



CITY OF DEER PARK HAMILTON COUNTY

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City of Deer Park Hamilton County 7777 Blue Ash Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Deer Park, Hamilton County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Deer Park, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2015 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 17 to the financial statements, during the year ended December 31, 2015, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and also GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 6, 2106, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

September 6, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The City of Deer Park's *Management's Discussion and Analysis* of the annual financial reports provides a review of the financial performance for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The City's total net position increased \$839,846. Net position of governmental activities increased \$816,014, while net position of business-type activities increased by \$23,832.
- The General Fund reported a net change in fund balance of \$76,929.
- Business-type operations reflected operating income of \$23,832.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. These statements are presented so that the reader can understand the City of Deer Park's (the "City") financial situation as a whole and also give a detailed view of the City's fiscal condition.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. These statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as the amount of funds available for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

REPORTING THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Government-Wide Financial Statements-Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the City as a whole begins with the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

While this document contains information about the funds used by the City to provide services to our citizens, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2015?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answers this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and the change in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial information such as changes in the City's tax base, the condition of the City's capital assets and the reputation of the public schools will also need to be evaluated.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the City presents both governmental activities and business-type activities and divides the activities between the two.

- Government Activities Most of the City's services are reported here including police, street
 maintenance, parks and recreation, and general and administrative. Income taxes, property
 taxes, intergovernmental revenue, charges for services, and interest finance most of these
 activities.
- Business-Type Activities These services include waste collection and disposal. Service fees for these operations are charged based upon the amount of usage or a usage fee. The intent is that the fees charged recoup operational costs.

REPORTING THE CITY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's major funds – not the City as a whole. Some funds are required by State law and other funds may be established by the City, with approval of the Council, to help control, manage and report money received for a particular purpose or to show that the City is meeting legal responsibilities for use of grants. The City's major funds include the General Fund and the Redmont Avenue Capital Project Fund.

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

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the major funds, which were identified earlier. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Proprietary Funds: When the City charges citizens for the service it provides, with the intent of recapturing operating costs, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

Fiduciary Funds: The City is the fiscal agent for one agency fund. The City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Statement of Net Position, Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements.

THE CITY AS A WHOLE

As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position looks at the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2015 compared to 2014.

TABLE 1 - NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2015	(Restated) 2014	2015	(Restated) 2014	2015	(Restated) 2014	
Assets							
Current and Other Assets	\$ 3,715,164	\$ 3,650,198	\$ 25,913	\$ 3,506	\$ 3,741,077	\$ 3,653,704	
Capital Assets, Net	4,841,190	4,294,050	-	-	4,841,190	4,294,050	
Total Assets	8,556,354	7,944,248	25,913	3,506	8,582,267	7,947,754	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	480,624	369,935	6,518	4,068	487,142	374,003	
Liabilities							
Current and Other Liabilities	266,424	330,361	25,976	26,285	292,400	356,646	
Long-Term Liabilities	4,726,145	4,773,855	33,237	32,487	4,759,382	4,806,342	
Total Liabilities	4,992,569	5,104,216	59,213	58,772	5,051,782	5,162,988	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	921,828	903,400	584		922,412	903,400	
Net Position							
Net Investment in Capital	• • • • • • • •				• • • • • • • •		
Assets	2,996,832	2,303,411	-	-	2,996,832	2,303,411	
Restricted	343,914	358,317	(27.260	(51.100)	343,914	358,317	
Unrestricted	(218,165)	(355,161)	(27,366)	(51,198)	(245,531)	(406,359)	
Total Net Position	\$ 3,122,581	\$ 2,306,567	\$ (27,366)	\$ (51,198)	\$ 3,095,215	\$ 2,255,369	

During 2015, the City adopted GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*, which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for pension costs, GASB 27 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability*. GASB 68 takes an earnings approach to pension accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension systems and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

Under the new standards required by GASB 68, the net pension liability equals the City's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

- 1. Present value of estimated future pension benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
- 2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" - that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the City is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension system as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability. As explained above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension liability, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required pension payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the long-term nature of the net pension liability it is included within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68, the City's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the City is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at December 31, 2014, from \$4,217,529 to \$2,255,369.

Total net position, of the City as a whole, increased \$839,846. Net position of the City's governmental activities increased \$816,014, while the net position of the City's business-type activities increased \$23,832 from 2014 as charges for services exceeded the cost of providing waste collection services. The City had an unrestricted net position balance of (\$245,531) which was the result of the City adopting GASB 68 as mentioned previously. Current and other assets increased mainly due to an increase in property and income taxes receivable as well as intergovernmental receivables due to the City.

Governmental Activities

Property taxes and the 1.5% income tax are the largest sources of revenue for the City. Revenues generated by these taxes represent approximately 64% of the City's governmental activities general revenues. The balance of general revenues is mostly comprised of other intergovernmental revenue sources such as the State of Ohio's Local Government Fund distribution and other taxes collected by the State and distributed to the City.

The change in net position for 2015 and 2014 is outlined in Table 2.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

TABLE 2 - CHANGES IN NET POSTION

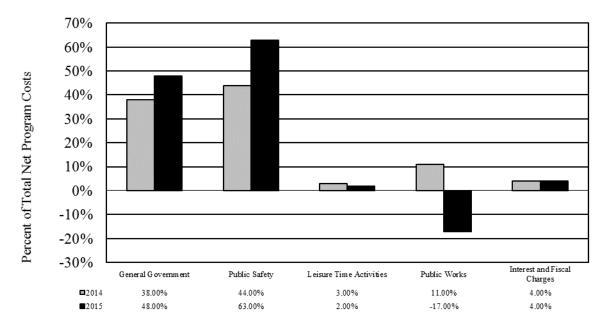
	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2015	(Restated)	2015	(Restated)	2015	(Restated)	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charges for Services	\$ 193,880	\$ 137,900	\$ 371,504	\$ 351,302	\$ 565,384	\$ 489,202	
Operating Grants and							
Contributions	25,844	47,044	-	-	25,844	47,044	
Capital Grants and Contributions							
Capital Grants and Contributions	637,162	413,298			637,162	413,298	
Total Program Revenues	856,886	598,242	371,504	351,302	1,228,390	949,544	
General Revenues							
Income Taxes	1,354,977	1,162,155	-	-	1,354,977	1,162,155	
Property Taxes	930,074	932,810	-	-	930,074	932,810	
Unrestricted Contributions	439,482	451,177	-	-	439,482	451,177	
Investment Earnings	391	997			391	997	
Total General Revenues	2,724,924	2,547,139			2,724,924	2,547,139	
Total Revenues	3,581,810	3,145,381	371,504	351,302	3,953,314	3,496,683	
Program Expenses							
General Government	1,047,832	1,078,888	-	_	1,047,832	1,078,888	
Public Safety	1,252,998	1,193,004	-	-	1,252,998	1,193,004	
Public Works	310,799	709,894	-	-	310,799	709,894	
Leisure Time Activities	66,022	99,664	-	-	66,022	99,664	
Community Development	7,469	3,811	-	-	7,469	3,811	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	80,676	97,537	-	-	80,676	97,537	
Waste Collection and Disposal			347,672	347,650	347,672	347,650	
Total Expenses	2,765,796	3,182,798	347,672	347,650	3,113,468	3,530,448	
Increase in Net Position	816,014	(37,417)	23,832	3,652	839,846	(33,765)	
Net Position Beginning of Year, Restated	2,306,567	n/a	(51,198)	n/a	2,255,369	n/a	
Net Position End of Year	\$ 3,122,581	\$ 2,306,567	\$ (27,366)	\$ (51,198)	\$ 3,095,215	\$ 2,255,369	

The information necessary to restate the 2014 beginning balances and the 2014 pension expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 68 is not available. Therefore, 2014 functional expenses still include pension expense computed under GASB 27. GASB 27 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 68, pension expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of pension expense. For the City as a whole, the 2015 pension expense calculated under GASB 68 was substantially similar to what it would have been under GASB 27. As such, the functional expense comparison of 2014 expenses (GASB 27) to 2015 (GASB 68) expenses is still meaningful.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

When looking at the sources of income to support operations, it should be noted that charges for services are only 5% of revenue, while 64% of revenue is derived from income and property taxes. The City substantially relies on these taxes to fund the services it provides to businesses and citizens.

Net program cost for 2015 and 2014 by percentage of total net program expenses, as presented on the statement of activities, were as follows:



Business-Type Activities

The City's business-type activity includes waste collection and disposal. This program had operating revenues of \$371,504 and operating expenses of \$347,672 for 2015. Business activities receive no support from tax revenues. The business activities net position at the end of the year was (\$27,366), which increased \$23,832 from 2014. The City had one business-type (enterprise) fund that was a major fund: the Waste Collection and Disposal fund.

THE CITY'S FUNDS

Information about the City's major governmental funds begins with the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds and Statement of Revenues Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

All governmental funds had operating revenues of \$3,538,396 and expenditures of \$3,463,157.

Total fund balance increased for 2015 compared to 2014 by \$75,239 as a result of the City's continuing efforts to maintain a structurally balanced budget across all funds.

The City has two major governmental funds. Assets of the major funds comprised 89% of governmental fund total assets.

Budgetary Activity and Actual Results

The City adopts annual appropriated budgets for it funds. The schedule comparing the City's original and final budget and actual results is included in the Required Supplementary Information for the General Fund.

During 2015, there were no major revisions to the General fund budget. Actual revenues were 6% over the final budget and actual expenditures plus encumbrances were 6% under final budget amounts.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

TABLE 3 - Net Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Land	\$ 286,445	\$ 286,445	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 286,445	\$ 286,445
Buildings and Improvements	1,863,972	1,928,920	-	-	1,863,972	1,928,920
Equipment	294,537	307,674	-	-	294,537	307,674
Infrastructure	1,718,922	1,715,709	-	-	1,718,922	1,715,709
Construction in process	677,314	55,302			677,314	55,302
Total Net Capital Assets	\$ 4,841,190	\$ 4,294,050	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,841,190	\$ 4,294,050

Additional information regarding capital assets can be found in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

Debt

At December 31, 2015, the City had \$1,900,000 in un-voted general obligation bonds.

Table 4 - Outstanding Debt at Year End

	2015	2014
Governmental Activities		
Current Interest Bonds		
Municipal Building	\$ 1,780,000	\$ 1,930,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds		
Municipal Building	120,000	120,000
Total Debt	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,050,000

Additional information regarding debt can be found in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The City continues to seek ways to improve the quality and quantity of services we provide to our residents. Furthermore, we are committed to providing our residents with full disclosure of the financial position of the City.

While we are currently in stable financial condition, we are not immune to the tough economic conditions that are facing our economy as a whole. We are carefully watching the activity in the General and Waste Collection Funds and will take actions necessary to keep our funds, and City as a whole, on stable financial ground.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, taxpayers, creditors and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the City of Deer Park, 7777 Blue Ash Road, Deer Park, Ohio 45236.

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City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Net Position December 31, 2015

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$	1,713,893	\$	51,936	\$	1,765,829
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)						
Taxes-Real & Personal Property		943,987		-		943,987
Special Assessments		2,400		-		2,400
Taxes-Income		617,249		-		617,249
Accounts		21,701		84,304		106,005
Intergovernmental		305,607		-		305,607
Internal Balances		110,327		(110,327)		-
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		963,759		-		963,759
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		3,877,431		-		3,877,431
Total Assets		8,556,354		25,913		8,582,267
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred Charge on Refunding		152,339		-		152,339
Pension		328,285		6,518		334,803
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		480,624		6,518		487,142
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable		29,219		25,647		54,866
Contracts Payable		120,317		-		120,317
Accrued Wages and Benefits		77,832		329		78,161
Accrued Interest Payable		39,056		-		39,056
Long-Term Liabilities Due Within One Year		245,209		-		245,209
Long-Term Liabilities Due in More Than One Year		4,480,936		33,237		4,514,173
Total Liabilities		4,992,569		59,213		5,051,782
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes Levied for Next Year		909,000		-		909,000
Special Assessments Levied for Next Year		2,400		-		2,400
Pension		10,428		584		11,012
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		921,828		584		922,412
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets		2,996,832		-		2,996,832
Restricted for						
Public Safety		49,848		-		49,848
Roads		200,638		-		200,638
Culture and Recreation		93,428		-		93,428
Unrestricted		(218,165)		(27,366)		(245,531)
Total Net Position	\$	3,122,581	\$	(27,366)	\$	3,095,215

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

		Program Revenue	es	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Function/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Reporting Entity Total
Governmental Activities: General Government Public Safety Leisure Time Activities Community Development Public Works Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$ 1,047,832 1,252,998 66,022 7,469 310,799 80,676	\$ 141,708 52,172 - -	\$ - 405 25,439 - -	\$ - - - 637,162	\$ (906,124) (1,200,421) (40,583) (7,469) 326,363 (80,676)	\$ - - - - -	\$ (906,124) (1,200,421) (40,583) (7,469) 326,363 (80,676)
Total Governmental Activities	2,765,796	193,880	25,844	637,162	(1,908,910)		(1,908,910)
Business Type Activities: Waste Collection and Disposal	347,672	371,504		<u> </u>		23,832	23,832
Totals	\$ 3,113,468	\$ 565,384	\$ 25,844	\$ 637,162	\$ (1,908,910)	\$ 23,832	\$ (1,885,078)
		General Reve Income Tar Property Ta General I Public Sa Unrestricted (Investment Ea	xes axes Levied for: Purposes afety Contributions		\$ 1,354,977 905,973 24,101 439,482 391	\$ - - - -	\$ 1,354,977 905,973 24,101 439,482 391
		Total General Revenues Change in Net Position			2,724,924		2,724,924
					816,014	23,832	839,846
		Net Position l	Beginning of Yea	r, Restated	2,306,567	(51,198)	2,255,369
		Net Position l	End of Year		\$ 3,122,581	\$ (27,366)	\$ 3,095,215

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2015

	General Fund		Redmont Avenue Capital Project Fund		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets								
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents,								
and Investments	\$	1,457,113	\$	34,697	\$	222,083	\$	1,713,893
Receivables:								
Taxes - Property		919,088		-		24,899		943,987
Taxes - Income		617,249		-		-		617,249
Special Assessments		2,400		-		-		2,400
Accounts		20,961		-		740		21,701
Intergovernmental		97,561		78,890		129,156		305,607
Due from other fund		110,327		-		<u>-</u>		110,327
Total Assets	\$	3,224,699	\$	113,587	\$	376,878	\$	3,715,164
Liabilities and Fund Balances								
Liabilities								
Accounts Payable	\$	26,832	\$	-	\$	2,387	\$	29,219
Contracts Payable		-		120,317		-		120,317
Accrued Wages and Benefits		72,285				5,547		77,832
Total Liabilities		99,117		120,317		7,934		227,368
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Property Taxes Levied for Next Year		885,000		-		24,000		909,000
Unavailable Property Taxes		34,088		-		899		34,987
Special Assessments Levied for Next Year		2,400		-		-		2,400
Unavailable Income Taxes		446,394		-		-		446,394
Unavailable Intergovernmental Revenue		80,537				86,604		167,141
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,448,419			-	111,503		1,559,922
Fund Balances								
Restricted:								
Public Safety		-		-		47,449		47,449
Roads		-		-		115,534		115,534
Recycling		-		-		18,823		18,823
Recreation		-		-		75,635		75,635
Assigned:								
General Government		240,898		-		-		240,898
Unassigned		1,436,265		(6,730)		-		1,429,535
Total Fund Balances		1,677,163		(6,730)		257,441		1,927,874
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,								
and Fund Balances	\$	3,224,699	\$	113,587	\$	376,878	\$	3,715,164

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2015

\$ 1,927,874

Total Governmental Fund Balances

		* -,, = , , , , .
A		
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the		
statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and		
therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:		
r 1	207.445	
Land	286,445	
Construction in Progress	677,314	
Other Capital Assets	5,520,139	
Accumulated depreciation	(1,642,708)	
		4,841,190
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures		
and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds.		
	446.204	
Income Taxes	446,394	
Delinquent Property Taxes	34,987	
Intergovernmental and Other Revenues	167,141	
		648,522
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred		
whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability		
only when it will require the use of current financial resources.		
Accrued Interest Payable	(39,056)	
Accreted Interest	(93,816)	
		(132,872)
Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not require the		
use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as		
liabilities in the governmental funds.		
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore		
are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:		
Due to Other Governments	(61,444)	
Long-Term Note Payable	(96,697)	
Bonds	(1,900,000)	
Compensated Absences	(128,344)	
Premium on Bonds	(192,633)	
		(2,379,118)
		, , ,
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore,		
the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the		
governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	328,285	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(10,428)	
Net Pension Liability	(2,253,211)	
1.00 Tollololi Elability	(2,233,211)	(1,935,354)
		(1,755,55 F)
Deferred losses on debt refundings are expended in the fund level financial		
statements but are accrued and amortized over the life of the bonds in		
the government-wide financial statements.		152,339
5.2 50. Comment of the interior of the interior		102,007
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 3,122,581
		2 2,122,201

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	General Fund	Redmont Avenue Capital Project Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 2,213,186	\$ -	\$ 24,202	\$ 2,237,388	
Charges for Services	93,189	-	2,395	95,584	
Contributions and Donations	-	-	461	461	
Fines, Licenses & Permits	93,258	-	5,038	98,296	
Investment Earnings	355	- -	36	391	
Intergovernmental	178,787	314,478	587,628	1,080,893	
Other Revenues		<u> </u>	25,383	25,383	
Total Revenues	2,578,775	314,478	645,143	3,538,396	
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government	987,298	-	-	987,298	
Public Safety	1,209,807	-	3,912	1,213,719	
Leisure Time Activities	40,255	-	23,615	63,870	
Community Development	2,177	-	5,292	7,469	
Transportation and Street Repair	35,205	8,895	196,542	240,642	
Capital Outlay	16,367	372,012	351,043	739,422	
Debt Service					
Principal Retirement	7,162	-	150,000	157,162	
Interest and Fiscal Charges			53,575	53,575	
Total Expenditures	2,298,271	380,907	783,979	3,463,157	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	280,504	(66,429)	(138,836)	75,239	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers In	_	74,500	203,575	278,075	
Transfers Out	(203,575)		(74,500)	(278,075)	
		<u> </u>	(, ,,,,,,,	(= + = , = + =)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(203,575)	74,500	129,075		
Net Change in Fund Balances	76,929	8,071	(9,761)	75,239	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	1,600,234	(14,801)	267,202	1,852,635	
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 1,677,163	\$ (6,730)	\$ 257,441	\$ 1,927,874	

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 75,239
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.		547,140
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the City's year-end, they are not considered "available" revenues and are reported as deferred inflows in the governmental funds.		
Income Taxes	50,894	
Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental and Other Revenues	(3,231) (4,249)	
		43,414
Governmental funds report premiums, discounts, and bond issuance costs as expenditures, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.		
Amortization of Deferred Loss on Refunding	(10,881)	
Amortization of Bond Premiums	14,493	3,612
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Payments on Obligation to Other Governments	7,679	
Payments on OPWC Note Payable Bond Principal Retirement	7,162 150,000	
Boild Timelpai Retirement	130,000	164,841
In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.		(30,713)
Compensated absences reported in the statement of activities do not		
require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		14,094
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		225,085
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes		
in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the		
statement of activities.		(226,698)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 816,014

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund December 31, 2015

	Waste Collection and Disposal	
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$	51,936
Accounts		84,304
Total Assets		136,240
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pension		6,518
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		6,518
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		25,647
Accrued Wages and Benefits		329
Due to Other Fund		110,327
Long-Term Liabilities Due Over 1 year		33,237
Total Liabilities		169,540
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Pension		584
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		584
Net Position		
Unrestricted		(27,366)
Total Net Position	\$	(27,366)

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Revenues,

Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Waste Collection and Disposal		
Operating Revenues Charges for Services	\$	371,504	
Total Operating Revenues		371,504	
Operating Expenses Contractual Services		347,672	
Total Operating Expenses		347,672	
Change in Net Position		23,832	
Net Position Beginning of Year, Restated		(51,198)	
Net Position End of Year	\$	(27,366)	

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Waste Collection and Disposal	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Receipts from Customers and Users Payments to Employees Payments to Suppliers	\$	309,721 (25,719) (323,378)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		(39,376)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year		91,312
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$	51,936
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities Operating Income Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash	\$	23,832
Used by Operating Activities: Increase in Accounts Receivable Increase in Deferred Outflows - Pension Decrease in Accrued Liabilities Increase in Deferred Inflows - Pension Increase in Net Pension Liability		(61,783) (2,450) (309) 584 750
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	(39,376)

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2015

	A	gency
Assets Equity Pooled in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	7,699
Total Assets	\$	7,699
Liabilities Due to Other Governments	\$	7,699
Total Liabilities	\$	7,699

Note 1 - Description of the City and Reporting Entity

The City of Deer Park, Ohio (the "City") was incorporated in 1912, and became a city in 1952. The City is a municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City, this includes; public services, public safety, recreation and development. The City operates under a seven member council and has direct responsibility for these activities.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board; and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City authorizes the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes, or determines the budget. There are no component units included as part of this report.

The City participates in a jointly governed organization which is defined as a joint venture. A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain: (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing responsibility.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for the fiduciary fund. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from

these statements; however, any effects from inter-fund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

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

General Fund

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

Redmont Avenue Capital Project Fund

To account for receipts and disbursements related to improvements along Redmont Avenue.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City does not have an Internal service fund.

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

Waste Collection and Disposal Fund

This fund accounts for the collection and disposal of waste to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: agency funds, pension trust funds, investment trust funds and private-purpose trust funds. The City has one Agency fund - a Mayor's Court Agency fund (to account for amounts held on behalf of other governments and bonds deposited with the court pending final disposition of various causes). Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Trust funds are used to account for assets held under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City currently has no trust funds.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the *economic resources measurement focus*. All assets and all liabilities (and deferred outflows and inflows of resources) associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

Fund Financial Statements

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

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

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

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for waste services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflow of resources in the periods that the amounts become available or for the periods in which they are to be used.

Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

E. Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments" on the statement of net position and the governmental fund balance sheet. For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position/balance sheet, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

Interest is distributed according to Ohio statutes. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2015 amounted to \$355.

F. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2015, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of one thousand dollars. The City's infrastructure consists of curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers and streets. The City is not required to report infrastructure before December 31, 2003 since it is considered a Phase 3 Government. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

Capital assets utilized by the proprietary fund are reported both in the business-type column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective proprietary fund.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure are estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 years
Buildings and Improvements	40 years
Infrastructure	20 to 35 years
Machinery and Equipment	5 to 20 years

H. Compensated Absences

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

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

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount normally due for payment during the current year.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

I. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value.

J. Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, compensated absences, capital leases and general obligation bonds that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are normally due for payment during the current year. The entire balance is reported as a liability on the statement of net position.

K. Classification of Fund Balance

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," the City's fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City must observe constraints imposed upon the use of its governmental-fund resources. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - The City classifies assets as *nonspendable* when legally or contractually required to maintain the amounts intact.

<u>Restricted</u> - Fund balance is *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.

<u>Committed</u> - The City's Council can *commit* amounts via formal action (resolution). The City must adhere to these commitments unless the City's Council amends the resolution. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed to satisfy contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Assigned fund balances are intended for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as *restricted* or *committed*. Governmental funds other than the general fund report all fund balances as *assigned* unless they are restricted or committed. In the general fund, *assigned* amounts represent intended uses established by the City's Council or by State Statute.

<u>Unassigned</u> - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes amounts not included in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

L. Net Position

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

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

M. Interfund Activity

During the course of normal operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds. Interfund transactions are generally classified as follows:

- Transfers are reported as "Other Financing Sources and Uses" in the governmental funds, as "Transfers In" by the recipient fund and "Transfers Out" by the disbursing fund on the fund financial statements. These transfers are consolidated on the government-wide statements.
- Long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds" and are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance account which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities columns of the statement of net position.

Transactions that would be treated as revenues and expenditures if the transactions involved organizations external to the City are similarly treated when involving other funds of the City.

N. Estimates

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

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the City has identified as not required for use within the current two year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts. Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States:
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the market value
 of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the
 agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the
 agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the
 first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations,
 provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through
 eligible institutions;
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and
- Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time.

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

The carrying amount of the City's cash and investments totaled \$1,773,528 at December 31, 2015 as summarized below:

Deposits With Financial Institutions \$ 1,608,880 STAROhio \$ 164,648

Total Cash and Investments \$ 1,773,528

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$1,311,845 of the City's bank balance of \$1,630,680 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all state statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

Investments

As of December 31, 2015, the City had \$164,648 invested in STAROhio. STAROhio investments mature in 12 months or less.

Interest Rate Risk: The City does not have an investment policy other than State statute. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and that investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk: The City's investment in STAROhio was rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services. State statute only addresses credit risk by limiting the investments that may be purchased to those offered by specifically identified issuers.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount it may be invested in any one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 100% is in STAROhio.

Note 4 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2015 consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements, accounts receivable and an interfund receivable.

No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Real property taxes collected in 2015 were levied after October 1, 2014, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2014, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35% of appraised market value.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35% of true value. Public utility property taxes collected in 2015 became a lien December 31, 2014 and were levied after October 1, 2015.

The assessed values of real and personal property upon which 2015 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property – Residential & Agricultural	\$84,357,000
Real Property – Commercial, Industrial & Other	14,001,000
Public Utility (Personal Property)	6,271,000
Total Valuation	\$104,629,000

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.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing Districts in the county, including the City. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Accrued property taxes receivable represents real and public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2015 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, they were not levied to finance 2015 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by deferred inflows of resources.

Note 5 – Income Taxes

The City levies a 1.5% income tax on wages, salaries, commissions and other compensation in addition to net profits of business activity. The tax applies to all income earned within the City plus income earned by residents who earned income outside the City.

Employers within the City withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly based on an annual declaration and file an annual tax return.

Note 6 - Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City carries commercial general liability insurance against risks and all other risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance. More information about the City's partially self-insured health program is detailed in Note 15. For 2015, 2014 and 2013 settlement amounts did not exceed insurance coverage limits.

Note 7 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

		Balance 1/1/2015 Additions		De	Deductions		Balance /31/2015	
Governmental Activities								
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	286,445	\$	-	\$	-	\$	286,445
Construction in Progress		55,302		622,012		-		677,314
		341,747		622,012		-		963,759
Capital Assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings and Improvements		2,684,278		-		-	2	2,684,278
Machinery and Equipment		757,251		43,079		34,836		765,494
Infrastructure		1,997,683		72,684		-	2	2,070,367
		5,439,212		115,763		34,836	5	5,520,139
Total Assets at Historical Cost		5,780,959		737,775		34,836	6	5,483,898
Less Accumulated Depreciation:								
Buildings and Improvements		755,358		64,948		-		820,306
Machinery and Equipment		449,577		53,094		31,714		470,957
Infrastructure		281,974		69,471		-		351,445
		1,486,909		187,513		31,714	1	,642,708
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	4,294,050	\$	550,262	\$	3,122	\$ 4	1,841,190
Business-Type Activities								
Capital Assets, being depreciated:								
Machinery and Equipment	\$	133,071	\$	_	\$	-	\$	133,071
Total Assets at Historical Cost		133,071		-		-		133,071
Less Accumulated Depreciation:								
Machinery and Equipment		133,071		_		-		133,071
Total Accumulated Depreciation	_	133,071		-		-		133,071
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	
Depreciation expense was charged to government	al func	tions as follo	ws:					
General Government	\$	83,302						
Public Safety		22,551						
Leisure Time Activities		3,670						
Public Works		77,990						

Note 8 - Long-Term Obligations

A schedule of changes in bonds and other long-term obligations of the City during 2015 follows:

	Amount Outstanding 1/1/2015	Additions Deletions		Additions Deletions Amount Outstanding 12/31/2015	
Governmental Activities Unvoted General Obligation Bonds Current Interest Bonds Interest Varies from 2.00% Municipal Building	\$ 1,930,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 1,780,000	\$ 140,000
Interest Varies from 2.90% Municipal Building	120,000	-	-	120,000	-
Premium	207,126	_	14,493	192,633	_
Total Long-Term Bond - Principal	2,257,126	-	164,493	2,092,633	140,000
Accreted Interest	60,855	32,961		93,816	
Accreted Interest and Total					
Long-Term Bonds - Principal	2,317,979	32,961	164,493	2,186,449	140,000
Other Long-Term Obligations					
Due to Other Governments	69,123	-	7,679	61,444	7,679
OPWC Note Payable	103,859	-	7,162	96,697	7,162
Compensated Absences Net Pension Liability:	142,438	90,260	104,354	128,344	90,368
OPERS	580,175	13,407	_	593,582	_
OP&F	1,560,282	99,347		1,659,629	
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	2,455,877	203,014	119,195	2,539,696	105,209
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 4,773,856	\$ 235,975	\$ 283,688	\$ 4,726,145	\$ 245,209

The intergovernmental note is to an adjoining City in conjunction with a fire hydrant replacement program. Under the agreement, The City of Deer Park must make annual payments of \$7,679 through 2023.

The note payable to the Ohio Public Works Commission is due in semi-annual installments of \$3,581. The terms of the note agreement state that it is interest free. The note is due in January 2029.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid. Historically, this is the General Fund or a Special Revenue Fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term debt obligations at December 31, 2015, are as follows:

Year Ending	Bonds	- 2012	Ca	pital Appreciat	tion Bonds - 2012			
December 31	Principal	Interest	P	Principal		Interest		
2016	140,000	52,075	\$	-	\$	-		
2017	145,000	49,275		-		-		
2018	150,000	46,375		-		-		
2019	-	43,375		46,851		103,149		
2020	-	43,375		39,629		110,371		
2021-2025	635,000	188,665		33,520		116,480		
2026-2030	710,000	62,238		-		_		
Total	\$ 1,780,000	\$ 485,378	\$	120,000	\$	330,000		

Year Ending	Total						
December 31		Principal		Interest			
2016		140,000	\$	52,075			
2017		145,000		49,275			
2018		150,000		46,375			
2019		46,851		146,524			
2020		39,629		153,746			
2020-2025		668,520		305,145			
2026-2030		710,000		62,238			
Total	\$	1,900,000	\$	815,378			

Principal and interest requirements to retire the note payable at December 31, 2015, are as follows:

Year Ending					
December 31]	Principal	Interest		
2016	\$	7,162	\$	-	
2017		7,162		-	
2018		7,162		-	
2019		7,162		-	
2020		7,162		-	
2021-2025		35,810		-	
2026-2030		25,077		-	
Total	\$	96,697	\$	-	

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees – of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee – on a deferred-payment basis – as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension liability represents the City's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

The Ohio Revised Code limits the City's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The City cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the City does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – City employees, other than full-time police, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS CAFR referenced above for additional information):

Group B

20 years of service credit prior to

January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire

Group) A

Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age 60 with 60 months of service credit

or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of

service for the first 30 years and 2.5%

for service years in excess of 30

Public Safety

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit

or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Age and Service Requirements:

Age and Service Requirements:

ten years after January 7, 2013 State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

Age 60 with 60 months of service credit

Formula:

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Public Safety

Group C

Members not in other Groups

and members hired on or after

January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age 57 with 25 years of service credit

or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of

service for the first 35 years and 2.5%

for service years in excess of 35

Age and Service Requirements:

Formula:

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit

Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Formula:

Formula:

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Public Safety and Law Enforcement Formula:

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Final average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State	Public	Law
	and Local	Safety	Enforcement
2015 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates			
Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee	10.0%	*	**
2015 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer:			
Pension	12.0%	16.1%	16.1%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Total Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee	10.0%	12.0%	13.0%

- * This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
- ** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$89,470 for 2015. Of this amount, \$6,793 is reported as accrued benefits.

Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OPF)

Plan Description - City's full-time police participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF), a costsharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OPF. OPF provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter

742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OPF fiduciary net position. The report that may be obtained by visiting the OPF website at www.op-f.org or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Upon attaining a qualifying age with sufficient years of service, a member of OPF may retire and receive a lifetime monthly pension. OPF offers four types of service retirement: normal, service commuted, age/service commuted and actuarially reduced. Each type has different eligibility guidelines and is calculated using the member's average annual salary. The following discussion of the pension formula relates to normal service retirement.

For members hired after July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 52 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit. For members hired on or before after July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 48 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit.

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5 percent for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.0 percent for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.5 percent for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72 percent of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit.

Under normal service retirement, retired members who are at least 55 years old and have been receiving OPF benefits for at least one year may be eligible for a cost-of-living allowance adjustment. The age 55 provision for receiving a COLA does not apply to those who are receiving a permanent and total disability benefit and statutory survivors.

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to either three percent or the percent increase, if any, in the consumer price index (CPI) over the 12-month period ending on September 30 of the immediately preceding year, whichever is less. The COLA amount for members with at least 15 years of service credit as of July 1, 2013 is equal to three percent of their base pension or disability benefit.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	Police	Firefighters
2015 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50%	24.00%
Employee:		
January 1, 2015 through July 1, 2015	11.50%	11.50%
July 2, 2015 through December 31, 2015	12.25%	12.25%
2015 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00%	23.50%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50%	0.50%
Total Employer	19.50%	24.00%
Employee:		
January 1, 2015 through July 1, 2015	11.50%	11.50%
July 2, 2015 through December 31, 2015	12.25%	12.25%
July 2, 2013 unrough December 31, 2013	14.43/0	12.23/0

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$140,360 for 2015. Of this amount \$11,265 is reported as accrued benefits.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OPF's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2014, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2014, to December 31, 2014. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

•	OPERS			OP&F	Total		
Proportionate Share of the Net						_	
Pension Liability	\$	626,819	\$	1,659,629	\$	2,286,448	
Proportion of the Net Pension	0.0051970%		0.0320366%				
Liability							
Pension Expense	\$	68,437	\$	161,890	\$	230,327	

At December 31, 2015, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS		OP&F		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	·					
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	33,445	\$	71,528	\$	104,973
Entity contributions subsequent to the measurement date		89,470		140,360		229,830
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	122,915	\$	211,888	\$	334,803
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	11 012	\$	_	\$	11 012
actual experience	\$	11,012	\$	-	\$	11,012

\$334,803 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS		OP&F			Total
Year Ending December 31:						
2016	\$	3,280	\$	17,882	\$	21,162
2017		3,280		17,882		21,162
2018		7,511		17,882		25,393
2019		8,362		17,882		26,244
					,	
Total	\$	22,433	\$	71,528	\$	93,961

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2014, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation
Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA
Investment Rate of Return
Actuarial Cost Method

3.75 percent
4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation
3 percent, simple
8 percent
Individual Entry Age

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table projected 20 years using Projection Scale AA. For males, 105 percent of the combined healthy male mortality rates were used. For females, 100 percent of the combined healthy female mortality rates were used. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2000 mortality table with no projections. For males 120 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used set forward two years. For females, 100 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2010.

The long-term rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

OPERS manages investments in four investment portfolios: the Defined Benefits portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio includes the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan, the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan and the VEBA Trust. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The money weighted rate of return, net of investments expense, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 6.95 percent for 2014.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2014 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

	Weighted Average
	Long-Term Expected
Target	Real Rate of Return
Allocation	(Arithmetic)
23.00%	2.31%
19.90%	5.84%
10.00%	4.25%
10.00%	9.25%
19.10%	7.40%
18.00%	4.59%
100.00%	5.28%
	Allocation 23.00% 19.90% 10.00% 10.00% 19.10% 18.00%

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 8 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (7 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (9 percent) than the current rate:

			(Current		
	19	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	% Increase
		(7.00%)	(8.00%)			(9.00%)
Entity's proportionate share		_	·			
of the net pension liability	\$	1,153,162	\$	626,819	\$	183,506

Actuarial Assumptions – OPF

OPF's total pension liability as of December 31, 2014 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2014, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OPF's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2014, are presented below:

Valuation Date	January 1, 2014
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases	4.25 percent to 11 percent
Payroll Increases	3.75 percent
Inflation Assumptions	3.25 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.60 percent and 3.00 percent

Rates of death are based on the RP2000 Combined Table, age-adjusted as follows. For active members, set back six years. For disability retirements, set forward five years for police and three years for firefighters. For service retirements, set back zero years for police and two years for firefighters. For beneficiaries, set back zero years. The rates are applied on a fully generational basis, with a base year of 2009, using mortality improvement Scale AA.

The most recent experience study was completed January 1, 2012.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OPF's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2014 are summarized below:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00%	-0.25%
Domestic Equity	16.00%	4.47%
Non-US Equity	16.00%	4.47%
Core Fixed Income *	20.00%	1.62%
Global Inflation Protected *	20.00%	1.33%
High Yield	15.00%	3.39%
Real Estate	12.00%	3.93%
Private Markets	8.00%	6.98%
Timber	5.00%	4.92%
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00%	7.03%
Total	120.00%	

^{*} levered 2X

OPF's Board of Trustees has incorporated the "risk parity" concept into OPF's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.2 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 8.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.25 percent. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8.25 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.25 percent), or one percentage point higher (9.25 percent) than the current rate.

	Current									
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1	% Increase				
		(7.25%)		(8.25%)		(9.25%)				
Entity's proportionate share		_		_		_				
of the net pension liability	\$	2,295,519	\$	1,659,629	\$	1,121,225				

Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

A. Plan Description

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

OPERS maintains two cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trusts, which fund multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage, deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement and Medicare Part B premium reimbursements, to qualifying benefit recipients of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including OPERS sponsored health care coverage.

In order to qualify for health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined plans must have 20 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 in GASB Statement 45. Please see the Plan Statement in the OPERS 2014 CAFR for details.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visitinghttps://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml#CAFR, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

B. Funding Policy

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2015, State and Local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary and Public Safety and Law Enforcement employers contributed at 18.1%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

OPERS maintains three health care trusts. The two cost-sharing, multiple-employer trusts, the 401(h) Health Care Trust and the 115 Health Care Trust, work together to provide health care funding to eligible retirees of the Traditional Pension and Combined plans. The third trust is a Voluntary Employee's Beneficiary Association (VEBA) that provides funding for a Retiree Medical Account for Member-Directed Plan members. Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 2.0% during calendar year 2015. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2016 remained at 2.0% for both plans. The Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited to the VEBA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2015 was 4.5%.

C. City Contributions

The City's actual contributions that were used to fund postemployment benefits were approximately \$12,776, \$12,738, and \$6,382 for 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

A. Plan Description

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

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

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

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

B. Funding Policy

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare was 0.5% of covered payroll from January 1, 2015 thru December 31, 2015. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

C. City Contributions

The City's actual contributions that were used to pay postemployment benefits were approximately \$3,650, \$3,580, and \$28,530 for 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Note 11 – Interfund Activity

Advances:

Advances From/Advances To balances at December 31, 2015, consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Waste Collection and Disposal	\$110,327

Advances From/Advances To other funds were the result of cash flow issues in Waste Collection and Disposal Fund.

Transfers:

During 2015, the Redmont Avenue Capital Project Fund received transfers from the Municipal Motor Vehicle License Tax Special Revenue Fund of \$49,500 and the Street Maintenance Fund of \$25,000 to provide resources for transportation and roadway related project expenditures along Redmont Avenue. These transfers are permissible since Motor Vehicle License Taxes are intended to be used for transportation purposes. Additionally, during 2015 the General Fund transferred \$203,575 to the Municipal Building Bond Retirement Fund to provide resources to cover schedule debt service payments.

Note 12 – Joint Venture

The City is a member of the Deer Park-Silverton Joint Fire District, which is a joint venture between the City of Deer Park and the City of Silverton. The joint venture was created to provide fire protection services to the residents of the two cities.

The Fire District Board of Trustees consists of eight trustees, with each City appointing four of the trustees. The City's ability to effect operations is limited to its representation on the Board.

The funding for the operation of the Fire District is provided by tax revenues from a continuing levy approved by the electorate of both cities. There is no explicit and measurable equity interest in the fire District. The City has an ongoing financial responsibility, because the continued existence of the joint venture depends on the City's contributions. The Joint Fire District is not accumulating significant financial resources or experiencing fiscal distress that may cause additional burden to the City.

Note 13 – Contingent Liabilities

At times, the City may be a party to legal proceedings seeking damages. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of the various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

Note 14 – Compliance and Accountability

At year-end, the City had deficit balances in the Waste Collection and Disposal Fund and the Redmont Avenue Capital Project Fund. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Note 15 - Incurred But Not Reported Claims - Health Benefits Program

Medical coverage is offered to employees through a self-funded insurance plan. Under this program, the Risk Management Agency provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$100,000 per covered person. The plan is offered to local governments state-wide through the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OME-RESA) in Steubenville, and administered by United Healthcare of Ohio.

The City participates in the program and makes payments to the Risk Management Agency based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay claims and actual amounts needed to pay fixed costs (premiums for stop-loss coverage and medical conversion and administrative fees and services). The City's independent advisor has actuarially determined that no liability provision for incurred but not reported claims is appropriate as of December 31, 2015. This amount is non-discounted and is based upon historical claims experience. The nonexistence of a claims liability reported at December 31, 2015, is based on an estimate provided by USI Insurance (independent advisor) and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus," which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims.

Note 16 – Joint Economic Development Zone

The City participates in a Joint Economic Development Zone (JEDZ) with Sycamore Township. The purpose of the JEDZ is to facilitate economic development and improve the welfare of people in the area of the JEDZ.

Under the terms of the JEDZ with Sycamore Township, the City of Deer Park receives 10% of the net income tax revenues collected and is entitled to an administrative fee from the JEDZ to cover the cost of collecting the income taxes.

Note 17 – Change in Accounting Principle and Restatement of Net Position

For 2015, the City implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. GASB 68 established standards for measuring and recognizing pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position as reported December 31, 2014:

		Business-Type Activities (Waste
	Governmental Activities	Collection and Disposal Fund)
Net position December 31, 2014	\$ 4,240,308	\$ (22,779)
Adjustments: Net Pension Liability Deferred Outflow - Payments Subsequent	(2,140,456)	(32,487)
to Measurement Date	206,715	4,068
Restated Net Position December 31, 2014	\$ 2,306,567	\$ (51,198)

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the City made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available.

City of Deer Park

Hamilton County, Ohio

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual

General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Budgeted	l Am	ounts		Fi	riance With
	Original		Final	Actual		Positive Negative)
Revenues						
Property and Other Taxes	\$ 2,184,823	\$	2,184,823	\$ 2,306,837	\$	122,014
Charges for Services	83,891		83,891	88,576		4,685
Fees, Licenses, and Permits	47,158		47,158	49,792		2,634
Fines and Forfeitures Intergovernmental	40,441 55,176		40,441 55,176	42,699 58,257		2,258 3,081
Interest	33,170		33,176	355		19
interest	 330		330	 333		19
Total Revenues	 2,411,825		2,411,825	 2,546,516		134,691
Expenditures						
Current:						
General Government	1,051,110		1,081,310	1,003,985		77,325
Public Safety	1,237,100		1,232,600	1,188,398		44,202
Leisure Time Activities	44,700		45,700	40,144		5,556
Transportation and Street Repair	31,650		51,650	33,086		18,564
Capital Outlay	27,500		27,500	20,762		6,738
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement and Interest	 10,638		15,638	 7,162		8,476
Total Expenditures	 2,402,698		2,454,398	 2,293,537		160,861
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	9,127		(42,573)	252,979		295,552
				,		
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers Out	 (203,575)		(203,575)	 (203,575)		
Total Other Financing Uses	 (203,575)		(203,575)	 (203,575)		-
Net Change in Fund Balance	(194,448)		(246,148)	49,404		295,552
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 1,407,709		1,407,709	 1,407,709		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 1,213,261	\$	1,161,561	\$ 1,457,113	\$	295,552

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan Last Two Years *

		2014		2013
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	C	0.0051970%	0	0.0051970%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	626,819	\$	612,661
Entity's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	643,063	\$	625,764
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll		97.47%		97.91%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability		86.45%		86.36%

^{*} Information prior to 2013 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the Entity's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Two Years *

	 2014	 2013
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0320366%	0.0320366%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,659,629	\$ 1,560,282
Entity's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 673,819	\$ 691,431
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	246.30%	225.66%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability	72.20%	73.00%

^{*} Information prior to 2013 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the Entity's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan Last Three Years *

	2015		 2014	2013		
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	89,470	\$ 76,459	\$	89,890	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(89,470)	 (76,459)		(89,890)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	662,086	\$ 643,063	\$	625,764	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		13.51%	11.89%		14.36%	

^{*} Information prior to 2013 is not available.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Ten Years

		2015	2014		2013		2012		2011	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	140,360	\$	134,071	\$	154,216	\$	141,706	\$	153,356
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(140,360)		(134,071)		(154,216)		(141,706)		(153,356)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	814,688	\$	673,819	\$	691,431	\$	709,302	\$	753,928
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		17.23%		19.90%		22.30%		19.98%		20.34%
		2010		2009		2008		2007		2006
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	2010 141,498	\$	2009 130,676	\$	2008 129,484	\$	2007 117,297	\$	2006 133,459
Contractually Required Contribution Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required	\$	141,498	\$	130,676	\$	129,484	\$	117,297	\$	133,459
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$ \$ \$	141,498		130,676		129,484	\$ \$	117,297	\$ \$	133,459

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Budgets

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City, except for the agency fund. The Council passes appropriations for each department within each fund and for personal services within each department. The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the basic financial statements.

Tax Budget A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 15 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources The County Budget Commission determines if the tax budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by October 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources that states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources can be further amended during the year if the Council agrees that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements as final reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2015.

Appropriations A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation resolution may be supplemented during the year by action of the Council, as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the first appropriated budget that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Lapsing of Appropriations At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations.

Encumbrances As part of formal budgetary control purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. During the current year, the City did not record encumbrances as required by the Ohio Revised Code.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

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

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary cash basis statements for the City's General Fund.

	General Fund	
GAAP Basis Adjustments:	\$	76,929
Revenue Accruals Expenditure Accruals		(32,259) 4,734
Budget Basis	\$	49,404

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Dave Yost · Auditor of State

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

City of Deer Park Hamilton County 7777 Blue Ash Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Deer Park, Hamilton County (the City), Ohio as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 6, 2016, wherein we noted the City adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a significant deficiency. We consider finding 2015-001 to be a significant deficiency.

City of Deer Park
Hamilton County
Independent Auditor's Report On Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and On Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City's Response to Findings

The City's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit the City's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

September 6, 2016

CITY OF DEER PARK HAMILTON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS

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

FINDING 2015-001

Significant Deficiency

When designing the public office's system of internal controls and the specific control activities, management should consider ensuring that accounting records are properly designed, verifying the existence and valuation of assets and liabilities and periodically reconcile them to the accounting records, and performing analytical procedures to determine the reasonableness of financial data.

We identified the following conditions related to the City's accounting records and financial statements:

- Park Board revenue and expenditure activity was recorded in the City's financial statements as \$14,290 in revenue; however, the total revenue per the Festival Financial Report was \$54,260 and the expenditures were \$39,970 which resulted in an understatement of revenues and expenditures of \$39,970;
- The Park Board and City have not conducted a physical inventory since first reporting their financial statements on a GAAP basis several years ago. Playground equipment and a play set purchased by the Park Board, in the amount of \$2,054 and \$17,786, respectively were not included on the City's Capital Asset listing.

Failure to accurately post financial activity can lead to material misstatements in financial reporting. We recommend due care be exercised when recording activity to the financial records and the annual financial report to prevent errors and to assist in accurately reflecting the City's financial activity in the underlying accounting records and the annual financial statements. We also recommend that management adopt procedures to periodically review posting of activity recorded in the underlying accounting records and reported in the annual financial statements. The Park Board and City should perform periodic physical inventory counts to ensure completeness and existence of capital assets.

Officials' Response:

The City agrees with the finding and will evaluate the incremental costs and benefits of additional controls and procedures to reduce the risk of a similar issue occurring in the future.





CITY OF DEER PARK

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 27, 2016