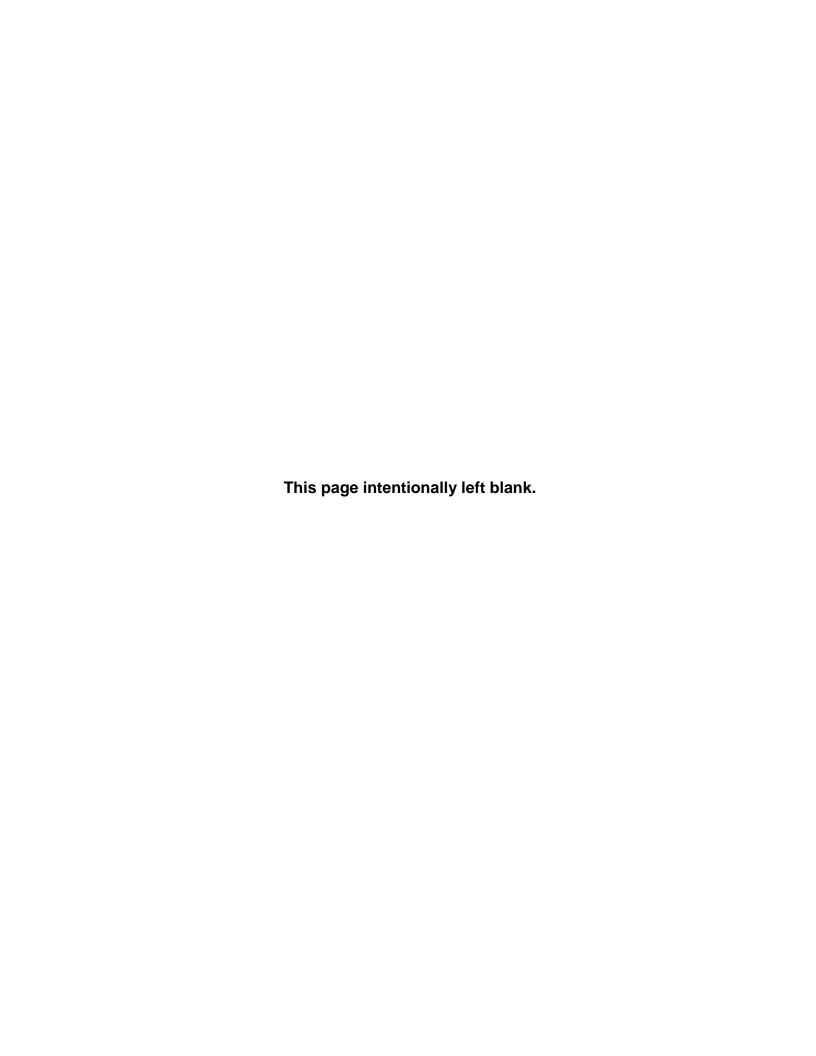




## CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Bryan Williams County 1399 East High Street P.O. Box 190 Bryan, Ohio 43506-0190

To the Members of the City Council:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

City of Bryan Williams County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

#### Supplementary and Other Information

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

The Federal Awards Expenditures 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 relates 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.

City of Bryan Williams County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 1, 2015, 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

September 1, 2015

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Unaudited

This discussion and analysis of the City of Bryan's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2014 are as follows:

- □ In total, net position increased \$2,650,793. Net position of governmental activities increased \$1,300,298, which represents a 3% change from 2013. Net position of business-type activities increased \$1,350,495 or 2% from 2013.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$8,386,705 in revenue or 21% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$31,219,394, or 79% of total revenues of \$39,606,099.
- □ The City had \$9,804,926 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$3,443,462 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$8,374,363 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$8,197,750 in revenues and other financing sources and \$8,588,340 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance decreased from a balance of \$7,119,249 to \$6,728,659.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of two parts – management's discussion and analysis and the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>The Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>The Fund Financial Statements</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Unaudited

#### **Government-wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how it has changed. Net position is one way to measure the City's financial health.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base and the condition of the City's capital assets.

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into two categories:

- <u>Governmental Activities</u> Most of the City's program's and services are reported here including security of persons and property, public health and welfare services, leisure time activities, community environment, transportation and general government.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to
  recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer, refuse
  collection, electric operating, and communication operations services are reported as business-type
  activities.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

*Proprietary Funds* – Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Water, Sewer, Refuse Collection, Electric Operating, and Communications Operations funds, all of which are considered major funds.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a summary of the City's net position for 2014 compared to 2013.

-	Governme Activiti		Business- Activiti		Tota	1
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Current and Other Assets	\$17,862,734	\$17,917,216	\$20,356,241	\$19,296,149	\$38,218,975	\$37,213,365
Capital Assets, Net	30,358,278	29,137,525	41,104,196	41,584,090	71,462,474	70,721,615
Total Assets	48,221,012	47,054,741	61,460,437	60,880,239	109,681,449	107,934,980
Long-term Debt Outstanding	5,657,853	5,806,749	1,529,434	1,693,271	7,187,287	7,500,020
Other Liabilities	618,041	604,651	1,954,077	2,560,537	2,572,118	3,165,188
Total Liabilities	6,275,894	6,411,400	3,483,511	4,253,808	9,759,405	10,665,208
Deferred Inflows of Resources	368,067	366,588	0	0	368,067	366,588
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	25,861,349	24,439,600	40,536,211	40,824,738	66,397,560	65,264,338
Restricted	8,912,978	8,550,512	0	0	8,912,978	8,550,512
Unrestricted	6,802,724	7,286,641	17,440,715	15,801,693	24,243,439	23,088,334
Total Net Position	\$41,577,051	\$40,276,753	\$57,976,926	\$56,626,431	\$99,553,977	\$96,903,184

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Changes in Net Position – The following table shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2014 compared to 2013:

	Governmental Business-type Activities Activities		51.		• •		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013		
Revenues								
Program revenues:								
Charges for Services and Sales	\$997,927	\$1,185,910	\$27,667,072	\$27,653,946	\$28,664,999	\$28,839,856		
Operating Grants and Contributions	857,747	866,703	0	0	857,747	866,703		
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,587,788	39,960	108,860	0	1,696,648	39,960		
Total Program revenues:	3,443,462	2,092,573	27,775,932	27,653,946	31,219,394	29,746,519		
General revenues:						_		
Property Taxes	379,130	384,741	0	0	379,130	384,741		
Income Taxes	6,615,053	7,233,316	0	0	6,615,053	7,233,316		
Other Local Taxes	834,086	885,838	0	0	834,086	885,838		
Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted	296,743	410,842	0	0	296,743	410,842		
Investment Earnings	13,221	13,547	12,342	11,276	25,563	24,823		
Unrestricted Contributions	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	2,000		
Miscellaneous	234,130	563,259	0	0	234,130	563,259		
Total General revenues:	8,374,363	9,493,543	12,342	11,276	8,386,705	9,504,819		
Total Revenues	11,817,825	11,586,116	27,788,274	27,665,222	39,606,099	39,251,338		
Program Expenses								
Security of Persons and Property	2,972,038	3,333,340	0	0	2,972,038	3,333,340		
Leisure Time Activities	937,969	1,071,682	0	0	937,969	1,071,682		
Community Environment	134,389	397,376	0	0	134,389	397,376		
Public Health and Welfare	42,298	41,847	0	0	42,298	41,847		
Transportation	1,226,050	1,498,847	0	0	1,226,050	1,498,847		
General Government	4,334,138	3,560,934	0	0	4,334,138	3,560,934		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	158,044	163,704	0	0	158,044	163,704		
Water	0	0	1,763,636	1,700,199	1,763,636	1,700,199		
Sewer	0	0	1,747,765	1,478,244	1,747,765	1,478,244		
Refuse Collection	0	0	1,046,749	973,934	1,046,749	973,934		
Electric Operating	0	0	20,331,452	20,228,267	20,331,452	20,228,267		
Communication Operations	0	0	2,260,778	2,306,286	2,260,778	2,306,286		
Total Expenses	9,804,926	10,067,730	27,150,380	26,686,930	36,955,306	36,754,660		
Change in Net Position Before Transfers	2,012,899	1,518,386	637,894	978,292	2,650,793	2,496,678		
Transfers	(712,601)	(361,374)	712,601	361,374	0	0		
Total Change in Net Position	1,300,298	1,157,012	1,350,495	1,339,666	2,650,793	2,496,678		
Beginning Net Position	40,276,753	39,119,741	56,626,431	55,286,765	96,903,184	94,406,506		
Ending Net Position	\$41,577,051	\$40,276,753	\$57,976,926	\$56,626,431	\$99,553,977	\$96,903,184		

Unaudited

#### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the City's governmental activities increased \$1,300,298. This represents a 3% change from 2013.

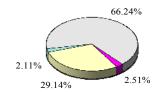
Payments received from Pulaski Township in 2013 for street paying resulted in a subsequent decrease in charges for services in the current year. Ohio Department of Transportation grants received for the High Street paying project and South Main Street widening project resulted in the increase in capital grants and contributions. The City received a large estimated net profit income tax payment in 2013, which resulted in lower income tax receipts in 2014. A decrease in estate taxes resulted in the decrease in unrestricted intergovernmental revenues. The decrease in miscellaneous revenue can be attributed in part to a legal settlement received in the prior year.

Overall, expenses decreased approximately 3% from the prior year. A decrease in community environment expenses can be attributed to a decrease in home rehabilitation costs. Increases in general government can be attributed in part to the purchase of office furniture and equipment.

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 1.8% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned from residents living within the City.

Income taxes and property taxes made up 56% and 3%, respectively, of revenues for governmental activities for the City in 2014. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 66% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		1 CICCIII
Revenue Sources	2014	of Total
General Tax Revenues	\$7,828,269	66.24%
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	296,743	2.51%
Program Revenues	3,443,462	29.14%
General Other	249,351	2.11%
Total Revenue	\$11,817,825	100.00%



#### **Business-Type Activities**

Net position of the business-type activities increased \$1,350,495. This represents a 2% change from 2013. Revenues and expenses were consistent with the prior year. In 2014 the Water Fund received a capital grant for the Toy Street Waterline Project.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$15,658,813, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$15,643,657. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2014	Fund Balance December 31, 2013	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$6,728,659	\$7,119,249	(\$390,590)
Capital Improvement	1,472,711	1,736,412	(263,701)
Other Governmental	7,457,443	6,787,996	669,447
Total	\$15,658,813	\$15,643,657	\$15,156

Unaudited

General Fund – The City's General Fund balance change is due to several factors. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities of the General Fund:

	2014	2013	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Taxes	\$6,673,802	\$7,123,852	(\$450,050)
Intergovernmental Revenues	320,160	468,768	(148,608)
Charges for Services	296,665	256,452	40,213
Licenses and Permits	111,475	124,700	(13,225)
Investment Earnings	7,622	8,229	(607)
Gifts and Donations	156,401	20,656	135,745
Fines and Forfeitures	419,284	469,011	(49,727)
All Other Revenue	92,814	135,976	(43,162)
Total	\$8,078,223	\$8,607,644	(\$529,421)

General Fund revenues in 2014 decreased 6% when compared with the prior year. The City received a large estimated net profit income tax payment in 2013, which resulted in lower income tax receipts in 2014. The decrease in intergovernmental revenues can be attributed to a decrease in estate taxes. An increase in gifts and donations can be attributed to money received from the Girls Softball Association for softball field renovations.

	2014	2013	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$1,913,128	\$1,847,038	\$66,090
Public Health and Welfare	40,395	39,850	545
Leisure Time Activities	967,936	850,575	117,361
General Government	3,065,492	2,844,785	220,707
Total	\$5,986,951	\$5,582,248	\$404,703

General Fund expenditures increased \$404,703 or 7% from the prior year. An increase in leisure time activities was the result of softball field renovations. An increase in general government can be attributed to capital outlays for land, municipal court purchases and 911 upgrades.

	2014	2013	
	Other Financing	Other Financing	Increase
	Sources (Uses)	Sources (Uses)	(Decrease)
Sale of Capital Assets	\$6,021	\$12,008	(\$5,987)
Transfers In	113,506	119,509	(6,003)
Transfers Out	(2,601,389)	(2,712,188)	110,799
Total	(\$2,481,862)	(\$2,580,671)	\$98,809

Unaudited

Capital Improvement Fund – The City's Capital Improvement fund balance decreased 15% when compared with the previous year. Payments received from Pulaski Township in 2013 for street paving resulted in a subsequent decrease in charges for services in the current year. Grants were received in 2014 for the Toy Street Waterline Project, Walnut-Cherry Street Sanitary Sewer Project and High Street Paving Project. Capital expenditures decreased 26% due to an overall decline in project outlays when compared with the prior year.

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

During 2014, the City amended its General Fund budget several times to reflect changing circumstances.

Original budgeted, final budgeted and actual budget basis revenues were not significantly different.

The difference between final budgeted appropriations and original budgeted appropriations was insignificant. Final budgeted appropriations exceeded actual expenditures by 15%. This was mainly the result of controlling expenditures across all general fund departments.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2014 the City had \$71,462,474 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, and machinery and equipment. Of this total, \$30,358,278 was related to governmental activities and \$41,104,196 to the business-type activities. The following tables show fiscal year 2014 and 2013 balances:

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2014	2013	
Land	\$4,905,684	\$4,861,489	\$44,195
Construction In Progress	4,592	62,162	(57,570)
Buildings	18,546,702	18,493,940	52,762
Improvements Other than Buildings	3,921,803	4,135,364	(213,561)
Infrastructure	15,219,151	13,347,929	1,871,222
Machinery and Equipment	6,087,736	6,712,021	(624,285)
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(18,327,390)	(18,475,380)	147,990
Totals	\$30,358,278	\$29,137,525	\$1,220,753

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		Business-Type Activities		
	2014	2013		
Land	\$2,440,485	\$1,633,810	\$806,675	
Construction in Progress	93,927	573,037	(479,110)	
Buildings and Improvements	15,569,045	15,526,196	42,849	
Infrastructure	34,310,494	33,586,191	724,303	
Machinery and Equipment	45,094,417	46,635,248	(1,540,831)	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(56,404,172)	(56,370,392)	(33,780)	
Totals	\$41,104,196	\$41,584,090	(\$479,894)	

In 2014 the City increased the capitalization threshold for capital assets to \$5,000.

Increases in governmental activities infrastructure can be attributed to the High Street paving project and South Main Street widening project.

In business-type activities capital assets, the wastewater plant completed an Aeration System Diffuser Replacement project in an effort to further upgrade the facility. The Electric Department purchased approximately 80 acres of land for a new industrial park. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 8.

#### Debt

At December 31, 2014, the City had \$4.5 million in bonds outstanding. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$4,496,929	\$4,697,925
Compensated Absences	1,160,924	1,108,824
Total Governmental Activities	5,657,853	5,806,749
Business-Type Activities:		
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	567,985	759,352
Compensated Absences	961,449	933,919
Total Business-Type Activities	1,529,434	1,693,271
Totals	\$7,187,287	\$7,500,020

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10.5% of the total assessed value of real and personal property. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total assessed value of property. At December 31, 2014, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 11.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

Unaudited

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

The following analysis utilizes cash basis figures. Analysis of the General Fund reflects fund activity as reported on a budgetary basis.

The City's unexpended general fund balance as of December 31, 2014, was down by approximately \$274,828 over the year ending 2013 balance. The elimination of estate tax is primarily attributable to the decrease in revenues as \$272,122 less in estate tax was collected in 2014 when compared to 2013. In addition, the City's general fund disbursements for 2014 were up by approximately \$277,126 from 2013 general fund disbursements. However, the City's general fund expenditures for 2014 were approximately 17% less than the final 2014 approved budget. Income tax receipts for 2014 were down by approximately 10% when compared to 2013 income tax receipts. This decrease was due in part to a net profit deposits being down by \$546,588 when comparing 2014 to 2013.

Conservative budgeting continues to be a reflection of the general economic climate as well as State mandated local government funds reduction and the elimination of the estate tax.

In November 2005, taxpayers voted a .3% permanent income tax for the Fire Department operations. As an independent revenue source, this tax continues to support the condition of the general fund.

A property exceeding 80 acres was purchased in 2014 on the north side of Bryan in an effort to attract large businesses to the City. At the time of print, the intent is to split the property into four (4) approximately 20 acre lots for industrial development. Bryan is a commercial and industrial hub for Northwest Ohio. It is conveniently located within one-hour drive of Toledo and Fort Wayne. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago are within an easy drive of the City. State routes 2, 15, 6 and 34 are majors roadways serving Bryan and the Ohio Turnpike is only 8 miles to the North of the City. Bryan continues to attract interest through Enterprise Zone Agreements, revolving loans and working in conjunction with the Bryan Economic Development Office and the Williams County Economic Development Corporation.

#### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Laura Rode, Clerk-Treasurer of the City of Bryan.

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# Statement of Net Position December 31, 2014

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 14,762,109	\$ 14,121,195	\$ 28,883,304
Receivables:			
Taxes	1,466,419	0	1,466,419
Accounts	126,759	3,105,005	3,231,764
Intergovernmental	429,492	0	429,492
Interest	1,137	1,076	2,213
Special Assessments	1,145	0	1,145
Loans	1,393,689	0	1,393,689
Internal Balance	(479,630)	479,630	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	104,715	1,616,892	1,721,607
Prepaid Items	56,899	389,656	446,555
Investment in Joint Venture	0	641,037	641,037
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	0	1,750	1,750
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	4,910,276	2,534,412	7,444,688
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	25,448,002	38,569,784	64,017,786
Total Assets	48,221,012	61,460,437	109,681,449
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	93,526	1,248,301	1,341,827
Accrued Wages and Benefits	191,805	156,335	348,140
Intergovernmental Payable	6,520	37,693	44,213
Claims Payable	313,244	0	313,244
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable	0	1,750	1,750
Unearned Revenue	0	509,998	509,998
Accrued Interest Payable	12,946	0	12,946
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	479,659	297,106	776,765
Due in more than one year	5,178,194	1,232,328	6,410,522
Total Liabilities	6,275,894	3,483,511	9,759,405
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	368,067	0	368,067
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	25,861,349	40,536,211	66,397,560
Restricted For:			
Capital Projects	2,063,175	0	2,063,175
Debt Service	188,487	0	188,487
Other Purposes	6,661,316	0	6,661,316
Unrestricted	6,802,724	17,440,715	24,243,439
Total Net Position	\$ 41,577,051	\$ 57,976,926	\$ 99,553,977

## Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	 Expenses		Charges for Services and Sales		ating Grants	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 2,972,038	\$	89,889	\$	45,743	\$	0
Leisure Time Activities	937,969		67,730		143,467		0
Community Environment	134,389		15,595		112,119		0
Public Health and Welfare	42,298		13,706		12,800		0
Transportation	1,226,050		0		398,870		1,587,788
General Government	4,334,138		811,007		144,748		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 158,044		0		0		0
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	9,804,926		997,927		857,747		1,587,788
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>							
Water	1,763,636		1,938,551		0		108,860
Sewer	1,747,765		1,237,709		0		0
Refuse Collection	1,046,749		922,358		0		0
Electric Operating	20,331,452		21,069,092		0		0
Communication Operations	2,260,778		2,499,362		0		0
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	 27,150,380		27,667,072		0		108,860
Totals	\$ 36,955,306	\$	28,664,999	\$	857,747	\$	1,696,648

#### **General Revenues and Transfers**

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Income Tax

Other Local Taxes

Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted

Investment Earnings

**Unrestricted Contributions** 

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Φ (2.02.C.40.C)	Φ	ф (2.02 (.40 c)
\$ (2,836,406)	\$ 0	\$ (2,836,406)
(726,772)	0	(726,772) (6,675)
(6,675) (15,792)	0	(15,792)
760,608	0	760,608
(3,378,383)	0	(3,378,383)
(158,044)	0	(158,044)
(6,361,464)	0	(6,361,464)
0	283,775	283,775
0	(510,056)	(510,056)
0	(124,391)	(124,391)
0	737,640	737,640
0	238,584	238,584
0	625,552	625,552
(6,361,464)	625,552	(5,735,912)
379,130	0	379,130
6,615,053	0	6,615,053
834,086	0	834,086
296,743	0	296,743
13,221	12,342	25,563
2,000	0	2,000
234,130	0	234,130
(712,601)	712,601	0
7,661,762	724,943	8,386,705
1,300,298	1,350,495	2,650,793
40,276,753	56,626,431	96,903,184
\$ 41,577,051	\$ 57,976,926	\$ 99,553,977

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2014

Assets:		General	In	Capital Governmental Improvement Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	6,031,350	\$	1,472,711	\$	5,737,899	\$	13,241,960
Receivables:	Ψ	0,031,330	Ψ	1,1/2,/11	Ψ	3,737,077	Ψ	13,211,500
Taxes		1,319,851		0		146,568		1,466,419
Accounts		111,708		0		15,051		126,759
Intergovernmental		170,553		0		258,939		429,492
Interest		670		0		350		1,020
Special Assessments		0		1,145		0		1,145
Loans		0		0		1,393,689		1,393,689
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		0		0		104,715		104,715
Prepaid Items		31,595		0		25,304	56,899	
Total Assets	\$	7,665,727	\$	1,473,856	\$	7,682,515	\$	16,822,098
T + 1 900					-			
Liabilities:	Φ.	60.073	¢.	0	e.	24.552	¢.	02.526
Accounts Payable	\$	68,973	\$	0	\$	24,553	\$	93,526
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		154,111		0		37,694		191,805
Intergovernmental Payable		6,520		0		0		6,520
Compensated Absences Payable Total Liabilities		1,722 231,326		0	-	62,247		1,722
Total Liabilities		231,320		0		02,247		293,573
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts		337,675		1,145		162,825		501,645
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		368,067		0		0		368,067
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		705,742		1,145		162,825		869,712
Fund Balance:								
Nonspendable		31,595		0		1,529,696		1,561,291
Restricted		0		1,472,711		5,927,747		7,400,458
Assigned		3,222,435		0		0		3,222,435
Unassigned		3,474,629		0		0		3,474,629
Total Fund Balance		6,728,659		1,472,711	-	7,457,443		15,658,813
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of	_	0,720,037		1,7/4,/11		7,737,773		13,030,013
Resources and Fund Balance	\$	7,665,727	\$	1,473,856	\$	7,682,515	\$	16,822,098

## Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2014

<b>Total Governmental Fund Balances</b>		\$ 15,658,813
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		30,358,278
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		501,645
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		727,392
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
-	(4,496,929)	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1,159,202)	
Accrued Interest Payable	(12,946)	 (5,669,077)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 41,577,051

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

		General	Capital Improvement		Go	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:	Ф	6 672 002	Ф	0	Ф	1 114 042	Ф	7.700.744	
Taxes	\$	6,673,802	\$	0	\$	1,114,942	\$	7,788,744	
Intergovernmental Revenues		320,160		254,748		1,996,314		2,571,222	
Charges for Services		296,665		13,455		67,455		377,575	
Licenses and Permits		111,475		0		0		111,475	
Investment Earnings		7,622		50.679		4,299		11,927	
Special Assessments		0		59,678		5 222		59,678	
Gifts and Donations		156,401		0		5,232		161,633	
Loan Repayments		0		0		79,118		79,118	
Fines and Forfeitures		419,284		0 025		189,738		609,022	
All Other Revenue		92,814	-	9,835		54,363		157,012	
Total Revenue	_	8,078,223		337,722		3,511,461		11,927,406	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
Security of Persons and Property		1,913,128		0		857,370		2,770,498	
Public Health and Welfare		40,395		0		0		40,395	
Leisure Time Activities		967,936		0		0		967,936	
Community Environment		0		0		134,389		134,389	
Transportation		0		0		973,779		973,779	
General Government		3,065,492		0		255,496		3,320,988	
Capital Outlay		0		1,025,519		2,067,110		3,092,629	
Debt Service:									
Principal Retirement		0		0		195,000		195,000	
Interest & Fiscal Charges		0		0		164,365		164,365	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		5,986,951		1,025,519		4,647,509		11,659,979	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues									
Over (Under) Expenditures		2,091,272		(687,797)		(1,136,048)		267,427	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):									
Sale of Capital Assets		6,021		0		0		6,021	
Transfers In		113,506		650,000		2,386,895		3,150,401	
Transfers Out		(2,601,389)		(225,904)		(613,506)		(3,440,799)	
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		(2,481,862)		424,096		1,773,389		(284,377)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(390,590)		(263,701)		637,341		(16,950)	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		7,119,249		1,736,412		6,787,996		15,643,657	
Increase in Inventory		0		0		32,106		32,106	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	6,728,659	\$	1,472,711	\$	7,457,443	\$	15,658,813	

## 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, 2014

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (16,950)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.  Capital Outlay  Depreciation Expense	3,082,644 (1,317,044)	1,765,600
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets  (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net position.  The statement of activities reports losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. Conversely, the governmental funds do not report any loss on the disposal of capital assets.		(544,847)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(110,875)
Repayment of bond and loan principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.  General Obligation Bond Principal Payment  Amortization of Bond Premium	195,000 5,996	200,996
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		325
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.  Compensated Absences Change in Inventory	(60,947) 32,106	(28,841)
Internal Service Funds used by management to charge the costs of services to individual funds are not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is allocated among the		
governmental activities.  Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 34,890 1,300,298
_		 <u> </u>

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Ori	ginal Budget	Fi	nal Budget	Actual	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:		5			 		
Taxes	\$	1,077,382	\$	1,145,212	\$ 1,100,408	\$	(44,804)
Intergovernmental Revenue		253,131		269,068	327,462		58,394
Charges for Services		239,403		254,475	264,601		10,126
Licenses and Permits		102,017		108,440	111,200		2,760
Investment Earnings		7,056		7,500	7,636		136
Gifts and Donations		139,217		147,982	155,681		7,699
Fines and Forfeitures		449,990		478,320	419,554		(58,766)
All Other Revenues		55,269		58,748	115,853		57,105
Total Revenues		2,323,465		2,469,745	2,502,395		32,650
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		2,236,517		2,285,292	1,944,211		341,081
Public Health and Welfare		46,456		47,469	40,384		7,085
Leisure Time Activities		1,200,410		1,226,589	1,043,520		183,069
General Government		3,406,018		3,480,296	 2,960,861		519,435
Total Expenditures		6,889,401		7,039,646	 5,988,976		1,050,670
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(4,565,936)		(4,569,901)	(3,486,581)		1,083,320
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Sale of Capital Assets		2,000		2,000	8,823		6,823
Transfers In		3,000,000		3,000,000	 2,950,000		(50,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		3,002,000		3,002,000	 2,958,823		(43,177)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,563,936)		(1,567,901)	(527,758)		1,040,143
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,596,996		1,596,996	1,596,996		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		191,549		191,549	191,549		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	224,609	\$	220,644	\$ 1,260,787	\$	1,040,143

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## Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2014

	Business-Type Activities								
				Enterpri	ise Fun	ds			
						Refuse		Electric	
		Water		Sewer		Collection		Operating	
ASSETS									
Current Assets:									
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,308,534	\$	689,969	\$	179,424	\$	10,622,965	
Accounts Receivable		242,799		157,635		131,486		2,253,054	
Interest Receivable		113		37		14		810	
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		197,210		15,972		0		1,403,710	
Prepaid Items		16,730		24,721		8,954		331,767	
Restricted Assets:									
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		0		1,750		0		0	
Total Current Assets		1,765,386		890,084		319,878		14,612,306	
Noncurrent Assets:									
Investment in Joint Venture		0		0		0		641,037	
Interfund Loans Receivable		0		0		0		644,642	
Capital Assets, Net		5,583,086		14,179,402		295,836		16,877,212	
Total Noncurrent Assets		5,583,086		14,179,402		295,836		18,162,891	
Total Assets		7,348,472		15,069,486		615,714		32,775,197	
LIABILITIES									
Current Liabilities:									
Accounts Payable		10,800		9,878		1,896		1,143,751	
Accrued Wages and Benefits		27,955		16,249		16,336		80,067	
Intergovernmental Payable		1,835		608		9,225		7,783	
Claims Payable		0		0		0		0	
Unearned Revenue		0		0		0		0	
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable		0		1,750		0		0	
Compensated Absences Payable - Current		36,612		28,828		14,837		123,431	
OWDA Loans Payable - Current		0		68,927		0		0	
Total Current Liabilities		77,202		126,240		42,294		1,355,032	

	mmunication Operations	Total	A	overnmental Activities - ernal Service Funds
\$	1,320,303	\$ 14,121,195	\$	1,520,149
	320,031	3,105,005		0
	102	1,076		117
	0	1,616,892		0
	7,484	389,656		0
	0	1.750		0
	0	 1,750		0
-	1,647,920	 19,235,574		1,520,266
	0	641,037		0
	0	644,642		0
	4,168,660	 41,104,196		0
	4,168,660	 42,389,875		0
	5,816,580	61,625,449		1,520,266
	81,976	1,248,301		0
	15,728	156,335		0
	18,242	37,693		0
	500,000	500,000		313,244
	509,998 0	509,998 1,750		0
	24,471	228,179		0
	0	68,927		0
	650,415	2,251,183		313,244

(Continued)

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2014

Business-Type Activities

	Enterprise Funds								
						Refuse		Electric	
		Water		Sewer		Collection		Operating	
Noncurrent Liabilities:						_			
OWDA Loans Payable		0		499,058		0		0	
Interfund Loans Payable		0		0		0		0	
Compensated Absences Payable		122,005		80,224		32,748		408,811	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		122,005		579,282		32,748		408,811	
Total Liabilities		199,207	_	705,522		75,042		1,763,843	
NET POSITION									
Net Investment in Capital Assets		5,583,086		13,611,417		295,836		16,877,212	
Unrestricted		1,566,179		752,547		244,836		14,134,142	
Total Net Position	\$	7,149,265	\$	14,363,964	\$	540,672	\$	31,011,354	

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds.

Net Position of Business-type Activities

Communication Operations	 Total	A	overnmental Activities - ernal Service Funds
0	499,058		0
644,642	644,642		0
89,482	 733,270		0
734,124	 1,876,970		0
1,384,539	 4,128,153		313,244
4,168,660	40,536,211		0
263,381	 16,961,085		1,207,022
\$ 4,432,041	\$ 57,497,296	\$	1,207,022
	479,630		
	\$ 57,976,926		

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds Refuse Electric Water Collection Sewer Operating Operating Revenues: Charges for Services 1.894.572 838,411 20,679,025 1,143,267 Other Operating Revenues 3,610 90,125 76,059 444,350 **Total Operating Revenues** 1,898,182 1,233,392 914,470 21,123,375 **Operating Expenses:** Personal Services 1,044,531 537,721 588,790 2,603,128 Contractual Services 194,729 224,287 329,431 15,871,404 Materials and Supplies 123,779 169,043 69,167 436,080 Health Insurance Claims 0 0 Depreciation 237,646 638,241 43,666 983,506 Other Operating Expenses 3,367 0 96,352 **Total Operating Expenses** 1,569,292 1,031,054 1,604,052 19,990,470 Operating Income (Loss) 294,130 (335,900)(116,584)1,132,905 Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses): Interest Income 1,215 473 201 9,298 0 0 Interest and Fiscal Charges (18,432)Loss from Joint Venture (189,847)(159,584)(160,041)Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets (15,695)(372,142)Other Nonoperating Revenue 40,369 4,317 7,888 135,564 Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses) (118,000)(173,683)(7,606)(417,127)Income (Loss) Before Transfers and Contributions 176,130 (509,583)(124,190)715,778 Transfers and Contributions: Transfers-In 0 309,799 44,014 0 Transfers-Out (63,415)0 0 Capital Contributions 108,860 422,203 0 0 **Total Transfers and Contributions** 45,445 732,002 44,014 0 Change in Net Position 221,575 222,419 (80,176)715,778

Change in Net Position - Total Enterprise Funds

Net Position Beginning of Year

**Net Position End of Year** 

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds. Change in Net Position - Business-type Activities

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

6,927,690

7,149,265

14,141,545

14,363,964

620,848

540,672

30,295,576

31,011,354

	Governmental Activities -		
	Inte	ernal Service	
 Total		Funds	
\$ 26,917,930	\$	2,462,825	
 674,813		0	
 27,592,743		2,462,825	
5 113 003		0	
		2,398,069	
		2,398,009	
		0	
		2,398,069	
 20,302,914		2,396,009	
1,289,829		64,756	
12 342		1,294	
*		0	
		0	
		0	
		0	
		1,294	
497,874		66,050	
353,813		0	
(63,415)		0	
531,063	0		
821,461		0	
1,319,335		66,050	
56,177,961		1,140,972	
\$	\$	1,207,022	
\$ 1,319,335			
31,160			
\$ 1,350,495			
\$ \$	\$ 26,917,930 674,813 27,592,743 5,113,003 18,095,836 840,849 0 2,150,500 102,726 26,302,914 1,289,829 12,342 (19,019) (189,847) (859,607) 264,176 (791,955) 497,874 353,813 (63,415) 531,063 821,461 1,319,335 56,177,961 \$ 57,497,296 \$ 1,319,335	Total  \$ 26,917,930 \$ 674,813	

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business Type Activities			
	Enterprise Funds			
			Refuse	Electric
	Water	Sewer	Collection	Operating
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,921,597	\$1,227,229	\$914,174	\$21,168,408
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(340,691)	(408,916)	(409,824)	(16,664,640)
Cash Payments to Employees	(1,007,717)	(520,449)	(583,398)	(2,628,151)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	573,189	297,864	(79,048)	1,875,617
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:				
Transfers In from Other Funds	0	309,799	44,014	0
Transfers Out to Other Funds	(63,415)	0	0	0
Advances In from Other Funds	0	0	0	334,000
Advances Out to Other Funds	0	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(63,415)	309,799	44,014	334,000
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Capital Contributions	108,860	0	0	72,387
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	651	3,799	0	7,005
OWDA Loan Retirement	0	(191,367)	0	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	(18,432)	0	0
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(388,134)	(381,163)	(44,014)	(1,638,327)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(278,623)	(587,163)	(44,014)	(1,558,935)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Receipts of Interest	1,200	474	208	9,275
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	1,200	474	208	9,275
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	232,351	20,974	(78,840)	659,957
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,076,183	670,745	258,264	9,963,008
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$1,308,534	\$691,719	\$179,424	\$10,622,965
				, ,
Reconciliation of Cash and				
Cash Equivalents per the Statement of Net Position:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,308,534	\$689,969	\$179,424	\$10,622,965
Cash with Fiscal Agent	0	1,750	0	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$1,308,534	\$691,719	\$179,424	\$10,622,965

		Governmental-
		Activities
Communications		Internal Service
Operations	Totals	Fund
\$2,445,250	\$27,676,658	\$2,462,825
(1,527,074)	(19,351,145)	(2,433,211)
(330,754)	(5,070,469)	0
587,422	3,255,044	29,614
0	353,813	0
0	(63,415)	0
0	334,000	0
(334,000)	(334,000)	0
(334,000)	290,398	0
	·	
0	181,247	0
0	11,455	0
0	(191,367)	0
(587)	(19,019)	0
(44,285)	(2,495,923)	0
(44,872)	(2,513,607)	0
1,142	12,299	1,296
1,142	12,299	1,296
209,692	1,044,134	30,910
1,110,611	13,078,811	1,489,239
\$1,320,303	\$14,122,945	\$1,520,149
04	<b></b>	
\$1,320,303	\$14,121,195	\$1,520,149
0	1,750	0
\$1,320,303	\$14,122,945	\$1,520,149

(Continued)

Water

\$294,130

237,646

40,039

(16,624)

(15,974)

(2,217)

508

5,664

(2,278)

32,295

279,059

\$573,189

#### Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash

Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:

Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:

Operating Income (Loss)

Depreciation Expense

Non-Operating Revenue

Increase in Prepaids

Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Increase in Accounts Receivable

Decrease in Claims Payable

Total Adjustments

(Increase) Decrease in Inventory

Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable

 Enterprise Funds

 Refuse
 Electric

 Collection
 Operating

 (\$335,900)
 (\$116,584)
 \$1,132,905

 638,241
 43,666
 983,506

 4,413
 7,995
 153,264

(8,291)

(458)

(4,153)

3,592

(6,615)

1,800

37,536

(\$79,048)

(108,231)

26,853

(126,287)

(105,159)

8,841

(59,644)

(30,431)

742,712

\$1,875,617

Business Type Activities

(10,576)

(1,972)

(2,967)

(5,908)

1,922

(4,739)

15,350

633,764

\$297,864

## Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits

Increase (Decrease) in Intergovernmental Payable

Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences

Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities

During 2014 the Sewer Fund received capital contributions from Governmental Funds in the amount of \$422,203.

# CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Communications Operations	Totals	Governmental- Activities Internal Service Fund
\$315,278	\$1,289,829	\$64,756
247,441	2,150,500	0
33,246	238,957	0
(11,320)	(155,042)	0
0	8,907	0
(373)	(132,302)	0
(5,519)	(120,231)	0
(425)	19,594	0
0	0	(35,142)
578	(72,698)	0
8,516	27,530	0
272,144	1,965,215	(35,142)
\$587,422	\$3,255,044	\$29,614

# CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

# Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2014

	Agency Fund	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	16,944
Total Assets		16,944
Liabilities:		
Due to Others		16,944
Total Liabilities	\$	16,944

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

#### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The City of Bryan, Ohio (the "City") is a body corporate and politic established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio and its charter. Bryan was first incorporated as a village on March 21, 1852 and achieved city status on April 28, 1965. The City currently operates under and is governed by its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a Mayor-Council form of government, was adopted in 1964.

The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2014 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

# A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which include the following services: police protection, health and social services, culture and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance, public improvements and other governmental services. In addition, the City owns and operates a water treatment and distribution system, a wastewater treatment and collection system, a refuse collection system, an electric distribution system, and a cable internet system, which are reported as enterprise funds.

# 1. Joint Ventures with Equity Interest:

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV-5) - OMEGA JV-5 was organized by 42 subdivisions of the State of Ohio (the participants) on April 20, 1993 pursuant to a joint venture agreement under the Ohio Constitution and Section 715.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. Its purpose is to undertake the Belleville Hydroelectric Project. The participants are members of American Municipal Power, Inc.

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### **A. Reporting Entity** (Continued)

### 1. <u>Joint Ventures with Equity Interest</u>: (Continued)

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 4 (OMEGA JV-4) - OMEGA JV-4 was organized by the City of Bryan, the Villages of Edgerton, Montpelier, and Pioneer (the participants) on December 1, 1995 pursuant to a joint venture agreement under the Ohio Constitution and Section 715.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. Its purpose is to link the electric systems of the participants and to provide electric transmission service to the Village of Holiday City.

### 2. Joint Venture without Equity Interest:

*Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force* - The City of Bryan is a member of a drug task force which is a joint venture between Defiance, Paulding, and Putnam Counties and the Cities of Defiance and Bryan. The purpose of the drug task force is to act as a joint task force in the fight against narcotics.

# 3. Jointly Governed Organizations:

Maumee Valley Planning Organization - The City is a member of the Maumee Valley Planning Organization (MVPO), which is a jointly governed organization between Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, and Williams Counties and the respective townships and municipalities in each of those counties. The purpose of the MVPO is to act as a joint regional planning commission to write and administer Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and help with housing rehabilitation in the area.

American Municipal Power, Inc (AMP) – AMP is an Ohio not for profit corporation organized to provide electric capacity and energy and to furnish other services to its members. AMP is a membership organization comprised of 83 municipalities throughout Ohio, 1 municipality in Delaware, 29 municipalities in Pennsylvania, 6 municipalities in Michigan, 3 municipalities in Kentucky, 5 municipalities in Virginia, and 2 municipalities in West Virginia that own and operate electric systems. AMP purchases and generates electric capacity and energy for sale to its members.

The City's participation in these joint ventures and jointly governed organizations is further disclosed in Note 13 to the basic financial statements.

### **B.** Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures (expenses). The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements. The following fund types are used by the City:

# CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### **B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)**

#### Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except that accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources).

The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for financial resources used for the major capital projects undertaken by the City.

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## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# **B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)**

### **Proprietary Funds**

All proprietary funds are accounted for on an "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises -- where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The City's major enterprise funds are:

Water Fund – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's water service.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's sanitary sewer service.

Refuse Collection Fund – This fund is used to account for the City's refuse collection service.

Electric Operating Fund – This fund is used to account for the City's electric distribution services.

<u>Communication Operations Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for the City's cable television and internet services.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund accounts for the activities of the self insurance program for employee health care benefits.

Fiduciary Funds - These funds are used to account for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. The City's only fiduciary funds are agency funds. The agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve measurement of results of operations. This fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of municipal court fines and forfeitures.

### C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – 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. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenditures.

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets, current liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

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

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the modified accrual basis when the exchange takes place and the resources are available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the City is 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned and is available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. 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 specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes income taxes, interest on investments, state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance). Licenses, permits, charges for service and other miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally this revenue is not measurable until received.

Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2014 but which are not intended to finance 2014 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Property taxes are further described in Note 4.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the Government-wide financial statements, proprietary funds and agency funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### E. 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 certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, both of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only the General and Major Special Revenue funds are required to be reported. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund, department and object level. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

### 1. 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 Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2014.

#### 2. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level for all funds and may be modified during the year by Ordinance of City Council.

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

# 2. Appropriations (Continued)

Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources certified by the County Budget Commission. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund, department, and object level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. Appropriations may be moved from one line-item account to another within the legal level of control without approval of City Council; however, the Mayor and Council President must approve the change. The City Clerk/Treasurer maintains an accounting of the line-item expenditures to insure that the total expenditures within a department by object do not exceed approved appropriations. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances-Budget and Actual for the General Fund" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

# 3. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

### 4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget basis) in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

#### 5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

# 5. <u>Budgetary Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance		
_	General Fund	
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$390,590)	
Increase (Decrease):		
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2014 received during 2015	(897,040)	
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2013 received during 2014	785,051	
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2014 paid during 2015 Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2013	231,326	
paid during 2014	(186,344)	
2013 Prepaids for 2014	29,170	
2014 Prepaids for 2015	(31,595)	
Outstanding Encumbrances	(252,930)	
Perspective Difference: Activity of Funds Reclassified	· , ,	
for GAAP Reporting Purposes	185,194	
Budget Basis	(\$527,758)	

# F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). The amounts in STAR Ohio are considered cash equivalents because they are highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each maintains its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds' share of equity in STAR Ohio and repurchase agreements are considered to be cash equivalents. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### **G.** Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (repurchase agreements) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. The City allocates interest among the various funds based upon applicable legal and administrative requirements. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments." Investment earnings of \$6,293 earned by other funds were credited to the general fund as required by local statute.

The City invested funds in STAR Ohio during 2014. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2014.

#### H. Inventory

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

# I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2014, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

# J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000.

# 1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# J. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

# 1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities (Continued)

Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

### 2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the proprietary funds are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost), including interest capitalized during construction and architectural and engineering fees where applicable. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. These assets are reported in both the Business-Type Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the respective funds.

### 3. Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land and construction in progress. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Governmental and		
	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>		
Description	Estimated Lives (in years)		
Buildings	20 - 40		
Improvements other than Buildings	50		
Infrastructure	15-75		
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 20		

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### K. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

Obligation	Fund	
General Obligation Bond	Police and Fire Building Debt Retirement Fund	
Compensated Absences	General Fund Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Fire Department Fund, Refuse Collection Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Electric Fund, Communication Operations Fund	
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans Payable	Sewer Fund	

# L. Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net position, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

Compensated absences are expensed in the water, sewer, refuse, electric, and communication operations enterprise funds when earned, and the related liability is reported within the fund.

### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

### M. Net Position

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

### N. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components — nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

*Nonspendable* – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City's highest level of decision making authority. For the City, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by City Council. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts. The City has no fund balances reported as committed at December 31, 2014.

Assigned – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

*Unassigned* – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources as they are needed.

### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

### O. Pensions

The provision for pension cost is recorded when the related payroll is accrued and the obligation is incurred.

### P. Interfund Activity

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

### Q. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of enterprise fund bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets in the financial statements because their use is limited for debt service payments and capital improvements.

# R. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. 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 treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, collection of solid waste refuse, electric distribution and cable internet system. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

### 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 the City and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no extraordinary or special items to report during fiscal year 2014.

### T. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The City reports no deferred outflows of resources

# CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# T. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u> (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, unavailable amounts, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

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# NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, assigned, and unassigned 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 constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General Fund	Capital Improvement Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:				
Loans Receivable	\$0	\$0	\$1,393,689	\$1,393,689
Prepaid Items	31,595	0	25,304	56,899
Supplies Inventory	0	0	104,715	104,715
Unclaimed Funds	0	0	5,988	5,988
Total Nonspendable	31,595	0	1,529,696	1,561,291
Restricted:				
Street Improvements	0	0	823,977	823,977
Court Computer Improvements	0	0	283,826	283,826
Community Development and Improvement	0	0	386,340	386,340
Pollution Remediation	0	0	55,000	55,000
Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Education	0	0	271,331	271,331
Court Special Projects	0	0	114,264	114,264
Adult Probation Program	0	0	56,630	56,630
Law Enforcement	0	0	4,444	4,444
Railroad Crossing Improvement	0	0	1,000	1,000
Fire Department Operations	0	0	2,176,575	2,176,575
Fire Vehicle Purchase	0	0	963,608	963,608
Debt Service Payments	0	0	201,433	201,433
Capital Acquisition and Construction	0	1,472,711	589,319	2,062,030
Total Restricted	0	1,472,711	5,927,747	7,400,458
Assigned:				
Subsequent Year's Budget Deficit	3,031,827	0	0	3,031,827
Encumbrances	190,608	0	0	190,608
Total Assigned	3,222,435	0	0	3,222,435
Unassigned:	3,474,629	0	0	3,474,629
Total Fund Balances	\$6,728,659	\$1,472,711	\$7,457,443	\$15,658,813

### NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds. Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds not needed for immediate use, but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- 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 or interest by the United States;
- 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;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

## NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

### A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. Protection of City cash and deposits is provided by the federal deposit insurance corporation as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. Ohio Law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$14,412,926 and the bank balance was \$14,661,555. Federal depository insurance covered \$11,546,984 of the bank balance and \$3,114,571 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

Ralance

	Darance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's trust department not in the City's name	\$3,114,571
Total Balance	\$3,114,571

At year end the City had \$3,270 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents."

### **B.** Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2014 are summarized below:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3-5
STAR Ohio	\$2,625,350	AAAm 1	\$2,625,350	\$0	\$0
Repurchase Agreement	11,860,452	N/A	11,860,452	0	0
Total Investments	\$14,485,802		\$14,485,802	\$0	\$0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Standard & Poor's

## NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

### **B. Investments** (Continued)

*Interest Rate Risk* – The City's investment policy limits security purchases to those that mature within two years from the date of purchase.

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 investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investment in the repurchase agreement in the amount of \$11,860,452 is exposed to custodial credit risk as it is uninsured, unregistered, and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute which prohibit payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee and ORC 135.14(E) which requires that securities subject to repurchase be delivered to the government or the government's agent.

Concentration of Credit Risk – With the exception of U.S. Treasury securities and authorized pools, no more than 50% of the City's total investment portfolio may be invested in a single security type or with a single financial institution.

# C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The classification of cash, cash equivalents and investments on the financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. STAR Ohio is treated as cash equivalents. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3.

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the financial statements and the classifications per items A and B of this note are as follows:

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents	Investments
Per Financial Statements	\$28,901,998	\$0
Less: Petty Cash	(3,270)	
Investments:		
Repurchase Agreement	(11,860,452)	11,860,452
STAR Ohio	(2,625,350)	2,625,350
Per GASB Statement No. 3	\$14,412,926	\$14,485,802

#### **NOTE 4 - TAXES**

### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2014 were levied after October 1, 2013 on assessed values as of January 1, 2013, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments are made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed in 2012. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

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. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Bryan. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$2.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2014 levy was based was \$155,122,470. This amount constitutes \$153,826,540 in real property assessed value and \$1,295,930 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .280% (2.80 mills) of assessed value.

### **B.** Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.8% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed.

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

#### **NOTE 5 - TRANSFERS**

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2014:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
Governmental Funds		
General Fund	\$113,506	\$2,601,389
Capital Improvement Fund	650,000	225,904
Other Governmental Funds	2,386,895	613,506
Total Governmental Funds	3,150,401	3,440,799
Proprietary Funds		
Water Fund	0	63,415
Sewer Fund	309,799	0
Refuse Fund	44,014	0
Total Proprietary Funds	353,813	63,415
Totals	\$3,504,214	\$3,504,214

Transfers are used to move revenues from the funds that statute or budget requires to collect them to the funds that statute or budget requires to expend them; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed; and to transfer capital assets.

# NOTE 6 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Fund	Interfund Loans Receivable	Interfund Loans Payable
Enterprise Funds:		
Electric Fund	\$644,642	\$0
Communication Operations Fund	0	644,642
Total Enterprise Funds	644,642	644,642
Total	\$644,642	\$644,642

#### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2014 consisted of taxes, accounts receivable, special assessments receivable, loans receivable, interest receivable, and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

# **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

# A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2014:

# Historical Cost:

220000000000000000000000000000000000000	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2013	Additions	Deletions	2014
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$4,861,489	\$50,000	(\$5,805)	\$4,905,684
Construction in Progress	62,162	4,592	(62,162)	4,592
Subtotal	4,923,651	54,592	(67,967)	4,910,276
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	18,493,940	126,078	(73,316)	18,546,702
Improvements Other than Buildings	4,135,364	104,553	(318,114)	3,921,803
Infrastructure	13,347,929	2,297,986	(426,764)	15,219,151
Machinery and Equipment	6,712,021	561,597	(1,185,882)	6,087,736
Total Cost	\$47,612,905	\$3,144,806	(\$2,072,043)	\$48,685,668
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2013	Additions	Deletions	2014
Buildings	(\$4,578,811)	(\$462,100)	\$60,042	(\$4,980,869)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(1,961,876)	(156,615)	192,179	(1,926,312)
Infrastructure	(7,531,492)	(399,987)	325,252	(7,606,227)
Machinery and Equipment	(4,403,201)	(298,342)	887,561	(3,813,982)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$18,475,380)	(\$1,317,044) *	\$1,465,034	(\$18,327,390)
Net Value:	\$29,137,525			\$30,358,278

<sup>\*</sup> Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$385,025
Public Health and Welfare	1,903
Leisure Time Activities	175,085
Transportation	498,996
General Government	256,035
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,317,044

# **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS** (Continued)

### B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by Category at December 31, 2014:

#### Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2013	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2014
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,633,810	\$812,480	(\$5,805)	\$2,440,485
Construction in Progress	573,037	93,927	(573,037)	93,927
Subtotal	2,206,847	906,407	(578,842)	2,534,412
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	15,526,196	63,940	(21,091)	15,569,045
Infrastructure	33,586,191	1,185,995	(461,692)	34,310,494
Machinery and Equipment	46,635,248	958,363	(2,499,194)	45,094,417
Total Cost	\$97,954,482	\$3,114,705	(\$3,560,819)	\$97,508,368
Accumulated Depreciation:				
-	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2013	Additions	Deletions	2014
Buildings and Improvements	(\$7,747,884)	(\$446,836)	\$123,052	(\$8,071,668)
Infrastructure	(10,885,366)	(870,689)	151,800	(11,604,255)
Machinery and Equipment	(37,737,142)	(832,975)	1,841,868	(36,728,249)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(\$56,370,392)	(\$2,150,500)	\$2,116,720	(\$56,404,172)
Net Value:	\$41,584,090			\$41,104,196

### NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

All of the City's full-time employees participate in one of two separate retirement systems which are costsharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans.

# A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS")

The following information was provided by OPERS to assist the City in complying with GASB Statement No. 27, "Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers."

All employees of the City, except full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in one of the three pension plans administered by OPERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO).

### **NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

## A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS") (Continued)

The TP Plan is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The MD 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 MD Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon. The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for OPERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by making a written request to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The ORC provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2014, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 10.0%. The 2014 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00% of covered payroll, which is the maximum contribution rate set by State statutes. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to pension obligations for members in the Traditional and Combined Plans was 12.0% for calendar year 2014. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the OPERS Board. The City's contributions for pension obligations to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$630,083, \$696,684 and \$532,680, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2014 were \$30,192 made by the City and \$21,566 made by the plan members.

### **NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

All City full-time police officers and full-time firefighters participate in 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. Contribution requirements and benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the ORC. The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164, by calling (614) 228-2975, or by visiting www.op-f.org.

From January 1, 2014 through July 1, 2014, plan members were required to contribute 10.75% of their annual covered salary. From July 2, 2014 through December 31, 2014, plan members were required to contribute 11.5% of their annual covered salary. Throughout 2014, employers were required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. A portion of the City's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for 2014, 19.0% of annual covered salary for police and 23.5% of annual covered salary for firefighters, respectively, were the portions used to fund pension obligations. The City's contributions for pension obligations to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$178,392, \$151,831 and \$126,109 for police officers and \$49,088, \$41,985 and \$38,147 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### **NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS")

Plan Description – OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the Traditional Pension Plan – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member directed Plan – a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan – a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

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

In order to qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45. OPERS' eligibility requirements for post-employment health care coverage changed for those retiring on and after January 1, 2015. Please see the Plan Statement in the OPERS 2013 CAFR for details.

### **NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

# A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System ("OPERS") (Continued)

The ORC 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 ORC.

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

Funding Policy – The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care coverage through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2014, local government employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll. The ORC currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for local government employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

The OPERS Postemployment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional and Combined Plans was 2.0% for calendar year 2014. Effective January 1, 2015, the portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare remains at 2% for both plans, as recommended by the OPERS actuary. The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$105,014, \$53,591 and \$213,072, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

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

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

### **NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

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

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

The ORC permits, but does not mandate, OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 742 of the ORC.

OP&F issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164. That report is also available on OP&F's website at <a href="https://www.op-f.org">www.op-f.org</a>.

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2014, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5% of covered payroll for both police officers and firefighters. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h). The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to the OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$4,695, \$34,572 and \$66,763 for police and \$1,044, \$7,450 and \$14,927 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations of the City at December 31, 2014 were as follows:

			Balance			Balance	Amount Due
Interest		Maturity	December 31,			December 31,	Within
Rate	Purpose	Date	2013	Additions	Deductions	2014	One Year
Governmental Acti	vities:						
General Obligation	n Bonds:						
2.0-4.0%	Police and Fire Building	2031	\$4,590,000	\$0	(\$195,000)	\$4,395,000	\$200,000
	Bond Premium		107,925	0	(5,996)	101,929	0
Total Ger	neral Obligation Bonds		4,697,925	0	(200,996)	4,496,929	200,000
Compensated Abs	sences		1,108,824	330,909	(278,809)	1,160,924	279,659
Total	Governmental Activities		5,806,749	330,909	(479,805)	5,657,853	479,659
Business-Type Acti	vities:						
Ohio Water Devel	lopment Authority Loans						
0.80%	Waste Water Treatment Plant	2014	124,370	0	(124,370)	0	0
2.86%	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Elimination	2022	634,982	0	(66,997)	567,985	68,927
Total OW	VDA Loans		759,352	0	(191,367)	567,985	68,927
Compensated Abs	ences		933,919	243,175	(215,645)	961,449	228,179
Total Bus	siness-Type Activities		1,693,271	243,175	(407,012)	1,529,434	297,106
	ner Long-Term Obligations		\$7,500,020	\$574,084	(\$886,817)	\$7,187,287	\$776,765

The City issued general obligation bonds on September 29, 2011 in the amount of \$4,975,000 to construction, furnish and equip a public safety building for the City police and fire departments. The bonds were issued under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Chapter 133. The bond issue included serial and term bonds, in the amount of \$3,990,000 and \$985,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for a twenty year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2031.

The bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2022, are subject to prior redemption by and at the sole option of the City, in whole or in part as selected by the City (in whole multiples of \$5,000), on any date on or after December 1, 2021, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date.

## NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The term bonds maturing on December 1, 2031, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in part by lot pursuant to the terms of the mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements of the authorizing legislation, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date, on December 1 in the year and respective principal amounts as follows:

Year	Amount
2029	\$315,000
2030	330,000

Term bonds redeemed by other than mandatory redemption, or purchased for cancellation, may be credited against the applicable mandatory redemption requirement for the term bonds.

The City has authorized an Ohio Water Development Authority loan in the amount of \$1,200,123 for the construction of solid handling improvements at the wastewater treatment plant. The loan has an interest rate of 0.8% and matured in 2014. The loan is being repaid from the Sewer Fund.

The City has authorized an Ohio Water Development Authority loan in the amount of \$731,977 for a sanitary sewer overflow project. The loan has an interest rate of 2.86% and matures in 2022. The loan is being repaid from the Sewer Fund.

# **Long-Term Funding Requirements**

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds		OWDA I	oans
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2015	\$200,000	\$155,350	\$68,927	\$15,755
2016	205,000	151,350	70,912	13,770
2017	210,000	147,250	72,954	11,727
2018	215,000	140,950	75,057	9,625
2019	220,000	134,500	77,218	7,464
2020-2024	1,215,000	562,800	202,917	8,788
2025-2029	1,460,000	313,800	0	0
2030-2031	670,000	40,400	0	0
Totals	\$4,395,000	\$1,646,400	\$567,985	\$67,129

#### **NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

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

The City established a Self-Insurance Fund (internal service fund) to account for and finance its health and dental uninsured risks of loss. Under this program, the Self-Insurance Fund provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$50,000 for health insurance claims per individual and \$1,000 for dental claims per individual. The plan is administered by a third party administrator, Medical Mutual of Ohio, which monitors all claim payments. The dental care program is administered by The Guardian. The City purchases insurance for claims in excess of health insurance coverage provided by the Self-Insurance Fund. All departments of the City participate in the program and make payments to the Self-Insurance Fund based on participation of employees and their dependents.

The City does not use an internal service fund for other potential risks of loss. The departments account for and finance other uninsured risks of loss. The funds provide coverage for up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 for each general liability claim and \$1,000,000 for property damage. The City purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of coverage provided by the departments for all risks of loss.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from the above noted risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages during the past three years.

In addition, the City pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

The claims liability of \$313,244 reported in the fund at December 31, 2014 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2013 and 2014 were:

		Current Year		
	Beginning of	Claims and		Balance at
	Fiscal Year	Changes in	Claims	Fiscal
Fiscal Year	Liability	Estimates	Payments	Year End
2013	\$108,125	\$2,385,838	(\$2,145,577)	\$348,386
2014	348,386	2,398,069	(2,433,211)	313,244

#### NOTE 13 - JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

### A. Joint Ventures with an Equity Interest

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 4 (Omega JV-4) - The City is a participant with three subdivisions within the State of Ohio in a joint venture to link the electric systems of the participants and to provide electric transmission service to the village of Holiday City. The Omega JV-4 was created for that purpose. On dissolution of the joint venture, the net position of Omega JV-4 will be shared by the participants on a percentage basis. The Omega JV-4 is managed by AMP which acts as the joint venture's agent. The participants are obligated by the agreement to remit monthly costs incurred from using electricity generated by the joint venture. The City's net investment and its share of the operating results of Omega JV-4 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's equity interest in Omega JV-4 was \$575,601 at December 31, 2014. Complete financial statements for Omega JV-4 can be obtained from AMP at 2600 Airport Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43219, or from the State Auditor's website at <a href="https://www.ohioauditor.gov">www.ohioauditor.gov</a>.

Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (Omega JV-5) - The City is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of 2.19%, and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV5 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a 42 Megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (including 40MW of backup generation) and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and sells electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV5 participants.

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net position will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2014, the City has met their debt coverage obligation.

# CITY OF BRYAN, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

## NOTE 13 - JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION (Continued)

### A. Joint Ventures with an Equity Interest (Continued)

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power. Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant, an accumulated maximum kilowatts equal to 25% of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project prior to any such increases.

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of 30 year fixed rate Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The 2001 Certificates accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. On February 17, 2004 the 1993 Certificates were refunded by issuing 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024. On February 15, 2014, all of the 2004 BIRCs were redeemed from funds held under the trust agreement securing the 2004 BIRCs and the proceeds of a promissory note issued to AMP by OMEGA JV5. This was accomplished with a draw on AMP's revolving credit facility. The resulting balance was \$65,891,509 at February 28, 2014. Due to scheduled principal repayments, the resulting note receivable has been reduced at December 31, 2014 to \$57,679,473. AMP will continue to collect debt service from the OMEGA JV5 participants until the note is paid in full.

The City's net investment and its share of operating results of OMEGA JV5 are reported in the City's electric fund (an enterprise fund). The City's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$65,436 at December 31, 2014. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP or from the State Auditor's website at www.ohioauditor.gov.

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## NOTE 13 - JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION (Continued)

### **B.** Joint Venture without Equity Interest

Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force (the Task Force) - The City is a member of a drug task force which is a joint venture between Defiance, Paulding, and Putnam Counties and the Cities of Defiance and Bryan. The purpose of the Task Force is to act as a joint task force in the fight against narcotics. The Task Force is jointly controlled by the chief law enforcement officer of each respective entity.

The main source of revenue for the Task Force is from federal grants and local matching shares by the entities. The City has an ongoing financial responsibility to the Task Force. The City has indirect access to the net resources of the Task Force since the City is able to influence the Task Force to use its surplus resources to undertake projects of interest to the City's residents. This access to the net resources of the Task Force has not been explicitly defined, nor is it currently measurable. The City contributed no monies to the Task Force in 2014. Complete financial statements for the Task Force can be obtained through the Defiance County Sheriff's Office located at 113 Biede Street, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

### C. Jointly Governed Organization

Maumee Valley Planning Organization - The City is a member of the Maumee Valley Planning Organization (MVPO) which is a jointly governed organization between Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, and Williams Counties and the respective townships and municipalities in each of those counties. The purpose of the MVPO is to act as a joint regional planning commission to write and administer Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and help with housing rehabilitation in the area.

MVPO is governed by a Board consisting of fifteen members. The Board is made up of one County Commissioner from each member county as well as one township representative and one municipal representative for each of the five member counties. The main source of revenue is fees charged by MVPO to administer CDBG grants and a per capita amount from each county. In 2014, the City paid administrative fees of \$44,984 to MVPO.

#### **NOTE 14 – PURCHASE COMMITMENTS**

### A. Prairie State Project

On December 20, 2007, AMP acquired 368,000kW or an effective 23.26% undivided ownership interest (the "*PSEC Ownership Interest*") in the Prairie State Energy Campus ("PSEC"), a planned 1,600 MW coal-fired power plant and associated facilities in southwest Illinois. The PSEC Ownership Interest is held by AMP 368 LLC, a single-member Delaware limited liability company ("*AMP 368 LLC*"). AMP is the owner of the sole membership interest in AMP 368 LLC. Construction of the PSEC commenced in October 2007. On June 12, 2012, Unit 1 of the PSEC began commercial operation and on November 2, 2012 Unit 2 of the PSEC began commercial operation.

AMP sells the power and energy from the PSEC Ownership Interest pursuant to a take-or-pay power sales contract (the "Prairie State Power Sales Contract") with 68 Members (the "Prairie State Participants"). The Prairie State Power Sales Contract is, in all material respects, comparable to the Power Sales Contract for the Project. The Prairie State Bonds are net revenue obligations of AMP, secured by a master trust indenture, payable primarily from the payments to be made by the Prairie State Participants under the terms of the Prairie State Power Sales Contract.

The City of Bryan has executed a take-or-pay power sales contract with AMP for a Project Share of 7,500 kW or 2.04% kW of capacity and associated energy from the Prairie State facility.

AMP's share of the total Project costs, including AMP's share of PSEC capital improvements through 2016, resulted in the issuance by AMP of approximately \$1.697 billion of debt. As of December 31, 2014 the City's Project Share was associated with approximately \$32,776,529 of the outstanding Project debt. These costs include (i) AMP's costs of acquisition of its Ownership Interest and its share of the cost of construction of the PSEC, including an allowance for contingencies, (ii) capitalized interest during and after the scheduled in service dates of the two PSEC Units, (iii) costs of issuance associated with both the interim and long-term financing for the Project and (iv) deposits to the Parity Common Reserve Account for the Bonds issued to permanently finance the Project.

# B. American Municipal Power Generating Station (AMPGS)

The City is a member of American Municipal Power (AMP) and has participated in the AMP Generating Station (AMPGS) Project. This project intended to develop a pulverized coal power plant in Meigs County, Ohio. The City's share was 7,500 kilowatts of a total 771,281 kilowatts, giving the City a 0.97 percent share. The AMPGS Project required participants to sign "take or pay" contracts with AMP. As such, the participants are obligated to pay any costs incurred for the project. In November 2009, the participants voted to terminate the AMPGS Project due to projected escalating costs. These costs were therefore deemed *impaired* and participants were obligated to pay costs already incurred. In prior years, the payment of these costs was not considered probable due to AMP's pursuit of legal action to void them.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

#### **NOTE 14 – PURCHASE COMMITMENTS** (Continued)

# B. American Municipal Power Generating Station (AMPGS) (Continued)

As a result of a March 31, 2014 legal ruling, the AMP Board of Trustees on April 15, 2014 and the AMPGS participants on April 16, 2014 approved the collection of the impaired costs and provided the participants with an estimate of their liability. The City's estimated share at March 31, 2014 of the impaired costs is \$1,284,827. The City received a credit of \$567,937 related to their participation in the AMP Fremont Energy Center (AFEC) Project, and another credit of \$339,186 related to the AMPGS costs deemed to have future benefit for the project participants, and payments made of \$727,097 leaving a net credit balance of impaired cost estimate of \$349,393. The City will be leaving the credit balance with AMP to offset any additional costs in the future. Any additional costs (including line-of-credit interest and legal fees) or amounts received related to the project will impact the City's credit balance. These amounts will be recorded as they become estimable. The net credit balance of impaired cost estimate at December 31, 2014 was \$344,011.

# C. Hydroelectric Projects

AMP is currently developing three hydroelectric projects, the Cannelton, the Smithland and the Willow Island hydroelectric generating facilities (the "Combined Hydroelectric Projects"), all on the Ohio River, with an aggregate generating capacity of approximately 208 MW. Each of the Combined Hydroelectric Projects entails the installation of run-of-the-river hydroelectric generating facilities on existing United States Army Corps of Engineers' dams and includes associated transmission facilities. The Combined Hydroelectric Projects, including associated transmission facilities, will be constructed and operated by AMP. AMP holds the licenses from FERC for the Combined Hydroelectric Projects. AMP received the last of the material permits needed to begin construction on the Cannelton hydroelectric facility and Smithland hydroelectric facility, respectively in 2009. Ground breaking ceremonies were held for Cannelton on August 25, 2009 and for Smithland on September 1, 2010. AMP received the last of the material permits for the Willow Island hydroelectric facility in the last quarter of 2010 and ground breaking ceremonies took place on July 21, 2011.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

#### **NOTE 14 – PURCHASE COMMITMENTS** (Continued)

#### C. Hydroelectric Projects (Continued)

All major contracts for the projects which include the turbines, the powerhouse construction, the powerhouse gates, the powerhouse cranes, and the transformers have been awarded for the Cannelton, Smithland, and Willow Island facilities. And property right-of-way acquisitions for the transmission lines have been completed for all three projects.

On February 12, 2015, AMP reached agreement with Barnard Construction Company, Inc. ("Barnard") to serve as the replacement powerhouse contractor on AMP's Smithland Hydroelectric Project ("Smithland Project"), which is one of the three projects constituting the Combined Hydroelectric Projects replacing C.J. Mahan whose contract was terminated by mutual agreement between AMP and C.J. Mahan. Barnard is a highly experienced hydropower construction contractor. AMP and Barnard are working together to achieve an orderly transition of the Smithland Project from the prior powerhouse contractor. Nearly all of the subcontractors currently working on the Smithland Project have been retained. The Project Engineer, MWH Americas, Inc., all owner furnished equipment suppliers and all other prime contractors remain in place.

The Smithland Project's expected commercial operation date, currently projected for the second quarter of 2016, could be affected by this transition, but at this point, AMP management believes that there will be no negative effect. AMP will supplement this notice when and if AMP expects a materially different commercial operation date for the Smithland Project.

AMP is projecting that the two remaining Combined Hydroelectric Projects are expected to enter into commercial operation as follows: Cannelton in the second quarter of 2015; Willow Island in the second quarter of 2015.

Please note that these projected commercial operation dates set forth above are, and the other information herein is, subject to change and are dependent on a number of factors affecting each Project's overall remaining construction schedule, including weather. As a result, the commercial operation dates may occur earlier or later than the time frames set forth above.

The City of Bryan has executed a take-or-pay power sales contract with AMP for a Project Share of 1,800 kW or 0.87% of capacity and associated energy from the hydro facilities.

To provide financing for the Combined Hydroelectric Projects, in 2009 and 2010 AMP has issued in seven series \$2,045,425,000 of its Combined Hydroelectric Projects Revenue Bonds (the "Combined Hydroelectric Bonds"), consisting of taxable, tax-exempt and tax advantaged obligations (Build America Bonds, Clean Renewable Energy Bonds and New Clean Renewable Energy Bonds). As of December 31, 2014 the City's Project Share was associated with approximately \$17,700,793 of the outstanding Project debt. The Combined Hydroelectric Bonds are net revenue obligations of AMP, secured by a master trust indenture and payable from amounts received by AMP under a take-or-pay power sales contract with 79 of its Members.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

#### **NOTE 14 – PURCHASE COMMITMENTS** (Continued)

# D. Meldahl Hydroelectric Project and Greenup

AMP is currently constructing a three unit hydroelectric generation facility on the Captain Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam, an existing dam, on the Ohio River, constructed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and of related equipment and associated transmission facilities (the "Meldahl Project"). When the Meldahl Project enters commercial operation, it is projected to have a generating capacity of approximately 105 MW. The City of Hamilton, Ohio, a Member of AMP and a participant in the Meldahl Project, and AMP hold, as co-licensees, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license necessary to construct and operate the Meldahl Project. Pursuant to the various agreements between Hamilton and AMP, the Meldahl Project will be owned by Meldahl, LLC, a single member, Delaware not-for-profit limited liability company ("Meldahl, LLC"), and will be operated by Hamilton. AMP, acting as agent of Meldahl LLC, is financing the development, acquisition, construction and equipping of the Meldahl Project. In order to finance the construction of the Meldahl Project and related costs, in 2010 and 2011 AMP issued six series of its Meldahl Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds (the "Meldahl Bonds") in the amount of \$685,100,000 consisting of taxable, tax-exempt and tax advantaged obligations (Build America Bonds, Clean Renewable Energy Bonds and New Clean Renewable Energy Bonds). The Meldahl Bonds are secured by a master trust indenture and payable from amounts received by AMP under a take-or-pay power sales contract with 48 of its Members.

All major contracts for the project which include the turbine, the powerhouse construction, the powerhouse gate, the powerhouse crane, and the transformer have been awarded for the Meldahl facility. And the property right-of-way acquisitions for the transmission line have been completed for this project.

AMP projects that the first of the Project's three units will be in service in the second quarter of 2015 and the second and third units will be in service in the third quarter 2015, which means the commercial operation date of the Meldahl Project would occur during the third quarter of 2015. At this time the Meldahl Projects total construction budget remains unchanged.

Please note that the projected commercial operation date set forth above, and the other information herein is subject to change and is dependent on a number of factors affecting the Project's overall remaining construction schedule. As a result, the commercial operation date may occur earlier or later than the time frame set forth above.

The City of Bryan has executed a take-or-pay power sales contract with AMP for a Project Share of 1,386 kW or 1.32% of capacity and associated energy from the Meldahl Project. As of December 31, 2014, the City's Project Share was associated with approximately \$9,043,320 of the outstanding Project debt.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

#### **NOTE 14 – PURCHASE COMMITMENTS** (Continued)

# D. Meldahl Hydroelectric Project and Greenup (Continued)

The referenced agreements with Hamilton respecting the Meldahl Project also provided that Hamilton would sell to AMP a 48.6% undivided ownership interest in the Greenup Hydroelectric Facility ("*Greenup*"), a 70.2 MW run-of-the river hydroelectric generating facility located on the Greenup Locks and Dam on the Ohio River, in commercial operation since 1988. The sale is contingent upon the placement of the Meldahl Project into commercial operation. Based on the estimated commercial operation date for the Meldahl Project, AMP currently estimates that it will issue bonds to finance its undivided ownership interest in Greenup in the fourth quarter of 2015. AMP's Greenup bonds will be secured by a separate power sales contract that has been executed by the same Members (all except Hamilton which will retain title to the remaining 51.4% ownership interest in Greenup) that executed the Meldahl power sales contract. Hamilton will continue to operate Greenup.

The City of Bryan has executed a take-or-pay power sales contract with AMP for 923kW or 2.71% of capacity and associated energy from the Greenup Project.

#### E. AMP Freemont Energy Center

On February 3, 2011 American Municipal Power, Inc. (AMP) entered into a non-binding memorandum of understanding (MOU) with FirstEnergy Corp. regarding the Fremont Energy Center ("AFEC"). AFEC is a 707 MW natural gas fired combined cycle generation plant with a Base Capacity of 512 MW, located near the city of Fremont, Ohio. The closing date to purchase was July 28, 2011. AMP's acquisition of the plant was financed with draws on an additional line of credit for \$600,000,000 secured solely for the purpose of purchasing the plant.

To provide permanent financing for the AFEC Project on June 29, 2012 AMP issued in two series \$546,085,000 of its AMP Fremont Center Project Revenue Bonds consisting of taxable and tax-exempt obligations to (i) with other available funds, to repay the \$600,000,000 principal amount of an interim loan that financed the acquisition of the AMP Fremont Energy Center ("AFEC") and development costs and completion of construction and commissioning of AFEC; (ii) to make deposits to the Construction Accounts under the Indenture to finance additional capital expenditures allocable to AMP's 90.69% undivided ownership interest in AFEC; (iii) to fund deposits to certain reserve accounts; and (iv) to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2012 Bonds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

#### **NOTE 14 – PURCHASE COMMITMENTS** (Continued)

# E. AMP Freemont Energy Center (Continued)

On January 21, 2012 the AMP Fremont Energy Center ("AFEC") began commercial operation. The total cost of construction of the AFEC at the date it was placed in service was \$582,200,642. This amount included a development fee of \$35,535,448 paid by AFEC participants for the account of AMP Generating Station participants who are also AFEC participants. The amount was previously recorded as a noncurrent regulatory asset at December 31, 2011. In June 2012, AMP sold 26.419 MW or 5.16% undivided ownership interest in AFEC to Michigan Public Power Agency ("MPPA") and entered into a power sales contract with Central Virginia Electric Cooperative ("CVEC") for the output of a 21.248 MW or 4.15% interest in AFEC. AMP has sold the output of the remaining 464.355 MW or 90.69% interest to the AFEC participants, which consist of 87 of its members, pursuant to a take-or-pay power sales contract.

The City of Bryan has executed a take-or-pay power sales contract with AMP for a Project Share of 5,285 kW or 1.14% of capacity and associated energy from the AFEC facility. As of December 31, 2014, the City's Project Share was associated with approximately \$6,119,767 of the outstanding Project debt.

#### **NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES**

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

#### **NOTE 16 – OPERATING LEASES**

The Electric Fund leases the fiber-coax plant to the Communication Operations Fund, which uses part of this infrastructure to deliver its services. The Communication Operations Fund initially paid the Electric Fund \$9 per month for each internet customer and \$3 per month for each cable customer.

Following an annual review, it was determined that the fiber-coax plant lease payment would be reduced in an effort to accelerate the payoff on the Communications loan from the Electric Department. As such, lease payments of \$12,000 were applied against the fiber-coax plant lease in 2014. Per Resolution 59, 2009, the Communications Department has a maximum term of 10 years for payment on the remainder of the lease to make the Electric Department whole.

In January 2008, an agreement was made for a fifteen (15) year lease of fiber optic facilities between Bryan Municipal Utilities and Community Hospitals and Wellness Centers. An amount of \$425,000 was received prior to the commencement of the term and another payment of \$425,000 was made upon completion of the project. The lump sum of \$850,000 represents the net present value of a fifteen (15) year lease of the Community Hospital and Wellness Centers leased fibers.

Revenue from the lease agreement is being recognized as follows:

	Operating Lease
Year Ending December 31,	Revenue Recognition
2015	\$56,667
2016	56,667
2017	56,667
2018	56,667
2019	56,667
2020 - 2022	226,663
Total	\$509,998

The cost of the fiber optic extension is \$327,423, with a 50 year life and accumulated depreciation of \$42,564 at December 31, 2014.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

#### **NOTE 17 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS**

At December 31, 2014 the City had encumbrance commitments in the Governmental Funds as follows:

Fund	Encumbrances
General Fund	\$262,857
Capital Improvement Fund	27,360
Other Governmental Funds	861,981
Total Governmental Funds	\$1,152,198

The City had the following contractual commitments at December 31, 2014:

	Remaining	
	Contractual	<b>Expected Date</b>
Project	Commitment	of Completion
North Allen Street Improvements	\$589,319	July 2015
Parkview Avenue Water Improvements	12,814	March 2015
Electric Turbine	52,511	April 2015
	\$654,644	

# **NOTE 18 - CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS**

The City has issued Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to the Community Hospitals and Wellness Centers. The monies are being used primarily for construction, renovation and improvements to these facilities. The City has no obligation for the repayment of this debt. The bonds are not bonded indebtedness of the City and are therefore not reported on the City's balance sheet. At December 31, 2014, the outstanding bonds have a principal amount payable of \$8,950,071.

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# CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

# FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Disbursements
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Passed Through Ohio Development Services Agency Community Development Block Grant (CHIP)	A-C-13-2AQ-1	14.228	\$112.119
, ,			* / -
Community Development Block Grant (Revolving Loans)	n/a	14.228	72,271
Total			184,390
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation			
Highway Planning and Construction - South Main Street	83338	20.205	376,000
Highway Planning and Construction - High Street Paving	93954	20.205	967,269
Total			1,343,269
Total			\$1,527,659

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

# CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

# NOTES TO THE FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

#### **NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accompanying Federal Awards Expenditures Schedule (the Schedule) reports the City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio's (the City's) federal award programs' disbursements. The Schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

#### NOTE B - 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. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the City, passed through the Ohio Development Services Agency. The Schedule reports loans made and administrative costs as disbursements. 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 or Uniform Commercial Filings (UCC) that collateralize machinery and equipment.

Activity in the CDBG revolving loan fund during 2014 is as follows:

Loans Receivable Balance, January 1, 2014	\$1,492,726
Loans Issued in 2014	50,000
Loan Principal Repaid on Loans Issued Prior To 2014	(365,990)
Loans Principal Repaid on 2014 Loans Issued	(6,715)
Ending Loans Receivable Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$1,170,021
Cash Balance on Hand in the Revolving Loan Fund as of December 31, 2014	\$353,453
Program Expenditures:	
Revolving Loans Issued in 2014	\$50,000
Revolving Loan Administrative Costs for 2014	22,271
Total CDBG 14.228 Program	\$72,271

The table above reports gross loans receivable. Of the loans receivable as of December 31, 2014, the City estimates \$62,841 to be uncollectible.

# NOTE C - HOME ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The City utilizes CHIP funds for homebuyer down payment assistance and rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes and renter-occupied units for low-to-moderate income households and eligible persons. All funds granted to applicants are in the form of a loan with declining "pay back" amounts. Per policy, 85% of the loan amount for down payment assistance or owner-occupied homes is deferred over a 10 year period and 15% of the original loan amount is recaptured at the time of property sale, transfer of ownership, or owner vacates the property that has been rehabilitated. Per policy, 50% of the loan amount for renter-occupied units is deferred over a 5 year period and 50% of the original loan amount is recaptured at the time of property sale, transfer of ownership, or owner vacates the property that has been rehabilitated. The initial loan of this money is recorded as a disbursement on the Schedule. Loans repaid are treated as program income and are utilized to make additional loans subject to certain compliance requirements imposed by HUD, but are also included as disbursements on the Schedule.

These loans are collateralized by liens placed on the mortgages. At December 31, 2014, the amount of loans outstanding under this program is \$286,509.

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

City of Bryan Williams County 1399 East High Street P.O. Box 190 Bryan, Ohio 43506-0190

To the Members of the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 1, 2015.

#### 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.

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Williams County
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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

## Purpose of this Report

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

**Dave Yost** Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

September 1, 2015

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

City of Bryan Williams County 1399 East High Street P.O. Box 190 Bryan, Ohio 43506-0190

To the Members of the City Council:

#### Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio'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 the City of Bryan's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2014. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the City's major federal program.

#### 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 the City's major federal program 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 program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

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

#### Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2014.

#### 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 the 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 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 Yost** Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

September 1, 2015

# CITY OF BRYAN WILLIAMS COUNTY

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2014

# 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)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(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)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Highway Planning and Construction Grant – CFDA #20.205
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

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

None

# 3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





#### **CITY OF BRYAN**

# **WILLIAMS COUNTY**

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 17, 2015