

WYANDOT COUNTY, OHIO

Basic Financial Statements – Cash Basis
December 31, 2013
with Independent Auditors' Report



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

Board of County Commissioners
Wyandot County
109 South Sandusky Avenue
Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of Wyandot County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Yost".

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

July 7, 2014

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Wyandot County, Ohio
Board of County Commissioners
109 South Sandusky Avenue
Upper Sandusky, Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Wyandot County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and related notes to the financial statements. These financial statements collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the cash accounting basis Note 2 describes. This responsibility includes determining that the cash basis is acceptable for the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

14 east main street, ste. 500
springfield, oh 45502

www.cshco.com
p. 937.399.2000
f. 937.399.5433

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Wyandot County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2013, and the respective changes in cash financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 2.

Accounting Basis

Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-03 (B) requires the County to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis applied to these statements, which is a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during the year ended December 31, 2013, the County adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standard No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming our opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The tables included within the Management's Discussion and Analysis (net cash assets, changes in net cash assets, and bonds outstanding at year end), the budgetary comparison schedules for the General, Public Safety Sales Tax, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax, Angeline MRDD, and Jobs and Family Services Funds, as well as the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations (Circular A-133) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The tables within the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the budgetary comparison schedules, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards were subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the tables within the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the budgetary comparison schedules, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

Other than the aforementioned procedures applied to the tables within the Management's Discussion and Analysis, we have applied no procedures to any other information included within the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 30, 2014 on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Springfield, Ohio
June 30, 2014

The discussion and analysis of Wyandot County's (the County) financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, within the limitations of the County's cash basis of accounting. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for the year ended December 31, 2013 are as follows:

- Total net cash position increased \$1,576,471 during 2013; Governmental Activities increased by \$728,514 and Business-Type Activities increased by \$847,957.
- Total cash receipts for 2013 were \$25.7 million which was approximately \$1.8 million more than cash receipts received in 2012. Total cash disbursements for the year were \$24.1 million or 1.7 percent more than cash disbursements of the previous year.
- Total Governmental Activities cash receipts for 2013 were \$20.3 million with \$11.2 million being classified as program cash receipts and the remaining \$9.1 million reported as general cash receipts. Total program cash disbursements were \$19.6 million for the same period.
- Total Business-Type Activities program cash receipts for 2013 were \$5.4 million with program cash disbursements totaling just over \$4.5 million.

Using this Basic Financial Report

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, as applicable to the County's cash basis of accounting.

The Statement of Net Position-Cash basis and Statement of Activities-Cash basis provide information about the activities of the County as a whole, presenting an aggregate view of the County's cash basis finances. The fund financial statements present the County's most significant funds (major funds) separate from the less significant funds (non-major funds) for both governmental and proprietary funds. Non-major funds are presented in one total column. In the case of Wyandot County, the major governmental funds are the General Fund, the Public Safety Sales Tax Fund, the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund, the Job and Family Services Fund, and the Angeline MR/DD Fund. The Nursing Home Fund is the County's only enterprise fund as well as being classified as a major fund.

Reporting the County as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the County to provide programs and activities, the view of the County as a whole looks at all cash basis financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2013?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the County as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include only net position using the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This basis of accounting takes into account only the current year's receipts and disbursements if the cash is actually received or paid. These two statements report the County's net position and changes in those assets. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the County as a whole, the cash basis financial position of the County has improved or diminished.

The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the County's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, mandated federal and state programs and other factors.

As a result of the use of the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this annual report, the reader should keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

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

Governmental Activities – Most of the County's programs and services are reported here including general government, public safety, public works, health, human services, conservation and recreation, capital outlay, and debt service.

Business-Type Activities – These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the cash disbursements of the goods or services provided. The County's nursing home is reported as a business activity.

Reporting the County's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the County's major funds. The County uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the County's most significant funds. The County's most significant funds that have been presented as major governmental funds are the General Fund, the Public Safety Sales Tax Fund, the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund, the Job and Family Services Fund, the Angeline MR/DD Fund, and the Nursing Home Fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the County's activities are reported in governmental funds, which are essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The fund financial statements 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 the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed view of the County's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer cash basis financial resources that can be readily spent to finance various County programs. A reconciliation of the governmental fund statements to the government-wide financial statements is presented to show the elimination of the activity of the internal service fund in the government-wide statement.

Proprietary Funds

The County uses proprietary funds to account for activities in which the user fees charged to customers is intended to cover the cost of operating the activity. The County reports two proprietary funds; the Nursing Home Fund is an enterprise fund and the Health Fund is an internal service fund.

Fiduciary Funds

The financial activity of custodial funds, for which the County acts as the fiscal agent, is reported separately. This financial activity is excluded from the County's other financial statements because the County cannot use these resources to finance its operations. The County is responsible for ensuring the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. The County has numerous agency funds including undivided tax receipts, the Wyandot County Board of Health, the Soil and Water Conservation District, the Family and Children First Council and the Law Library.

The County as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the County as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the County's Net Position for 2013 compared to the prior year:

**TABLE 1
 NET CASH POSITION**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 18,143,953	\$ 17,415,439	\$ 2,843,017	\$ 1,995,060	\$ 20,986,970	\$ 19,410,499
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>18,143,953</u>	<u>17,415,439</u>	<u>2,843,017</u>	<u>1,995,060</u>	<u>20,986,970</u>	<u>19,410,499</u>
<u>Net Cash Position</u>						
Restricted	15,813,800	16,045,919	-	-	15,813,800	16,045,919
Unrestricted	2,330,153	1,369,520	2,843,017	1,995,060	5,173,170	3,364,580
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 18,143,953</u>	<u>\$ 17,415,439</u>	<u>\$ 2,843,017</u>	<u>\$ 1,995,060</u>	<u>\$ 20,986,970</u>	<u>\$ 19,410,499</u>

Total cash position increased \$1,576,471 during 2013; governmental activities increased by \$728,514 and business-type activities increased by \$847,957. Restricted net cash position of the County decreased over those reported at December 31, 2012 due to a decrease in the fund balance of the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund as expenditures continued to exceed receipts in that fund for the current year.

Table 2 shows the changes in Net Position for 2013 compared with those reported for 2012. This statement provides information on why the net cash position reported in Table 1 changed during the year.

**TABLE 2
CHANGES IN NET CASH ASSETS**

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-Type Activities</i>		<i>Totals</i>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Cash Receipts:						
<i>Program Cash Receipts</i>						
Charges for Services/ Sales	\$ 3,078,458	\$ 3,422,575	\$ 5,383,066	\$ 4,883,501	\$ 8,461,524	\$ 8,306,076
Operating Grants/Contributions	8,109,033	8,935,608	-	-	8,109,033	8,935,608
Total Program Cash Receipts	11,187,491	12,358,183	5,383,066	4,883,501	16,570,557	17,241,684
<i>General Cash Receipts</i>						
Property Taxes	2,375,648	2,091,571	-	-	2,375,648	2,091,571
Sales Taxes	3,663,107	3,294,833	-	-	3,663,107	3,294,833
Grants and Entitlements	698,195	608,848	-	-	698,195	608,848
Interest	99,658	105,051	-	-	99,658	105,051
Miscellaneous	1,048,529	613,803	-	-	1,048,529	613,803
Bond Issuance	1,270,000	-	-	-	1,270,000	-
Total General Cash Receipts	9,155,137	6,714,106	-	-	9,155,137	6,714,106
Total Cash Receipts	20,342,628	19,072,289	5,383,066	4,883,501	25,725,694	23,955,790
Cash Disbursements						
<i>Program Cash Disbursements</i>						
<i>General Government:</i>						
Legislative and Executive	2,186,206	2,377,006	-	-	2,186,206	2,377,006
Judicial	1,073,069	1,094,148	-	-	1,073,069	1,094,148
Public Safety	3,225,867	2,935,837	-	-	3,225,867	2,935,837
Public Works	4,086,507	4,976,434	-	-	4,086,507	4,976,434
Health	2,586,707	2,279,860	-	-	2,586,707	2,279,860
Human Services	3,604,355	3,257,178	-	-	3,604,355	3,257,178
Conservation and Recreation	517,948	710,087	-	-	517,948	710,087
Other	396,641	259,605	-	-	396,641	259,605
Capital Outlay	479,629	1,007,702	-	-	479,629	1,007,702
Debt Service	1,457,185	222,433	-	-	1,457,185	222,433
Nursing Home	-	-	4,535,109	4,628,641	4,535,109	4,628,641
Total Cash Disbursements	19,614,114	19,120,290	4,535,109	4,628,641	24,149,223	23,748,931
Increase in Net Cash Assets	728,514	(48,001)	847,957	254,860	1,576,471	206,859
Beginning Net Cash Assets	17,415,439	17,463,440	1,995,060	1,740,200	19,410,499	19,203,640
Ending Net Cash Assets	\$ 18,143,953	\$ 17,415,439	\$ 2,843,017	\$ 1,995,060	\$ 20,986,970	\$ 19,410,499

Governmental Activities

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall monies generated by a voted levy do not increase solely as a result of inflation. Thus, County's dependence upon property taxes is hampered by a lack of tax growth and must return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property tax receipts made up 11.7 percent and 11.0 percent, respectively, of the total cash receipts for governmental activities received in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Program cash receipts reported for governmental activities decreased by almost \$1.2 million in 2013 from those received in 2012 due to a decrease federal funding related to Highway Planning and Construction grants received passed through Ohio Department of Transportation as the County completed various road improvement projects during 2012. Also, the County had 25% decrease in federal funding passed through the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services from the amounts received in 2012. Total general cash receipts increased by \$2.4 million due a 14% increase in property tax receipts, 11% increase sale tax revenues and \$1.3 million in proceeds from the 2013 debt refunding. Total cash disbursements for the governmental activities were \$19.6 million in 2013 compared with \$19.1

million reported in 2012, an increase of 2.6 percent. The disbursement amounts increased over \$490,000 primary due the current year debt refunding. All other program cash disbursements decreased over \$740,000. Significant decreases were due a decrease in capital outlay associated to construction costs related to road and bridge repairs that were completed during the prior year. The County also had a 52.4% decrease in capital outlay as the County did not various purchases of public safety equipment as it did in the prior year. Increases are reported in the public safety, health and human services activities. The increase in public safety is associated with the wage increases and increased of employee benefits for the various public safety employees. The increase in health service activities is primarily due to increased operating expenditures related the Angeline MR/DD School. Finally, the County's 10.7% increase in human services activities were due to wage increases and increased of employee benefits for the various human service employees. The decreases noted in the other categories were the result of the efforts by the County to control discretionary spending due the tight financial position it has dealt with for the past few years.

Business-Type Activity

The cash receipts of the County's Nursing Home (the County's only business-type activity) increased by \$499,565 and expenditures decreased by \$93,532. The increased receipts can be attributed to the timing in which medical reimbursements are received. Expenditure levels fluctuate based on utilization rate.

The County's Funds

All governmental funds had total cash receipts of \$18.4 million and cash disbursements of \$18.6 million for 2013. In total the governmental funds ended the year with a \$17.9 million ending cash balance which was \$554,051 more than the ending cash fund balance reported at the beginning of the year.

The General Fund reported an increase in cash fund balance of \$898,428 for the year resulting in an ending fund balance of \$2,288,542, due to increases in sales and property tax receipts as well as reduced levels of departmental spending. The ending cash fund balance represents 41.2 percent of the total disbursements reported in the General Fund for the year.

The Public Safety Sales Tax fund reported an increase in cash fund balance of \$175,720 for the year resulting in an ending fund balance of \$1,934,609 due to an increase in permissive sales tax revenues.

The Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax Fund decreased by \$485,011 during the year due to a decrease in funding for various roads and bridges projects completed in the prior year.

The Angeline MRDD Fund reported a \$2.2 million ending cash fund balance for the year, a decrease of \$175,612 over 2012 as a result of higher salaries and benefit expenditures during 2013 related to school operations.

The Job and Family Services fund cash balance remained relatively the same as of that reported in the prior year, as total cash receipts exceeded disbursements by \$38,343.

As the County's only enterprise fund is the Nursing Home Fund, the changes in the fund financial are the same as those described for the business-type activities.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The County'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. For the General Fund, actual receipts totaled \$5.5 million which was \$197,754 more than the final budget estimates as sales and property tax receipts received were more than anticipated. The decrease in intergovernmental and charges for services receipts resulted from

elimination of estate taxes in the State as well as decrease in EMS collected for the year. Total actual disbursements totaled \$5.2 million on the budget basis (cash outlays plus encumbrances) compared with original budget estimates of \$5.2 million and final budget estimates of \$5.5 million. The County's efforts to minimize increases in general fund expenditures over the years account for the variances with budgeted amounts. Overall, the cash balance of the General Fund on the budget basis ended the year at \$1.6 million, or an increase of \$704,504 from the balance reported at the beginning of 2013.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The County does not record capital assets in the accompanying basic financial statements, but records payments for capital assets as disbursements. The County reported capital outlay disbursements totaling \$479,629 for 2013.

Debt Administration

Under the cash basis of accounting the County does not report bonds, long-term notes, or short-term notes in the accompanying cash basis financial statements. However, in order to provide information to the readers of this report, we are providing the following detailed information about outstanding obligations of the County. At December 31, 2013, the County had \$1,485,800 in general obligation bonds outstanding, of which \$169,589 is due within one year.

The table below summarizes bonds outstanding for at December 31:

	2013	2012
General Obligation Bonds		
2003 - Various Purpose Bonds	\$ -	\$ 1,310,000
2013 - Various Purpose Bonds	1,270,000	-
2008 - MRDD Capital Improvement Bonds	215,800	253,739
Totals	\$ 1,485,800	\$ 1,563,739

See Note 10 to the financial statements for additional information on the County's debt obligations.

Contacting the County's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's cash basis finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact George W. Kitzler, County Auditor at Wyandot County, 109 S. Sandusky – Room 21, Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351 or email at auditor@co.wyandot.oh.us.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis
December 31, 2013

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business - Type Activities	Total
Cash Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 18,143,953	\$ 2,843,017	\$ 20,986,970
	<u>\$ 18,143,953</u>	<u>\$ 2,843,017</u>	<u>\$ 20,986,970</u>
Net Position			
Restricted for:			
Road and Bridge	\$ 6,258,118	\$ -	\$ 6,258,118
Developmental Disabilities	2,603,962	-	2,603,962
Conservation Programs	1,902,842	-	1,902,842
Public Safety	2,790,953	-	2,790,953
Human Services	676,094	-	676,094
Property Assessments	570,892	-	570,892
Judicial Programs	550,821	-	550,821
Capital Projects	362,969	-	362,969
Other Purposes	97,149	-	97,149
Unrestricted	<u>2,330,153</u>	<u>2,843,017</u>	<u>5,173,170</u>
	<u>\$ 18,143,953</u>	<u>\$ 2,843,017</u>	<u>\$ 20,986,970</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Statement of Activities - Cash Basis
December 31, 2013

	Program Cash Receipts			Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Position		
	Cash Disbursements	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		
				Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Primary Government:						
Governmental Activities						
General Government:						
Legislative and Executive	\$ 2,186,206	\$ 855,340	\$ -	\$ (1,330,866)		\$ (1,330,866)
Judicial	1,073,069	377,883	167,991	(527,195)		(527,195)
Public Safety	3,225,867	560,540	240,710	(2,424,617)		(2,424,617)
Public Works	4,086,507	3,310	3,915,252	(167,945)		(167,945)
Health	2,586,707	112,162	1,016,837	(1,457,708)		(1,457,708)
Human Services	3,604,355	59,085	2,719,593	(825,677)		(825,677)
Conservation and Recreation	517,948	832,331	48,650	363,033		363,033
Other	396,641	-	-	(396,641)		(396,641)
Capital Outlay	479,629	277,807	-	(201,822)		(201,822)
Debt Service						
Principal Payment	137,939	-	-	(137,939)		(137,939)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	51,263	-	-	(51,263)		(51,263)
Bond Issuance Costs	33,145	-	-	(33,145)		(33,145)
Payment to Refunding Escrow Agent	1,234,838	-	-	(1,234,838)		(1,234,838)
Total Governmental Activities	19,614,114	3,078,458	8,109,033	(8,426,623)		(8,426,623)
Business Type Activities						
Nursing Home	4,535,109	5,383,066	-		847,957	847,957
Total Business Type Activities	4,535,109	5,383,066	-		847,957	847,957
Total Primary Government	\$ 24,149,223	\$ 8,461,524	\$ 8,109,033	(8,426,623)	847,957	(7,578,666)
General Cash Receipts						
Property Taxes Levied for:						
General Purposes				1,221,898	-	1,221,898
Developmental Disabilities				1,153,750	-	1,153,750
Sales Tax Levied for:						
General Purposes				2,443,375	-	2,443,375
Public Safety				1,219,732	-	1,219,732
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs				698,195	-	698,195
Proceeds from sale of debt				1,270,000	-	1,270,000
Interest				99,658	-	99,658
Miscellaneous				1,048,529	-	1,048,529
Total General Receipts				9,155,137	-	9,155,137
Change in Net Cash Position				728,514	847,957	1,576,471
Net Position - Beginning of Year				17,415,439	1,995,060	19,410,499
Net Position - End of Year				\$ 18,143,953	\$ 2,843,017	\$ 20,986,970

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Statement of Assets and Fund Balances - Cash Basis
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2013

	General	Public Safety Sales Tax Fund	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund	Angeline MR/DD Fund	Jobs and Family Services Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash Assets:							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,288,542	\$ 1,934,609	\$ 6,258,118	\$ 2,199,957	\$ 63,494	\$ 5,200,945	\$ 17,945,665
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,288,542</u>	<u>\$ 1,934,609</u>	<u>\$ 6,258,118</u>	<u>\$ 2,199,957</u>	<u>\$ 63,494</u>	<u>\$ 5,200,945</u>	<u>\$ 17,945,665</u>
Cash Fund Balances:							
Non-Spendable for							
Unclaimed funds	15,153	-	-	-	-	-	15,153
Restricted for							
Roads and bridges	-	-	6,258,118	-	-	-	6,258,118
Developmental disabilities	-	-	-	2,199,957	-	404,005	2,603,962
Human services	-	-	-	-	63,494	612,600	676,094
Public safety	-	1,934,609	-	-	-	460,936	2,395,545
Capital projects	180,091	-	-	-	-	125,983	306,074
Judicial programs	-	-	-	-	-	526,986	526,986
Property Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	570,892	570,892
Conservation programs	-	-	-	-	-	12,734	12,734
Other purposes	-	-	-	-	-	68,776	68,776
Committed for							
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	395,408	395,408
Conservation programs	-	-	-	-	-	1,890,108	1,890,108
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	56,895	56,895
Judicial programs	-	-	-	-	-	23,835	23,835
Other purposes	-	-	-	-	-	28,373	28,373
Assigned for							
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	24,374	24,374
Judicial programs	193,263	-	-	-	-	-	193,263
Capital projects	69,700	-	-	-	-	-	69,700
Public safety	37,346	-	-	-	-	-	37,346
General government	19,208	-	-	-	-	-	19,208
Unassigned	1,773,781	-	-	-	-	(960)	1,772,821
Total Cash Fund Balances	<u>2,288,542</u>	<u>1,934,609</u>	<u>6,258,118</u>	<u>2,199,957</u>	<u>63,494</u>	<u>5,200,945</u>	<u>17,945,665</u>

Reconciliation to Statement of Net Position:

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Governmental activities in the statement of net position include the cash assets of the internal service fund. In the fund statements these cash assets are reported in proprietary fund statements.

	198,288
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 18,143,953

Wyandot County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	General	Public Safety Sales Tax Fund	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund	Angeline MR/DD Fund	Jobs and Family Services Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts:							
Local Taxes	\$ 3,665,273	\$ 1,219,732	\$ -	\$ 1,153,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,038,755
Intergovernmental	698,195	-	3,428,789	950,072	1,644,388	2,085,784	8,807,228
Interest	99,658	-	-	-	-	-	99,658
Licenses and Permits	1,852	-	-	-	-	26,374	28,226
Fines and Forfeitures	140,936	-	697	-	-	690	142,323
Charges for Services	1,147,019	-	-	9,035	-	1,569,534	2,725,588
Special Assessments	182,320	-	-	-	-	-	182,320
Other	85,007	-	74,351	21,784	-	217,729	398,871
Total Receipts	6,020,260	1,219,732	3,503,837	2,134,641	1,644,388	3,900,111	18,422,969
Disbursements:							
General Government:							
Legislative and Executive	1,901,575	-	-	-	-	327,748	2,229,323
Judicial	884,499	-	-	-	-	214,167	1,098,666
Public Safety	1,915,632	1,044,012	-	-	-	337,620	3,297,264
Public Works	11,726	-	4,064,761	-	-	17,066	4,093,553
Health	42,108	-	-	2,261,037	-	286,946	2,590,091
Human Services	284,930	-	-	-	1,646,069	1,673,864	3,604,863
Conservation and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	541,362	541,362
Other	383,296	-	-	-	-	13,345	396,641
Capital Outlay	133,462	-	-	-	-	346,167	479,629
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	-	-	137,939	137,939
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	-	-	51,263	51,263
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-	33,145	33,145
Total Disbursements	5,557,228	1,044,012	4,064,761	2,261,037	1,646,069	3,980,632	18,553,739
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts over Disbursements	463,032	175,720	(560,924)	(126,396)	(1,681)	(80,521)	(130,770)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Proceeds from sale of debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,270,000	1,270,000
Payment to refunding escrow agent	-	-	-	-	-	(1,234,838)	(1,234,838)
Other Sources	630,265	-	64,889	-	40,024	-	735,178
Other Uses	(45,495)	-	-	-	-	(40,024)	(85,519)
Transfers In	-	-	11,024	-	-	187,566	198,590
Transfers Out	(149,374)	-	-	(49,216)	-	-	(198,590)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	435,396	-	75,913	(49,216)	40,024	182,704	684,821
Net Change in Fund Balances	898,428	175,720	(485,011)	(175,612)	38,343	102,183	554,051
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	1,390,114	1,758,889	6,743,129	2,375,569	25,151	5,098,762	
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 2,288,542	\$ 1,934,609	\$ 6,258,118	\$ 2,199,957	\$ 63,494	\$ 5,200,945	

Reconciliation to Statement of Activities:

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

The internal service fund charge insurance costs to other funds. In the statement of activities, the expenditure by the governmental funds are eliminated as well as the corresponding internal service fund receipts. Governmental activities report allocated net internal service fund receipts (disbursements)

174,463

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$ 728,514

Wyandot County, Ohio
Statement of Fund Net Position - Cash Basis
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2013

	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activity
	Nursing Home Fund	Internal Service Fund
Cash Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,843,017	\$ 198,288
Total Assets	\$ 2,843,017	\$ 198,288
Net Position		
Unrestricted	\$ 2,843,017	\$ 198,288

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and
Changes in Fund Net Position - Cash Basis
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activity
	Nursing Home Fund	Internal Service Fund
Operating Receipts		
Charges for Services	5,304,798	-
Interfund Charges	-	2,157,593
Other Operating Receipts	78,268	-
Total Operating Receipts	5,383,066	2,157,593
Operating Disbursements		
Salaries and Benefits	3,069,414	-
Purchased Services	906,749	-
Materials and Supplies	487,331	-
Medical Insurance	-	1,983,130
Capital Outlay	71,615	-
Total Operating Disbursements	4,535,109	1,983,130
Change in Net Position	847,957	174,463
Net Position Beginning of Year	1,995,060	23,825
Net Position End of Year	2,843,017	198,288

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Wyandot County,
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Cash
December 31,

	<u>Agency Funds</u>
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,566,129
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,566,129</u>
Net Position	<u>\$ 1,566,129</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

Wyandot County, Ohio (the County) is a body corporate and politic established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The County is governed by a board of three Commissioners elected by the voters of the County. The County Auditor is responsible for the fiscal controls over the resources of the County that are maintained in the funds described below. The County Treasurer is the custodian of funds and the investment officer. Other officials elected by the voters of the County that manage various segments of the County's operations are the Recorder, Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Engineer, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, and a Common Pleas Court Judge. Although the elected officials manage the internal operations of their respective departments, the County Commissioners authorize expenditures as well as serving as the budget and taxing authority, contracting body and chief administrator of public services for the County, including each of these departments.

Reporting Entity

The County's reporting entity has been defined in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GABS 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*. The financial statements and notes include all funds, agencies, boards, and commissions, and component units for which Wyandot County and the County Commissioners are "accountable". Accountability was evaluated based on financial accountability, the nature and significance of the potential component unit's (PCU) relationship with the County and whether exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Among the factors considered were separate legal standing; appointment of a voting majority of PCU's board; fiscal dependency and whether a benefit or burden relationship exists; imposition of will; and the nature and significance of the PCU's relationship with the County. Responsibility was evaluated on the basis of financial dependence and the manifestations of oversight exercised by the Commissioners. Among the factors considered were budget adoption, taxing authority, outstanding debt secured by revenues or general obligations of the County, obligation of the County to finance any deficits that may occur, reliance of the organization on continuing subsidies from the County, selection of governing authority, and designation of management.

Based on the foregoing criteria, the following entities have been evaluated and reflected in the accompanying financial statements and notes as follows:

Potential Component Units Reported as Agency Funds

The County Treasurer, as the custodian of public funds, invests all public monies held on deposit in the County treasury. In the case of the separate agencies, boards and commissioners listed below, the County serves as fiscal agent but is not financially accountable for their operations. Accordingly, the activity of the following entities is presented as agency funds within the financial statements:

County General Health District
Soil and Water Conservation District
Family and Children First Council
Law Library

The County is associated with certain organizations which are defined as a Jointly Governed Organization, a Shared Risk Pool, and an Insurance Purchasing Pool, as follows:

Jointly Governed Organization

Angeline Industries, Inc.

Angeline Industries, Inc. (the Workshop) is a legally separate, not-for-profit corporation, governed by a self-appointing board of trustees. The Workshop, under a contractual agreement with the Wyandot County Board of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (MRDD), provides sheltered

employment for mentally retarded or handicapped adults in the County. The MRDD provides the Workshop with some expenses and personnel for operation of the Workshop including staff salaries, transportation, equipment (except that used directly in the production of goods or rendering of services), staff to administer and supervise training programs, various financial reporting services, and other funds as necessary for the operation of the Workshop.

Due to financial constraints, the Workshop does not have an independent audit conducted nor are annual financial statements prepared. The Workshop does complete and file IRS Form 990, "Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax", which can be obtained by calling 419-294-4488.

Mental Health and Recovery Services

The Mental Health and Recovery Services (MHRS) is a joint venture between Seneca, Sandusky, and Wyandot counties. The headquarters for the MHRS Board is in Seneca County. The Board provides community services to mentally ill and emotionally disturbed persons. Statutorily created, the MHRS Board is made of 18 members, 10 of the members are appointed by the county commissioners of each respective county, 4 are appointed by the State Department of Mental Health, and 4 are appointed by the State of Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services. Revenues to provide mental health services are generated through state and federal grants. The Mental Health Board adopts its own budget, hires and fires staff and does not rely on the County to finance deficits.

Financial information can be obtained from the Seneca County Auditor, Seneca County Courthouse, Tiffin, Ohio 44883.

Shared Risk Pool

County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSA)

The County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. is a jointly governed organization among fifty counties in Ohio. CORSA was formed as an Ohio nonprofit corporation for the purpose of establishing the CORSA Insurance/Self-Insurance Program, a group primary and excess insurance/self-insurance and risk management program. Member counties agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverages provided by CORSA. These coverages include comprehensive general liability, automobile liability, certain property insurance and public officials' errors and omissions liability insurance.

Each member county has one vote on all matters requiring a vote, to be cast by a designated representative. The affairs of the Corporation are managed by an elected board of not more than nine trustees. Only county commissioners of member counties are eligible to serve on the board. No county may have more than one representative on the board at any time. Each member county's control over the budgeting and financing of CORSA is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the board of trustees.

CORSA has issued certificates of participation in order to provide adequate cash reserves. The certificates are secured by the member counties' obligations to make coverage payments to CORSA. The participating counties have no responsibility for the payment of the certificates.

Financial statements may be obtained by contacting the County Commissioners Association of Ohio in Columbus, Ohio.

Insurance Purchasing Pool

County Commissioners Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The County is participating in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The County Commissioners Association Service Corporation (CCAOSC) was established through the County Commissioners Association of Ohio (CCAO) as a group purchasing pool. A group executive committee is responsible for calculating annual rate contributions and rebates, approving the selection of a third party administrator, reviewing and approving proposed third party fees, fees for risk management services and general management fees, determining ongoing eligibility of each participant and performing any other acts and functions which may be delegated to it by the participating employers. The group executive committee consists of seven members. Two members are the president and treasurer of CCAOSC; the remaining five members are representatives of the participants. These five members are elected for the ensuing year by the participants at a meeting held in the month of December each year. No participant can have more than one member of the group executive committee in any year, and each elected member shall be a County Commissioner.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Although required by Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-3(B) to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the County, choose to prepare its financial statements and notes in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, receipts are recognized when received in cash rather than when earned, and disbursements are recognized when paid rather than when a liability is incurred.

By using the cash basis of accounting, the County does not report certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) in these financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this annual report, the reader should keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

A. Fund Accounting

The County uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain functions or activities. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The County classifies each fund as either governmental, proprietary or fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

The County classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants) and other nonexchange transactions as governmental funds. The following are the County's major governmental funds:

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

Public Safety Sales Tax Fund – This fund accounts for monies received from sale tax proceeds restricted for sheriff services in the County as well as emergency medical services.

Motor Vehicle and Gas Tax Fund – This fund accounts for monies received from state gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees restricted for maintenance and repair of roads and bridges.

Jobs and Family Services Fund – This fund accounts for various federal and state grants used to provide public assistance to general relief recipients, pay their providers of medical assistance and certain public social services.

Angeline MR/DD Fund – This fund accounts for the operation of a school for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled. Revenue sources include a County-wide property tax levy and federal and state grants.

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

Proprietary Funds

Certain County funds operate similar to business enterprises, where user charges (i.e. charges for services) provide significant resources for the activity. The County classifies these as enterprise funds.

Nursing Home Fund – This fund accounts for the operations to provide care and treatment of elderly and disabled county residents at the Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation Center.

Internal Service Fund – This fund is used to accumulate and allocate costs of health insurance internally among the County's other programs and activities

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds account for cash and investments where the County is acting as trustee or fiscal agent for other entities or individuals. The County's only fiduciary funds are agency funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature, where the County deposits and pays cash as directed by another entity, individual, or statute. The agency funds of the County included funds established to account for undivided tax receipts, the Board of Health, the Soil and Water Conservation District, the Family and Children First Council and the Law Library. In accordance with GASB 34, fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

The County has implemented the provisions of GASB 34 for financial reporting on a cash basis, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and GASB 38, for certain financial statement note disclosures. The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net cash position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements that provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net cash assets and the statement of activities display information about the County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

The statement of net position-cash basis presents the cash basis financial condition of governmental activities of the County at year-end. The statement of activities-cash basis presents a comparison between direct cash disbursements and program cash receipts for each program or function of the County's governmental activities. Direct cash disbursements are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program cash receipts 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. Cash receipts which are not classified as program cash receipts are presented as general cash receipts of the County. The comparison of direct cash disbursements with program cash receipts identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general cash receipts of the County.

Fund Financial Statements

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

C. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated.

Advances in and advances out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

D. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets acquired or constructed for the County are recorded as disbursements at the time of acquisition. However, under the cash basis of accounting, capital assets and the related depreciation are not reported separately on the financial statements.

E. Unpaid Vacation and Sick Leave

Employees are entitled to cash payments for unused vacation and sick leave in certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment. Unpaid vacation and sick leave are not reflected as liabilities under the basis of accounting used by the County.

F. Long-term Obligations

These cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds and other long-term obligations. These statements report proceeds of debt when cash is received and debt service disbursements for debt principal payments.

G. Net Position

The statements report restricted net position when enabling legislation or creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments have imposed limitations on their use.

The County first applies restricted resources when incurring a disbursement for which it may use either restricted or unrestricted resources.

H. Cash and Investments

The County maintains a cash and investment pool which is available for all funds. Individual fund integrity is maintained through County records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements. During fiscal year 2012, investments were to STAR Ohio, however there were no County funds on deposit with STAR Ohio at year end. All investments of the County had a maturity of five years or less. Investments are stated at cost. Investment earnings are allocated as authorized by State statute.

I. Interfund Activity

The statements report exchange transactions between funds as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchasing funds. Nonexchange flows of cash from one fund to another are reported as interfund transfers. Governmental funds report interfund transfers as other financing sources/uses; proprietary funds report transfers after nonoperating receipts and disbursements. The statements do not report repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds initially paying the costs.

J. Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable - The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because there are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the County Commissioners.

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

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

3. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2013, the County has implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*. This Statement modifies certain requirements for inclusion of component units in the financial reporting entity. This Statement also amends the criteria for reporting component units as if they were part of the primary government (that is, blending) in certain circumstances. Under this criterion, Angeline Industries Inc. which was previously reported as the County's only discretely presented component unit, no longer meets the classification as a component unit of the County. Therefore, discretely presented component unit presentation has been removed from the government-wide financial statements.

Additionally, for 2013, the County has implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 66, *Technical Corrections—2012—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62*. This Statement modifies certain requirements for inclusion of component units in the financial reporting entity. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for a governmental financial reporting entity by resolving conflicting guidance that resulted from the issuance of two pronouncements, Statements No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, and No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*. This change was incorporated in the County's 2013 financial statements; other than the change noted in the above paragraph, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Statutes require the classification of monies held by the County into two categories. The first category consists of active deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the County has identified as not required for current demands on the treasury. Inactive deposits may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bond and other obligations of the State of Ohio or its political subdivisions, provided that such political subdivisions are located wholly or partly within the County;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
8. Securities lending agreements in which the County lends securities and the eligible institution agrees to exchange either securities described in division (1) or (2) or cash or both securities and cash, equal value for equal value;
9. High grade commercial paper in an amount not to exceed five percent of the County's total average portfolio;
10. Bankers acceptances for a period not to exceed 270 days and in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the County's total average portfolio;

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

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

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

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County's policy for deposits is any balance not covered by depository insurance will be collateralized by the financial institution with pledged securities. As of December 31, 2013, \$2,687,303 of the County's bank balance of \$10,137,174 was not covered by depository insurance. Of the uninsured amount, \$1,341,027 was collateralized by specific pledged securities or lines of credit by the financial institution to the County. The remaining \$1,346,276 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the County's name. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the County to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

Investments

At year-end, the County had the following investments:

Investment Type	Credit Rating	Fair Value	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Greater than Three Years	% of Portfolio
Federal Farm Credit Bank	AA+	4,474,035	-	3,497,185	976,850	34.76%
Federal Home Loan Bank	AA+	1,500,135	1,001,260	498,875	-	11.66%
Municipal Bonds	AA+	1,261,850	501,850	760,000	-	9.80%
Money Market	N/A	1,824,970	1,824,970	-	-	14.18%
STAR Ohio	AAAm	3,808,488	3,808,488	-	-	29.60%
		12,869,478	7,136,568	4,756,060	976,850	100.00%

Interest Rate Risk – The County’s investment policy and the Ohio Revised Code state that the maximum maturity for any investment is limited to five years from the date of settlement unless the investment matches a specific obligation or debt. State statute limits investment in commercial paper to a maximum maturity of 270 days and banker acceptances to a maximum of 180 days from the date of purchase. Repurchase agreements are limited to 30 days and the market value of the securities must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2% and be marked to market daily.

Credit Risk – The County’s investments policy requires that they follow the investment guidelines in Section 135 of the Ohio Revised Code. Ohio law requires that STAROhio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service and that commercial paper and corporate notes are limited to notes rated at the time of purchase to the highest classification established by two nationally recognized standard rating services.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The County’s investment policy does not place any limit on investments in any single issuer, however state statute limits investments in commercial paper and bankers acceptances to 25% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time.

5. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the County. Property tax revenue received during 2013 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2012 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2013 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for 2012 taxes.

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

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

The full tax rate of for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$6.60 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2013 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property:	
Residential/Agricultural	\$ 442,860,200
Commercial/Industrial	54,347,220
Public Utilities	388,390
Tangible Personal Property:	
Public Utilities	<u>15,749,510</u>
Total Assessed Valuation	<u>\$ 513,345,320</u>

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

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

The Wyandot County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County. The Wyandot County Auditor periodically remits to the taxing districts their portions of the taxes collected. Collection of the taxes and remittance of them to the taxing districts are accounted for in various agency funds of the County.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risk of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters.

The County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSA) is a risk sharing pool made up of sixty-two counties in Ohio. CORSA was formed as an Ohio nonprofit corporation for the purpose of establishing the CORSA Insurance/Self-Insurance Program, a group primary and excess insurance/self-insurance and risk management program. Member counties agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverage provided by CORSA. The coverage provided include comprehensive general liability, automobile liability, certain property insurance and public officials' errors and omissions liability insurance.

Each member has one vote on all matters requiring a vote, to be cast by a designated representative. The affairs of the Corporation are managed by an elected board of not more than nine trustees. Only county commissioners of member counties are eligible to serve on the board. No county may have more than one representative on the board at any time.

Each member county's control over the budgeting and financing of CORSA is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the board of trustees. CORSA has issued certificates of participation in order to provide adequate cash reserves. The certificates are secured by the member counties' obligation to make coverage payments to CORSA. The participating counties have no responsibility for the payment of the certificates.

The audited financial statements for CORSA reported the following at April 30: total assets of \$93.8 million, liabilities of \$28.6 million and net assets of \$65.2 million.

Insurance coverage stayed the same as in the prior year. Settled claims did not exceed the coverage amounts established in any of the past three years.

The County also participates in the County Commissioners Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (the Plan), an insurance purchasing pool. The Plan is intended to achieve lower worker's compensation rates while establishing safer working conditions and environments for the participants. The workers' compensation experience of the participating counties is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate.

7. PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional and Combined plans. Members of the Member-Directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report, obtainable by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2013, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the Traditional Pension Plan.

The 2013 member contribution rates were 10.0 percent for members in state and local classifications. Effective January 1, 2013, the member contribution rate for public safety members increased to 12.6 percent.

The 2013 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 14.00 percent of covered payroll. For both the law enforcement and public safety divisions, the employer contribution rate for 2013 was 18.10 percent. The County's required contribution for pension obligations to OPERS for all employees for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$1,402,467, \$1,402,689, and \$1,416,476, respectively; 100 percent has been contributed for each year.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

Certified teachers employed by the school for the Mentally Retarded/Developmentally Disabled (MRDD) participate in the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system. STRS Ohio is a statewide retirement plan for licensed teachers and other faculty members employed in the public schools of Ohio or any school, community school, college, university, institution or other agency controlled, managed and supported, in whole or in part, by the state or any political subdivision thereof.

Plan Options – New members have a choice of three retirement plan options. In addition to the Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, new members are offered a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. The DC Plan allows members to allocate all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5 percent of earned compensation among various investment choices. The Combined Plan offers features of the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated to investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. Contributions into the DC Plan and the Combined Plan are credited to member accounts as employers submit their payroll information to STRS Ohio, generally on a biweekly basis. DC and Combined Plan members will transfer to the DB Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC or Combined Plan.

Plan Benefits – Plan benefits are established under Chapter 3307 of the Revised Code. Any member may retire who has (i) five years of service credit and attained age 60; (ii) 25 years of service credit and attained age 55; or (iii) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. The annual retirement allowance, payable for life, is the greater of the "formula benefit" or the "money-purchase benefit" calculation. Under the "formula benefit," the retirement allowance is based on years of credited service and final average salary, which is the average of the member's three highest salary years. The annual allowance is calculated by using a base percentage of 2.2 percent multiplied by the total number of years of service credit (including Ohio-valued purchased credit) times the final average salary. The 31st year of earned Ohio service credit is calculated at 2.5 percent. An additional one-tenth of a percent is added to the calculation for every year of earned Ohio service over 31 years (2.6 percent for 32 years, 2.7 percent for 33 years and so on) until 100 percent of final average salary is reached. For members with 35 or more years of Ohio contributing service, the first 30 years will be calculated at 2.5 percent instead of 2.2 percent. Under the "money-purchase benefit" calculation, a member's lifetime contributions plus interest at specified rates are matched by an equal amount from other STRS Ohio funds. This total is then divided by an actuarially determined annuity factor to determine the maximum annual retirement allowance.

DC Plan Benefits – Benefits are established under Sections 3307.80 to 3307.89 of the Revised Code. For members who select the DC Plan, all member contributions and employer contributions at a rate of 10.5 percent are placed in an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump-sum withdrawal. Employer contributions into members' accounts are vested after the first anniversary of the first day of paid service. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Combined Plan Benefits – Member contributions are allocated by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying 1% of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60.

The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50. Eligible faculty of Ohio's public colleges and universities may choose to enroll in either STRS Ohio or an alternative retirement plan (ARP) offered by their employer. Employees have 120 days from their employment date to select a retirement plan. A retiree of STRS Ohio or another Ohio public retirement system is eligible for reemployment as a teacher following the elapse of two months from the date of retirement. Contributions are made by the reemployed member and employer during the reemployment. Upon termination of reemployment or age 65, whichever comes later, the retiree is eligible for an annuity benefit or equivalent lump-sum payment in addition to the original retirement allowance. A reemployed retiree may alternatively receive a refund of only member contributions with interest before age 65, once employment is terminated. Benefits are increased annually by 3% of the original base amount for DB Plan participants. The DB and Combined Plans offer access to health care coverage to eligible retirees who participated in the plans and their eligible dependents. Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. By Ohio law, health care benefits are not guaranteed. A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years' credited service who becomes disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible spouses and dependents of members who die before retirement may qualify for survivor benefits. A death benefit of \$1,000 is payable to the beneficiary of each deceased retired member who participated in the DB Plan. Death benefit coverage up to \$2,000 can be purchased by participants in the DB, DC or Combined Plans. Various other benefits are available to members' beneficiaries.

Chapter 3307 of the Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. Contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board, upon recommendations of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10 percent for members and 14 percent for employers.

Contribution requirements and the contributions actually made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, were 10 percent of covered payroll for members and 14 percent for employers. The County's required contributions for pension obligations for the DB Plan for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$9,530 \$14,797 and \$22,542, respectively; 100 percent has been contributed for all years.

STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report. Copies of STRS Ohio's 2013 *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* can be requested by writing to STRS Ohio, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling toll-free 1-888-227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Ohio Web site at www.strsoh.org.

8. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members of 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 meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described GASB Statement 45.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care 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 coverage.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2013, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of covered payroll, and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for state and local employer units and 18.1% of covered payroll for law and public safety employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Post Employment Health Care plan was established under, and is administrated in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of post employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 1.0% during calendar year 2013. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 1.0% during calendar year 2013. Effective January 1, 2014, the portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare was lowered to 2 percent for both plans, as recommended by the OPERS Actuary. The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care benefits provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The portion of the County's contributions that were used to fund post-employment benefits for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$100,176, \$400,748 and \$404,687, respectively; 100 percent has been contributed for all years.

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 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. State Teachers Retirement System

The County also provides comprehensive health care benefits to retired employees and their dependents through the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio). STRS administers a pension plan that is comprised of: a Defined Benefit Plan; a self-directed Defined Contribution Plan, and a Combined Plan that is a hybrid of the Defined Benefit Plan and the Defined Contribution Plan.

Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer a cost-sharing, multiple-employer health care plan. STRS Ohio provides access to health care coverage to eligible retirees who participated in the Defined Benefit or Combined Plans. Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums.

Pursuant to 3307 of the Revised Code, the Retirement Board has discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the associated health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium.

Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from the employer contributions. Of the 14 percent employer contribution rate, 1 percent of covered payroll was allocated to post-employment health care for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011. The 14 percent employer contribution rate is the maximum rate established under Ohio law. The portion of the County's contributions that were used to fund post-employment benefits for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$681, \$1,057 and \$1,610, respectively; 100 percent has been contributed for all years.

9. PERMISSIVE SALES AND USE TAX

The County Commissioners by resolution imposed a one percent tax on all retail sales made in the County, except sales of motor vehicles, and on the storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property in the County, including motor vehicles not subject to the sales tax. Vendor collections of the tax are paid to the State Treasurer by the twenty-third day of the month following collection. The State Tax Commissioner certifies to the State Auditor the amount of the tax to be returned to the County. The Tax Commissioner's certification must be made within forty-five days after the end of each month. The State Auditor then has five days in which to draw the warrant payable to the County. Proceeds of the tax rate are credited to the general and public safety funds. Permissive sales tax revenue for 2013 amounted to \$2,443,375 in the general fund and \$1,219,732 the public safety fund.

10. DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The County's outstanding debt at December 31, 2013, was as follows:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
General Obligations:		
2003 - Various Purpose Bonds	\$ -	\$ 1,310,000
2013 - Refunding Bonds	1,270,000	-
2008 - MRDD Capital Improvement Bonds	<u>215,800</u>	<u>253,739</u>
Principal Outstanding	<u>\$ 1,485,800</u>	<u>\$ 1,563,739</u>

In 2003, the County issued \$2,385,000 of general obligation bonds to finance various projects throughout the County, including the construction and renovation of the offices used by Jobs and Family Services. These bonds are repaid through transfers from the general fund and rental income out of the bond retirement fund and were scheduled to mature 2023. During 2013, the County made a scheduled \$100,000 principal payment and advanced refunded the remaining principal on this issue (see below), effectively removing this debt obligation from the County's debt obligations.

On July 2, 2013, the County issued \$1,270,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds with interest rates ranging from 3.75 to 4.30%. The purpose of this issue was to advance refund the County's outstanding various purpose general obligation bonds, series 2003, which were issued to finance various projects throughout the County, including the construction and renovation of the offices used by Jobs and Family Services. On the date of refunding, the various purpose general obligation bonds, series 2003, had an outstanding balance of \$1,210,000. The proceeds of the new issue (less issuance costs) were used to fund cash and investments in an irrevocable trust account with an escrow agent, which is pledged solely to the payment of principal and interest on the defeased bond. As a result of this advance refunding, the County decreased its total debt service over the next ten years by \$78,631 and incurred an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and the new debt) of \$68,201. At December 31, 2013, \$1,210,000 of the defeased bonds remained outstanding.

In 2008, the County issued \$390,460 of general obligation capital facility bonds to finance the cost of improving the County's MRDD facility. These improvements included roof replacement and lighting and HVAC improvements. These bonds will be repaid from the bond retirement fund and matures in 2018.

The following represents the activity of the County's long-term debt obligations for 2013:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due within One Year</u>
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
<i>General Obligations:</i>					
2003 - Various Purpose Bonds	\$ 1,310,000	\$ -	\$1,310,000	\$ -	\$ -
2013 - Refunding Bonds	-	1,270,000	-	1,270,000	\$ 130,000
2008 - MRDD Capital Improvement Bonds	<u>253,739</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,939</u>	<u>215,800</u>	<u>39,589</u>
Total Debt Obligations	<u>\$ 1,563,739</u>	<u>\$ 1,270,000</u>	<u>\$1,347,939</u>	<u>\$1,485,800</u>	<u>\$169,589</u>

The following is a summary of the County's future debt payments:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	169,589	36,991	206,580
2015	156,312	33,644	189,956
2016	163,109	29,834	192,943
2017	169,984	25,739	195,723
2018	171,941	21,282	193,223
2019-2023	<u>654,865</u>	<u>52,249</u>	<u>707,114</u>
	<u><u>1,485,800</u></u>	<u><u>199,739</u></u>	<u><u>1,685,539</u></u>

11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The County receives financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. Disbursing grant funds generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims through December 31, 2013 will not have a material adverse effect on the County.

There are claims and lawsuits involving the County which are pending. In the opinion of the County Prosecutor, any potential liability would not have a material effect on the County's financial statements.

12. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

The County reported the following transfers for the year ended December 31, 2013:

Transfer-Out Fund	Transfer-In Fund	Amount
General Fund:	Motor Vehicle and Gas Tax Fund	\$ 11,024
	Non-major Governmental Funds:	
	SCBG Fund	6,093
	CHIP Proceeds Fund	6,138
	Demolition Grant Fund	91,478
	Airport Construction Fund	33,863
	Angeline Gifts and Donations Fund	778
		149,374
Angeline MR/DD Fund:	Non-major Governmental Funds:	
	Angeline Bond Retirement Fund	49,216
	Total	\$ 198,590

Transfers from the General Fund were made to provide other funds with necessary funds to operate as well as to allocate additional funds to the pay health insurance premiums due. Angeline transferred funds to the non-major governmental funds required to pay the debt service payment on the MRDD debt obligation.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On March 12, 2014 the County issued \$2,250,000 of general obligation capital facilities improvement bonds to provide financing for renovations to the County Courthouse. The interest rate of these bonds range from 1.0% to 3.75% and will be repaid over the next 20 years through a voter approved tax levy.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Schedule of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements,
and Changes in Fund Cash Balance (Budgetary Basis)
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Cash Receipts:				
Local Taxes	\$ 2,594,888	\$ 3,190,388	\$ 3,665,273	\$ 474,885
Intergovernmental	693,200	806,600	698,195	(108,405)
Interest	98,900	115,100	99,658	(15,442)
Licenses and Permits	1,800	2,100	1,852	(248)
Fines and Forfeitures	139,900	162,800	140,936	(21,864)
Charges for Services	844,400	982,600	850,526	(132,074)
Other	57,400	66,800	67,702	902
Total Receipts	4,430,488	5,326,388	5,524,142	197,754
Cash Disbursements				
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	1,823,794	1,886,088	1,765,741	120,347
Judicial	959,146	942,266	887,733	54,533
Public Safety	1,743,508	1,897,920	1,817,414	80,506
Public Works	10,000	11,785	11,769	16
Health	54,714	45,431	42,262	3,169
Human Services	358,519	358,157	285,972	72,185
Other	238,814	400,270	397,645	2,625
Total Disbursements	5,188,495	5,541,917	5,208,536	333,381
Excess of Receipts Over(Under) Disbursements	(758,007)	(215,529)	315,606	531,135
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Other Sources	625,748	728,228	630,265	(97,963)
Other Uses	(146,408)	(87,299)	(45,495)	41,804
Transfers Out	-	(189,395)	(195,872)	(6,477)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	479,340	451,534	388,898	(62,636)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(278,667)	236,005	704,504	468,499
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	836,523	836,523	836,523	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	32,854	32,854	32,854	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 590,710	\$ 1,105,382	\$ 1,573,881	\$ 468,499

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Schedule of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements,
and Changes in Fund Cash Balance (Budgetary Basis)
Public Safety and Sales Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Cash Receipts:				
Local Taxes	<u>960,000</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>1,219,732</u>	<u>19,732</u>
Total Receipts	<u>960,000</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>1,219,732</u>	<u>19,732</u>
Cash Disbursements				
Public Safety	<u>969,012</u>	<u>1,050,000</u>	<u>1,044,012</u>	<u>5,988</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>969,012</u>	<u>1,050,000</u>	<u>1,044,012</u>	<u>5,988</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(9,012)	150,000	175,720	25,720
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>1,758,889</u>	<u>1,758,889</u>	<u>1,758,889</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u><u>\$ 1,749,877</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,908,889</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,934,609</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 25,720</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Schedule of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements,
and Changes in Fund Cash Balance (Budgetary Basis)
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Cash Receipts:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 3,336,000	\$ 3,336,000	\$ 3,428,789	\$ 92,789
Fines and Forfeitures	1,000	1,000	697	(303)
Other	72,000	72,000	74,351	2,351
Total Receipts	<u>3,409,000</u>	<u>3,409,000</u>	<u>3,503,837</u>	<u>94,837</u>
Cash Disbursements				
Public Works	4,117,944	4,540,308	4,429,508	110,800
Total Disbursements	<u>4,117,944</u>	<u>4,540,308</u>	<u>4,429,508</u>	<u>110,800</u>
Excess of Revenues Over(Under) Expenditures	<u>(708,944)</u>	<u>(1,131,308)</u>	<u>(925,671)</u>	<u>205,637</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Other Sources	63,000	63,000	64,889	1,889
Transfers In	28,000	28,000	11,024	(16,976)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>91,000</u>	<u>91,000</u>	<u>75,913</u>	<u>(15,087)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>(617,944)</u>	<u>(1,040,308)</u>	<u>(849,758)</u>	<u>190,550</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	6,739,229	6,739,229	6,739,229	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	3,900	3,900	3,900	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u><u>\$ 6,125,185</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,702,821</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,893,371</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 190,550</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Schedule of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements,
and Changes in Fund Cash Balance (Budgetary Basis)
Angeline MRDD Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Cash Receipts:				
Local Taxes	\$ 1,015,000	\$ 1,082,000	\$ 1,153,750	\$ 71,750
Intergovernmental	836,000	891,000	950,072	59,072
Charges for Services	8,000	8,000	9,035	1,035
Other	18,732	21,732	21,784	52
Total Receipts	1,877,732	2,002,732	2,134,641	131,909
Cash Disbursements				
Health	2,496,903	2,438,451	2,261,037	177,414
Total Disbursements	2,496,903	2,438,451	2,261,037	177,414
Excess of Receipts Over(Under) Disbursements	(619,171)	(435,719)	(126,396)	309,323
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	-	(99,216)	(49,216)	50,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(99,216)	(49,216)	50,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(619,171)	(534,935)	(175,612)	359,323
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	2,375,569	2,375,569	2,375,569	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 1,756,398	\$ 1,840,634	\$ 2,199,957	\$ 359,323

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Schedule of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements,
and Changes in Fund Cash Balance (Budgetary Basis)
Jobs and Family Services Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Cash Receipts:				
Intergovernmental	1,500,000	1,560,000	1,644,388	84,388
Total Receipts	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,560,000</u>	<u>1,644,388</u>	<u>84,388</u>
Cash Disbursements				
Human Services	1,746,200	1,719,100	1,646,069	73,031
Total Disbursements	<u>1,746,200</u>	<u>1,719,100</u>	<u>1,646,069</u>	<u>73,031</u>
Excess of Receipts Over(Under) Disbursements	<u>(246,200)</u>	<u>(159,100)</u>	<u>(1,681)</u>	<u>157,419</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Other Sources	-	40,000	40,024	24
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,024</u>	<u>24</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(246,200)	(119,100)	38,343	157,443
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year - Restated	<u>25,151</u>	<u>25,151</u>	<u>25,151</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ (221,049)</u>	<u>\$ (93,949)</u>	<u>\$ 63,494</u>	<u>\$ 157,443</u>

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Budgetary Process

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

Advances in and advances out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

Budget

A budget of estimated cash receipts and disbursements is submitted to the County Auditor, as secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the County by September 1. As part of this certification, the County receives the official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected receipts of each fund. On or about January 1 this certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. Prior to December 31 the County must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from a fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. Budget receipts as shown in the accompanying financial statements do not include January 1, 2013, unencumbered fund balances. However, those fund balances are available for appropriations.

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control cash disbursements may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation measure may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. The County's legal level of control set at the personal services, capital outlay and other expenditure categories within each department of a fund. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources.

Encumbrances

The County is required to use the encumbrance method of accounting by virtue of Ohio law. Under this system, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve the portion of the applicable appropriation. 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 succeeding fiscal year and need not be re-appropriated.

Budgetary Basis Fund Balances

Differences between the budgetary basis fund balances and the fund cash balances are due to year-end encumbrance amounts as well as funds included within the general fund for reporting purposes but are budgeted separately by the County. The table below presents the differences between the net changes in fund balance reported in the Statement of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Cash Basis and the Statement of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements and Changes in Fund Cash Balance (Budgetary Basis) for the County's General and major special revenue funds:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Public Safety Sales Tax Fund</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund</u>	<u>Angeline MRDD Fund</u>	<u>Jobs and Family Services Fund</u>
Fund Basis - Cash Basis	\$ 898,428	\$ 175,720	\$ (485,011)	\$ (175,612)	\$ 38,343
Encumbrances	(18,977)	-	(364,747)	-	-
Funds legally budgeted separately but reported with General Fund in fund statements	<u>(174,947)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Budgetary Basis Fund Balance	<u>\$ 704,504</u>	<u>\$ 175,720</u>	<u>\$ (849,758)</u>	<u>\$ (175,612)</u>	<u>\$ 38,343</u>

Wyandot County, Ohio
 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Number	Award Disbursements
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</i>			
National School Lunch Program	10.555	(1)	\$ 2,741
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Job & Family Services</i>			
State Administrative Matching Grant for SNAP	10.561	G-1011-11-5137	<u>73,736</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>76,477</u>
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>			
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Education</i>			
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	(1)	12,410
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	(1)	<u>8,749</u>
Total Special Education Cluster			<u>21,159</u>
Total U.S. Department of Education			<u>21,159</u>
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>			
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Development</i>			
Community Development Block Grant/State Program	14.228	BC-11-1DC-1 BC-13-1DC-1 BF-11-1DC-1 BF-12-1DC-1	28,432 23,000 35,000 <u>13,000</u> 99,432
Home Investment Partnership	14.239	BC-11-1DC-2 BC-13-1DC-2	180,549 <u>5,000</u> 185,549
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			<u>284,981</u>
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</u>			
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services (Area 7 Board)</i>			
Workforce Investment Act Cluster			
Workforce Investment Act - Adult	17.258	(1)	39,148
Workforce Investment Act - Youth	17.259	(1)	32,389
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Worker	17.278	(1)	<u>42,558</u>
Total Workforce Investment Act Cluster			<u>114,095</u>
Total U.S. Department of Labor			<u>114,095</u>
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:</u>			
<i>Passed through the Ohio Emergency Management Agency</i>			
Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	(1)	22,109
<i>Passed through the Ohio Emergency Management Agency</i>			
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	(1)	<u>1,544</u>
Total Department of Homeland Security			<u>23,653</u>

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013
(Continued)

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Number	Award Disbursements
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</u>			
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Mental Health</i>			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	5-AU-12-100-22-088	12,046
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Job & Family Services</i>			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	93.558	G-1011-11-5137	398,431
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	G-1011-11-5137	202,711
Child Care Development Block Grant	93.575	G-1011-11-5137	17,737
Child Welfare Services - State Grants	93.645	G-1213-11-0137	39,649
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658	G-1213-11-0137	126,992
Title IV-E Admin and Training Adoption Assistance	93.659	G-1213-11-0137	84,927
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674	G-1213-11-0137	6,806
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	G-1213-11-0137	364
Community Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	(1)	1,400
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Job & Family Services</i>			
Social Service Block Grant - Title XX	93.667	G-1011-11-5137	215,958
<i>Passed through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities</i>			
Social Service Block Grant - Title XX	93.667	(1)	<u>22,120</u>
			238,078
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Job & Family Services</i>			
Title XIX - Medical Assistance Program	93.778	G-1011-11-5137	<u>104,312</u>
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			<u>1,233,453</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARD EXPENDITURES			<u>\$ 1,753,818</u>

(1) Pass through number not available.

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

WYANDOT COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

A. Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards summarizes the activity of the County's federal award programs. The Schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

B. Community Development Block Grant Revolving Loan Programs

The County has established a revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to eligible persons and to rehabilitate homes. The Federal Development of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the County passed through the Ohio Department of Development. The initial loan of this money is recorded as a disbursement on the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. Loans repaid, including interest, are used to make additional loans. Such subsequent loans are subject to certain compliance requirements imposed by HUD, but are not included as disbursements on the Federal Schedule.

These loans are collateralized by mortgages on the property. At December 31, 2013, the gross amount of loans outstanding under this program was approximately \$50,000.

C. Matching Requirements

Certain federal programs require the County to contribute non-federal funds (matching funds) to support federally-funded programs. The County has complied with the matching requirements. The expenditure of non-federal (matching) funds is not included on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

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

Wyandot County, Ohio
Board of County Commissioners
109 South Sandusky Avenueh
Upper Sandusky, Ohio

We have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States the financial statements of the governmental activities, business type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Wyandot County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2014, wherein we noted the County reported on the cash basis of accounting and implemented GASB Statement No 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe that 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 preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2013-003 to be a material weakness.

14 east main street, ste. 500
springfield, oh 45502

www.cshco.com
p. 937.399.2000
f. 937.399.5433

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the County's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2013-001 and 2013-002.

The County's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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



Springfield, Ohio
June 30, 2014

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS
THAT COULD HAVE A DIRECT AND MATERIAL EFFECT ON EACH MAJOR
PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE
WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133**

Wyandot County, Ohio
Board of County Commissioners
109 South Sandusky Avenue
Upper Sandusky, Ohio

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Wyandot County, Ohio's (the County) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2013. The County's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

Unmodified Opinion on Each Major Program

In our opinion, the County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2013.

14 east main street, ste. 500
springfield, oh 45502

www.cshco.com
p. 937.399.2000
f. 937.399.5433

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County'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, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to 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.

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

Clark, Schufer, Hachett & Co.

Springfield, Ohio
June 30, 2014

Section I – Summary of Auditors’ Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors’ report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weakness(es)?	No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	No
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weakness(es)?	No
Type of auditors’ report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 510(a) of Circular A-133?	No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA 14.239: Home Investment Partnership Grant

Workforce Investment Act Cluster:

- CFDA 17.258: Adult
- CFDA 17.259: Youth
- CFDA 17.278: Dislocated Worker

CFDA 93.558: Temporarily Assistance for Needy Families

CFDA 93.667: Social Services Block Grant/Title XX

Dollar threshold to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	\$300,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

Finding Number 2013-001:

Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-3(B) requires the County to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Wyandot County has elected to prepare and submit its annual financial report on the cash basis of accounting. The accompanying financial statements and notes omit material assets, liabilities, fund equities and disclosures required by GAAP.

Management Response: Wyandot County's finances continue to drive the decision to file under the cash basis. We believe that filing under GAAP would cost an additional \$30,000 per year with no appreciable benefit to the County.

Finding Number 2013-002:

Guidelines pertaining to transfers are contained within Ohio Rev. Code sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16. In addition, GASB Codification Section 1800.102 defines transfers as a "flow of assets (such as cash or goods) without equivalent flow of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment" from one fund to another. During 2013, the County Commission approved various transfers which were subsequently posted to the accounting records which did not meet the definition of a transfer as noted above. Transfers were approved which were actually budget amendments (transfer of appropriation authority), advances (allocation of money to another fund with the intention of repayment), and interfund reimbursements (repayment from the funds responsible for particular expenditures to the funds that initially paid for them). While none of these "transfers" approved by the County violated the restrictions on the use of monies from the particular funds involved, they did not meet the definition of a transfer. As such, adjustments were made to the financial statements to properly report these items.

The County should ensure all transactions recorded as transfers not only meet the definition of a transfer, but are also permitted by Ohio Rev. Code sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16. Transfers should only be recorded if the requirements contained within the Ohio Rev. Code are met and if there is no intent of repayment of the money being transferred.

Management Response: Efforts to correct the transfers made at the County continued during 2013, however prior practices have been in place for numerous years and a quick resolution to the issues noted above will not occur. We will continue our efforts to comply with the Ohio Revised Code as it relates to transfers.

Finding Number 2013-003:

During the 2013 audit, numerous audit adjustments or reclassifications were necessary to accurately report the cash receipts and disbursements on the financial statements. Audit adjustments are an indication that controls over financial reporting are deficient in design or not operating as intended. Audit adjustments were necessary to correct the following accounts in numerous funds within the financial statements:

- Intergovernmental receipts were recorded in various other revenue accounts including taxes, miscellaneous, charges for services, and other financing sources.
- Miscellaneous receipts were recorded as charges for services.
- To report expenditures of a particular fund instead of having funds reported as transferred out and the expenditures reported by another fund.

- The County refunded the 2003 General Purpose Bonds during 2013 however the transactions related to this refunding were not properly posted to the financial system.

Wyandot County, Ohio
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended December 31, 2013
(Continued)

The County did not accurately record cash receipts received during the year by source within its general ledger according to its chart of accounts, which was is a significant reason for the number of audit adjustments required at fiscal year end.

The audit process should not be viewed by management as part of the County's internal control process to detect and correct errors. The County should develop in-house procedures to examine the transactions posted to the financial system to ensure transactions are posted appropriately and any corrections are made on a timely basis.

Management Response: The County Auditor acknowledges the audit adjustments needed for 2013 and will continue to work towards ensuring such adjustments are not necessary for future years.

Section III – Federal Awards Findings and Questioned Costs

None Noted

Wyandot County, Ohio
 Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Questioned Costs
 Year Ended December 31, 2013

<u>Finding Number</u>	<u>Finding Summary</u>	<u>Fully Corrected?</u>	<u>Explanation of Correction</u>
2012-001	ORC 117.38/OAC 117-2-3(B) requires counties to file GAAP basis reports.	No	Not corrected – repeated as Finding 2013-001
2012-002	ORC 5705.39 – Appropriations exceeding estimated resources..	Yes	Corrected
2012-003	ORC 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16 – Transfers were not properly recorded and reported.	No	Not corrected – repeated as Finding 2013-002
2012-004	ORC 5705.41(B) expenditures exceeded Appropriations.	Yes	Corrected
2012-005	Audit adjustments and reclassifications were required to correct financial statements.	No	Not corrected – repeated as Finding 2013-003
2012-006	Monitoring control procedures not in place to ensure all reported and perceived deficiencies and weaknesses in the financial reporting process are addressed and corrected in an appropriate time period.	Yes	Corrected
2012-007	Payments made on behalf of the County were not recorded as revenue and expenditures in the accounting records.	Yes	Corrected



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Dave Yost • Auditor of State

WYANDOT COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION

WYANDOT COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
JULY 17, 2014