoked.

The EPA recently re-established contact with the City in regard to the establishment of a long-term control plan. The EPA informed the City that it had determined that the fulfillment of such a plan would be a "high burden" on the City and that, therefore, it would be willing to accept a plan which would be carried out in a series of phases. The goal of the negotiations was to reach an agreed upon long-term control plan by the end of January 2012. Phase I will likely cost between One Hundred Million Dollars and One Hundred Fifty Million Dollars and be executed over a period of ten to fifteen years. It will be funded through the waste water treatment plant through a series of already ongoing sewer rate increases. A long-term control plan has been submitted and is being discussed.

B. Federal and State Grants

For the period January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012, the City received federal and State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

NOTE 20 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

Fund	Year-End Encumbrances		
General fund	\$	245,112	
Fire levy fund		25,565	
Police levy fund		13,851	
Covelli Centre		10,000	
Community development		2,849	
Other governmental		153,194	
Total	\$	450,571	

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

NOTE 21 - FUND BALANCE

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

Fund balance	General	Fire Levy	Police Levy	Covelli Centre
Nonspendable:				
Materials and supplies				
inventory	\$ -	\$ 342	\$ 5,615	\$ -
Unclaimed monies	21,817	-		
Notes receivable	3,233,000			
Total nonspendable	3,254,817	342	5,615	
Restricted:				
Capital projects	-	8	1.2	112
Debt service	4	-	4	(4)
Community development	- 4	2.0	2	2
Street maintenance and repai	r -		-	1.0
Public health and welfare	12	(2)		n ë
Law enforcement	12	2	v €/	- 6
Leisure time activities				1.5
Total restricted		-	1	
Committed:				
Community development	2		12	11.2
Law enforcement	- 12	4	4	
Total committed				
Assigned:				
Community development	125,905	-	15	(4)
Public health and welfare	1	-	-	4
Law enforcement	33,870		4	
General government	221,491	· ·	4	-
Community environment	-	÷	4	
Utilities	23,620			
Total assigned	404,887	3-3-3-3	4	-0
Unassigned (deficit)	1,736,965	(198,770)	247,516	82,083
Total fund balances	\$ 5,396,669	\$ (198,428)	\$ 253,131	\$ 82,083

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

NOTE 21 - FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Fund balance	Community Development		ebt rvice		onmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies							
inventory	148	\$	-	\$	9,153	\$	15,258
Unclaimed monies	-		-		- 5		21,817
Notes receivable			-			-	3,233,000
Total nonspendable	148		<u> </u>		9,153	-	3,270,075
Restricted:							
Capital projects	1.2			9	9,571,093		9,571,093
Debt service		3	50,622		-		350,622
Community development	429,468		12		141,036		570,504
Street maintenance and repair	-				580,424		580,424
Public health and welfare	4		-		156,380		156,380
Law enforcement			_		724,370		724,370
Leisure time activities			-		224,511	(224,511
Total restricted	429,468	3	50,622	_1	1,397,814		12,177,904
Committed:							
Community development			-		56,207		56,207
Law enforcement					62,284		62,284
Total committed		-			118,491	-	118,491
Assigned:							
Community development			-		.57		125,905
Public health and welfare	-		-				1
Law enforcement	1.2		-		-		33,870
General government	4.		-		72		221,491
Community environment	1 2		2.11		120		4
Utilities					4		23,620
Total assigned							404,887
Unassigned (deficit)			- 5		2,527	-	1,870,321
Total fund balances <u>\$</u>	429,616	\$ 3.	50,622	\$ 1	1,527,985	\$	17,841,678

NOTE 22 - SIGNIFICANT SUBEQENT EVENTS

The following notes were due and refinanced in 2013:

- The \$11,330,000 series 2012 taxable convocation center notes were retired and \$11,010,000 was refinanced on September 20, 2013
- The \$1,000,000 series 2012 taxable street improvement notes were retired and \$800,000 was refinanced on September 20, 2013

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Disbursements
U.S DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPM Direct Programs	MENT .			
Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Grants (CDBC	G) Cluster			
Community Development Block Grant/ Entitlement Grants - 35th Year	B-09-MC-39-0023	14.218	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00
Community Development Block Grant/ Entitlement Grants - 36th Year	B-10-MC-39-0023	14.218	175,688.52	175,688.52
Community Development Block Grant/ Entitlement Grants - 37th Year	B-11-MC-39-0023	14.218	1,489,285.05	1,489,285.05
Community Development Block Grant/ Entitlement Grants - 38th Year	B-12-MC-39-0023	14.218	2,377,307.05	2,377,307.05
Community Development Block Grant/ Neighborhood Stabilization Program	B-08-MN-39-0014	14.218	864,864.64	864,864.64
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	-	14.218	99,610.95	99,610.95
Subtotal Community Develoment Block Grant/ Entitlement Grants Cluster			5,041,756.21	5,041,756.21
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	S-11-MC-39-0023	14.231	135,580.32	135,580.32
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	S-12-MC-39-0023	14.231	19,581.41	19,581.41
Subtotal			155,161.73	155,161.73
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	MC-04-MC-39-0023	14.239	32,560.67	32,560.67
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	MC-05-MC-39-0023	14.239	69,804.00	69,804.00
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	MC-06-MC-39-0023	14.239	67,834.05	67,834.05
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	MC-07-MC-39-0023	14.239	38,368.02	38,368.02
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	MC-08-MC-39-0023	14.239	25,000.00	25,000.00
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	MC-10-MC-39-0023	14.239	77,722.05	77,722.05
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	MC-11-MC-39-0023	14.239	743,941.12	743,941.12
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	MC-12-MC-39-0023	14.239	388,206.74	388,206.74
Subtotal			1,443,436.65	1,443,436.65

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Disbursements
ARRA - Homlessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program	S-09-MY-39-0023	14.257	261,878.91	261,878.91
Subtotal			261,878.91	261,878.91
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			6,902,233.50	6,902,233.50
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Program Cluster				
Direct Programs				
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Grant Program	2012-DJ-BX-0143	16.738	77,217.00	38,609.00
Passed Through Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services				
Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Formula Program	2011-JG-A02-6910	16.738	22,805.90	57,921.25
Edward Byrne Justice Grant Program	2010-JG-A02-6811	16.738	15,943.35	-
Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Formula Program	2009-JG-A0V-V6881	16.738	18,609.54	61,359.09
Subtotal JAG Program Cluster			134,575.79	157,889.34
Passed Through COPS Office				
COPS Hiring Program	2012-UM-WX-0144	16.710	14,929.98	14,929.98
Direct Programs				
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grant	2009-RK-WX-0682	16.710	413,212.83	258,829.70
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	2010-BU-BX-06030580	16.607	4,082.37	-
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	2006-BU-BX-06030580	16.607	10,999.45	7,631.91
Total U.S. Department of Justice			577,800.42	439,280.93

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Disbursements
U.S. DOT- FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION Passed Through The Ohio Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction	80675	20.205	55,612.94	55,612.94
	81055	20.205	36,311.81	36,311.81
	82086	20.205	137,536.14	137,536.14
	87408		,	•
		20.205	282,726.17	282,726.17
	89157	20.205	683,624.24	683,624.24
	91017	20.205	273,872.23	273,872.23
Subtotal			1,469,683.53	1,469,683.53
Passed Through The Ohio Rail Development Commission				
ARRA - Brier Hill Industrial Park Rail Modernization	86887	20.205	9,566,689.74	9,566,689.74
Total U.S. DOT - Federal Highway Administration			11,036,373.27	11,036,373.27
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATI Passed Through Governor's Office of Highway Safety	<u>ON</u>			
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	HVEO-2012-50-00-00284-00 HVEO-2013-50-00-00385-00	20.601 20.601	20,843.14	15,996.27 4,140.27
Total National Highway Traffic Safety Administration			20,843.14	20,136.54
U.S DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Direct Programs				
ARRA - Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant	DE-SC0002996	81.128	86,882.65	50,466.67
Total U.S. Department of Energy			86,882.65	50,466.67

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Disbursements
U.S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Passed Through Ohio Department of Health				
Immunization Cluster:				
Immunization Grants	50-2-001-2-IM-0411	93.268	3,604.00	-
HIV Activities-Health Department Based	50-2-001-2-HP-0411	93.940	-	-
Preventive Health Services-Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Grants	50-2-001-2-ST-0412	93.977	-	-
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grants to the States	50-2-001-1-DS-0512	93.994	30,000.00	20,631.00
Subtotal			30,000.00	20,631.00
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			33,604.00	20,631.00
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Passed Througn Ohio Environmental Protection Agency				
Air Pollution Control Program Support	SFY 2012-13	66.001	79,745.00	99,527.91
Air Pollution Control Program Support	SFY 2011-12	66.001	160,914.00	160,914.00
Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency			240,659.00	260,441.91
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Direct Programs				
Assistance to Firefighters Grant	EMW-2007-FF-00915	97.044	56,992.50	56,992.50
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			56,992.50	56,992.50
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Summer Food Service Program for Children		10.559	57,534.50	29,809.00
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			57,534.50	29,809.00
Total Federal Awards			19,012,922.98	18,816,365.32

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

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures (the Schedule) reports the City of Youngstown's (the City's) federal award programs' receipts and disbursements. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

NOTE B - SUBRECIPIENTS

The City passes certain federal awards received from The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note A describes, the City reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients when paid in cash.

As a subrecipient, the city has certain compliance responsibilities, such as monitoring its subrecipients to help assure they use these subawards as authorized by laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals.

NOTE C - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAMS

The City has a revolving loan fund (RLF) program to provide low-interest loans to businesses to create jobs for low to moderate income persons and also to lend money to eligible persons to rehabilitate homes. The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the City. 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 and/or tangible personal property.

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

Beginning loans receivable balance as of January 1, 2012	\$540,763	
Loans made	0	
Loan principal repaid	320,490	
Ending loans receivable balance as of December 31, 2012	\$220,273	

It is not practical to determine either the amount of cash on hand or administrative costs attributable to CDBG loans as financial activity of the CDBG loan programs are commingled with other CDBG program funds.

The table above reports loans receivable net of allowance for uncollectible accounts.

NOTE D - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the City to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The City has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.

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

City of Youngstown Mahoning County 26 S. Phelps St. Youngstown, Ohio 44503

To the Members of Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Youngstown, Mahoning County, (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 March 20, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider significant deficiencies in internal control. We consider findings 2012-002 and 2012-004 to be significant deficiencies.

City of Youngstown Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2012-001 and 2012-003.

Entity's Response to Findings

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying corrective action plan. We did not audit the City's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 20, 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY OMB CIRCULAR A-133

City of Youngstown Mahoning County 26 S. Phelps St. Youngstown, Ohio 44503

To the Members of Council:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on the City's major programs. 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 of Youngstown complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2012.

City of Youngstown
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control
Over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133
Page 2

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance which OMB Circular A-133 requires us to report, described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2012-005. This finding did not require us to modify our compliance opinion on each major federal program.

The City's response to our noncompliance finding is described in the accompanying corrective action plan. We did not audit the City's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Dave YostAuditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 20, 2014

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

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under § .510(a)?	Yes
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Cluster - 14.218 HOME Investments Partnership Program - 14.239 ARRA Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program- 14.257 ARRA Highway Planning and Construction - 20.205
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 564,491 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 NUMBER 2012-001

Noncompliance

Ohio Revised Code § 5705.10(I) provides that money paid into any fund shall be used only for the purposes for which such fund was established. The existence of a deficit balance in any fund indicates that money from another fund or funds have been used to pay the obligations of the fund carrying the deficit balance.

As of December 31, 2012, the following funds had negative cash balances:

General Fund (Fund 1001) \$2,649,801 CDA (Fund 2601) \$37,205 Litter Control and Recycling (Fund 2903) \$20,916

In the General Fund the deficit occurred due to the City incorrectly classifying notes receivable as cash and cash equivalents, which overstated their general fund cash balance.

Ohio Revised Code 5705.36(A)(3) requires obtaining an increased amended certificate from the budget commission if the legislative authority intends to appropriate and expend excess revenue. Ohio Revised Code 5705.36(A)(4) requires obtaining a reduced amended certificate if the amount of the deficiency will reduce available resources below the current level of appropriation. The total appropriations made during a fiscal year from any fund must not exceed the amount contained in the certificate of estimated resources or the amended certificate of estimated resources which was certified prior to making the appropriation or supplemental appropriation.

Because of the reclassification of the loans receivable, the City's General Fund final appropriations less encumbrances of \$41,007,254 exceeded estimated resources (unencumbered beginning fund deficit plus estimated revenues) of \$38,197,028 by \$2,810,226.

We recommend the City comply with the aforementioned sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

FINDING NUMBER 2012-002

Significant Deficiency

The City of Youngstown participates in the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) Retrospective Rating Plan. BWC suggests that the participating employer set aside money to pay claims costs and also to defray the costs of reserves. In addition, BWC suggests the employer maintain an amount in reserve sufficient to cover at least the reserve amount provided in the Retrospective Premium Summary.

BWC provides the City with a Retrospective Premium Summary report annually. This report includes the actuarially determined amount that BWC recommends the City have on reserve in the Workers' Compensation (WC) Internal Service Fund. At December 31, 2012, BWC recommended the actuarially determined amount for the City of Youngstown to be \$2,183,296.

At December 31, 2012 the City had \$1,404,086 in the WC fund, resulting in an underfunded difference of \$779,210.

City of Youngstown Mahoning County Schedule of Findings Page 3

FINDING NUMBER 2012-002 (Continued)

Underfunding the WC Internal Service Fund could result in the City not having funds available to pay active claims. We recommend the City maintain an amount in reserve to sufficiently cover at least the reserves.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

FINDING NUMBER 2012-003

Noncompliance

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(D) provides that no orders or contracts involving the expenditure of money are to be made unless a certificate signed by the fiscal office is attached. The fiscal officer must certify that the amount required for the order or contract has been lawfully appropriated and is in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrances.

There are several exceptions to the standard requirement stated above that a fiscal officer's certificate must be obtained prior to a subdivision or taxing authority entering into a contract or order involving the expenditure of money. The main exceptions 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.

1. Then and Now Certificate: If the fiscal officer can certify both at the time that the contract or order was made "then" at the time that the fiscal officer is completing the certification "now", sufficient funds were available or in the process of collection, to the credit of a proper fund, properly appropriated and free from any previous encumbrances, the taxing authority can authorize the drawing of a warrant for the payment of the amount due. The taxing authority has 30 days from the receipt of such certificate to approve payment by resolution or ordinance.

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.

- 2. <u>Blanket Certificate</u>: 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.
- 3. <u>Super Blanket Certificate</u>: 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 office 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.

The City did not always encumber funds at the time of the commitment. We noted 13 out of the 25 expenditures tested were not properly encumbered. Incurring obligations prior to the fiscal officer's certification could result in the City spending more than appropriated. Unless the 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.

City of Youngstown Mahoning County Schedule of Findings Page 4

FINDING NUMBER 2012-003 (Continued)

In addition we identified 2 unrecorded encumbrances during our search for unrecorded encumbrance test that were not properly recorded.

To improve controls over disbursements and to help reduce the possibility of the City's funds exceeding budgetary spending limitations, we recommend that the fiscal officer certify that the funds are or will be available prior to obligation by the City. When prior certification is not possible, "then and now" certification should be used.

We recommend the City certify purchases to which section 5705.41(D) applies. The most convenient certification method is to use purchase orders that include the certification language 5705.41(D) requires to authorize disbursements. The fiscal officer should sign the certification at the time the City incurs a commitment, and only when the requirements of 5705.41(D) are satisfied. The fiscal officer should post approved purchase commitments to the proper appropriation code, to reduce the available appropriation.

Implementation of this recommendation may assist the City in maintaining compliance with Ohio Revised Code.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

FINDING NUMBER 2012-004

Significant Deficiency

AU-C Section 265 Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit, establishes standards on communicating matters related to an entity's internal control as they apply to financial reporting.

Entities must have controls in place to ensure:

- The financial information submitted is accurate in all material respects and that all necessary disclosures were made.
- The internal control structure and procedures provide reasonable assurance as to the proper recording of financial transactions and balances.
- Management evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control structure over the financial information.

The City failed to apply GASB 63 to the December 31, 2012 financial statements. GASB 63 provides guidance for reporting deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and net position in a statement of financial position and related note disclosures and was effective for the 2012 financial statements. The City did adjust the accompanying financials statements and notes to include the provisions of GASB 63.

We recommend the City implement controls and procedures related to financial reporting that will enable management to identify, prevent, detect and correct potential misstatements in the financial statements.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Finding Number	2012-005		
CFDA Title and Number	Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Cluster - 14.218 HOME Investments Partnership Program - 14.239 ARRA Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re- housing Program- 14.257 ARRA Highway Planning and Construction - 20.205		
Federal Award Number / Year	2012		
Federal Agency	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Pass-Through Agency	None, Direct Funding		

Noncompliance

OMB Circular A-133 Reporting Deadline

OMB Circular A-133 Section 200 (b) provides that non-Federal entities that expend \$500,000 or more in a year in Federal awards shall have a single audit conducted in accordance with Section 500 except when they elect to have a program-specific audit conducted in accordance with paragraph **(c)** of this section.

OMB Circular A-133 Section 320 (a) provides the audit shall be completed and the data collection form described in paragraph (b) of this section and reporting package described in paragraph (c) of this section shall be submitted within the earlier of 30 days after receipt of the auditor's report(s), or nine months after the end of the audit period, unless a longer period is agreed to in advance by the cognizant or oversight agency for audit. Unless restricted by law or regulation, the auditee shall make copies available for public inspection.

The City did not file its December 31, 2012 data collection form and reporting package by September 30, 2013.

We recommend the City submit its data collection form and reporting package within the time frame as required by OMB Circular A-133 Section 320.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

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SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .315 (b) DECEMBER 31, 2012

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i>
2011-01	ORC 5705.10, negative fund balance identified within the General Fund, HIV Prevention Fund, CDA Fund and Water Tank Fund.	No	Repeat for the current audit, see Finding # 2012-001
2011-02	The City participates in the BWC Retrspective Rating Plan. BWC recommends the City have on reserve in the Workers' Compensation Internal Service Fund totaling \$2,160,298. However, the City only had \$1,016,360 in the WC fund.	No	Repeat for the current audit, see Finding # 2012-002
2011-03	The City classified \$12,725,000 as short-term note debt. However, a portion of the notes payable outstanding at December 31, 2010, was refinanced prior to the issuance of the financial statements and has a new maturity date beyond the end of the year. These were reclassified as long term obligations.	Yes	
2011-04	The City failed to file its December 31, 2011 data collection form and reporting package by September 30, 2012.	No	Repeat for the current audit, see Finding # 2012-005

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CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN MAHONING COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN OMB CIRCULAR A-133 §.315 (c)

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2012-001	General Fund 1001 - The City Administration and the Finance Director chose to book the Float Loans as cash equivalents because of the ability to drawdown on the Letters of Credit immediately upon request to the Banks by the City. The City has structured the new Financial Accounting system to account for the float loans as cash equivalents.	Jan 2013 Aug 2014	Finance Director
	CDA Fund 2601 – Logos bank transfer transactions were booked to a single CDA Fund in error. Bank transfers should be booked to multiple CDA Funds. Corrections to entries are ongoing.		
	Litter Control and Recycling Fund 2903 – The second drawdown from Mahoning County requested in October 2012 was not received until 01/13. Fund 2903 has a positive cash balance as of 12-31-13.	Jan 2013	
2012-002	The Finance Director agrees that the Workers Compensation Fund is underfunded. As of 12-31-13, the Workers Compensation is fully funded for the year 2012.	Jun 2013	Finance Director
2012-003	The City agrees that the Director of Finance needs to certify the availability of funds prior to expenditure. All purchase orders are certified via Ordinance either on an individual basis (est. 30% of purchase orders) or through the annual budget process (est. 70% of purchase orders).	Jun 2014	Finance Director
	We presently implement the certification of funds method at year-end and throughout the year when encumbrances are received by the Finance Department prior to securing goods or services.		
	The Financial Management module of the New World Systems ERP solution Logos.NET implemented on January 2011 enables the City to comply with the applicable law at our current staffing levels. Additional steps to use Then and Now Certificate will be discussed with the software vendor.		

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CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN MAHONING COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN OMB CIRCULAR A-133 §.315 (c) (Continued)

2012-004	The Finance Director will establish standards on communicating matters related to the City's internal control as they apply to financial reporting.	Jan 2013	Finance Director
2012-005	The Finance Director will file its data collection form and reporting package as soon as the audit of the Basic Financial Statements for December 31, 2012 is complete.	Mar 2014	Finance Director





CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN

MAHONING COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JUNE 5, 2014