**SINGLE AUDIT** 

**JANUARY 1, 2017 – DECEMBER 31, 2017** 





Members of City Council City of Norwalk 38 Whittlesey Avenue P.O. Box 30 Norwalk, Ohio 44857

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Norwalk, Huron County, prepared by Wilson, Shannon & Snow, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

July 9, 2018



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City of Norwalk Huron County 38 Whittlesey Avenue P.O. Box 30 Norwalk, Ohio 44857



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City Council and Management:

#### 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 Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, 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.

### **Opinions**

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 Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

City of Norwalk Huron County Independent Auditor's Report

#### 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* 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.

Supplementary and Other Information

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

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

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

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 20, 2018, 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.

June 20, 2018 Newark, Ohio

Wilson Shanna ESme She.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Norwalk's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2017. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2017 are as follows:

- ➤ The total net position of the City increased \$2,726,970 from 2016 net position. Net position of governmental activities increased \$1,048,194 or 5% over the 2016 net position of \$21,782,498 and net position of business-type activities increased \$1,678,776 or 7% from 2016 net position of \$23,267,548.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$8,460,470 of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$5,057,943 or 37% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The City had \$12,470,219 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$5,057,943 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$7,412,276 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$8,460,470.
- ➤ The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$7,351,782 in 2017. This represents an increase of \$315,158 from 2016 revenues and other financing sources. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund, which totaled \$7,586,404 in 2017 increased \$613,577 from 2016 expenditures and other financing uses. The net decrease in fund balance for the general fund was \$234,622 or 8%.
- ➤ The general capital improvements fund had revenues of \$1,349,707 in 2017. The expenditures of the general capital improvements fund totaled \$1,155,151 in 2017. The net increase in fund balance was \$194,553 from 2016.
- The fire station construction fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$3,452,268 and expenditures of \$685,918. The net increase in fund balance was \$2,766,350.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### **Using this Annual Financial Report**

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

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

#### Reporting the City as a Whole

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

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2017?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

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

### **Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds**

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

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

#### **Governmental Funds**

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

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, the general capital improvements fund and fire station construction fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

### **Proprietary Funds**

The City maintains one type of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water sanitation and storm water management functions. All of the enterprise funds are considered major funds with the exception of the storm water fund.

### **Fiduciary Funds**

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

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

The statement of net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The table below provides a summary of the City's net position for 2017 and 2016.

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

	Net Position											
	Go	Activities 2017	В	usiness-type Activities 2017	G	Activities 2016	В	usiness-type Activities 2016	Total 2017			Total 2016
Assets												
Current and other assets	\$	13,693,004	\$	6,642,961	\$	13,725,512	\$	6,712,099	\$	20,335,965	\$	20,437,611
Nondepreciable capital assets		5,108,104		8,634,511		3,507,713		6,413,010		13,742,615		9,920,723
Depreciable capital assets, net		16,268,690		27,556,628		16,420,116		27,571,527		43,825,318		43,991,643
Capital assets, net		21,376,794		36,191,139		19,927,829		33,984,537		57,567,933		53,912,366
Total assets		35,069,798		42,834,100		33,653,341		40,696,636		77,903,898		74,349,977
Deferred outflows of resources		3,195,018		1,911,100		2,946,060		1,249,930		5,106,118		4,195,990
Liabilities												
Current and other liabilities		485,771		470,627		205,989		1,457,107		956,398		1,663,096
Long-term liabilities:												
Due within one year		334,805		826,059		571,475		965,121		1,160,864		1,536,596
Net pension liability		11,400,219		4,676,167		10,831,388		3,264,668		16,076,386		14,096,056
Due in more than one year		1,818,133		13,675,938		2,056,021		12,925,469		15,494,071		14,981,490
Total liabilities		14,038,928		19,648,791		13,664,873		18,612,365		33,687,719		32,277,238
Deferred inflows of resources		1,395,196		147,665		1,152,030		66,653		1,542,861		1,218,683
<b>Net Position</b> Net investment in capital												
assets		20,193,913		21,866,367		18,698,750		19,430,728		42,060,280		38,129,478
Restricted		9,029,630		-		8,899,535		-		9,029,630		8,899,535
Unrestricted		(6,392,851)		3,079,957		(5,815,787)		3,836,820		(3,312,894)		(1,978,967)
Total net position	\$	22,830,692	\$	24,946,324	\$	21,782,498	\$	23,267,548	\$	47,777,016	\$	45,050,046

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At year-end, net position was \$47,777,016 that comprised \$22,830,692 and \$24,946,324 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 56% and 81% of total assets and deferred outflows of resources for the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, equipment and infrastructure. The City's net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2017, were \$20,193,913 and \$21,866,367 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities. A portion of the City's net position, \$9,029,630 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

The following table shows the changes in net position for 2017 and 2016.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

### Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2017	Business-type Activities 2017	Governmental Activities 2016	Business-type Activities 2016	Total 2017	Total 2016
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,050,082	\$ 7,541,109	\$ 1,980,346	\$ 7,473,841	\$ 9,591,191	\$ 9,454,187
Operating grants and contributions	1,511,968	-	1,258,001	-	1,511,968	1,258,001
Capital grants and contributions	1,495,893		505,126		1,495,893	505,126
Total program revenues	5,057,943	7,541,109	3,743,473	7,473,841	12,599,052	11,217,314
General revenues:						
Property and other local taxes	1,113,448	-	1,092,570	-	1,113,448	1,092,570
Income taxes	6,188,798	1,237,790	5,694,846	1,127,910	7,426,588	6,822,756
Shared revenues	98,468	-	207,528	-	98,468	207,528
Payment in lieu of taxes	63,453	-	19,559	-	63,453	19,559
Grants and entitlements	498,357	-	507,583	-	498,357	507,583
Investment earnings	190,164	-	127,627	-	190,164	127,627
Other	307,782	95,374	233,362	41,665	403,156	275,027
Total general revenues	8,460,470	1,333,164	7,883,075	1,169,575	9,793,634	9,052,650
Total revenues	13,518,413	8,874,273	11,626,548	8,643,416	22,392,686	20,269,964
Program Expenses:						
General government	2,387,100	-	2,520,734	-	2,387,100	2,520,734
Security of persons and property	5,583,100	-	5,119,301	-	5,583,100	5,119,301
Public health and welfare	100,472	-	100,583	-	100,472	100,583
Transportation	2,085,453	-	1,953,324	-	2,085,453	1,953,324
Community environment & development	595,002	-	395,706	-	595,002	395,706
Leisure time activity	1,641,708	-	1,835,834	-	1,641,708	1,835,834
Utility services	22,768	-	34,745	-	22,768	34,745
Interest and fiscal charges	54,616	-	59,495	-	54,616	59,495
Sanitation	-	1,280,929	-	1,149,345	1,280,929	1,149,345
Sewer	-	2,725,526	-	2,800,467	2,725,526	2,800,467
Water	-	3,102,399	-	2,928,943	3,102,399	2,928,943
Storm water		86,643		143,147	86,643	143,147
Total expenses	12,470,219	7,195,497	12,019,722	7,021,902	19,665,716	19,041,624
Change in net position before transfers	1,048,194	1,678,776	(393,174)	1,621,514	2,726,970	1,228,340
Transfers			770	(770)		
Increase (decrease) in net position	1,048,194	1,678,776	(392,404)	1,620,744	2,726,970	1,228,340
Net position beginning of year	21,782,498	23,267,548	22,174,902	21,646,804	45,050,046	43,821,706
Net position end of year	\$ 22,830,692	\$ 24,946,324	\$ 21,782,498	\$ 23,267,548	\$ 47,777,016	\$ 45,050,046

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### **Governmental Activities**

Governmental activities net position increased \$1,048,194 in 2017 and is primarily attributed to capital grants received for improvements to the City's transportation infrastructure.

Security of persons and property, which includes police and fire operations, totaled \$5,583,100 or 45% of total governmental activities expenses and were partially funded by \$67,113 in charges for services and sales and \$313,973 in operating grants and contributions. General government expenses totaled \$2,387,100 and were partially funded by \$936,988 in charges for services and sales and \$14,003 in operating grants and contributions.

Operating grants and contributions relate to federal, state and local revenues which totaled \$1,511,968. These revenues are restricted for security of persons and property, transportation and community environment and development purposes. Capital grants and contributions of \$1,495,893 were primarily for transportation related purposes.

General revenues totaled \$8,460,470 and primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$7,302,246. The other primary source of general revenues is unrestricted grants totaling \$498,357.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales and grants and contributions offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2017 compared to 2016. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state grants and entitlements.

### **Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses**

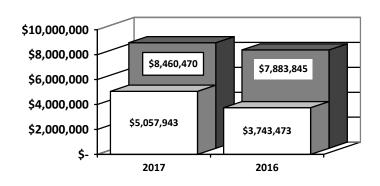
#### **Governmental Activities**

		2	017			2016			
	Т	otal Cost of	1	Net Cost of Services		otal Cost of	Net Cost of Services		
		Services				Services			
Program Expenses:									
General government	\$	2,387,100	\$	1,436,109	\$	2,520,734	\$	1,673,945	
Security of persons & property		5,583,100		5,202,014		5,119,301		4,710,561	
Public health and welfare		100,472		100,472		100,583		100,583	
Transportation		2,085,453		(434,686)		1,953,324		748,843	
Community environment & develoment		595,002		342,013		395,706		68,412	
Leisure time activity		1,641,708		688,970		1,835,834		879,665	
Utility services		22,768		22,768		34,745		34,745	
Interest and fiscal charges		54,616		54,616		59,495		59,495	
Total	\$	12,470,219	\$	7,412,276	\$	12,019,722	\$	8,276,249	

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

The chart below illustrates the City's program revenues versus general revenues for 2017 and 2016.

### **Governmental Activities – General and Program Revenues**

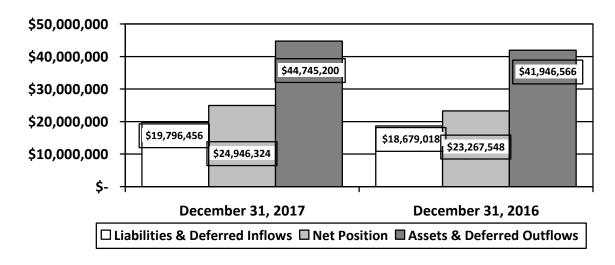


☐ Program Revenues ☐ General Revenues and Transfers

### **Business-type Activities**

Business-type activities include the water, sewer, sanitation and storm water enterprise funds. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows and net position at year-end.

### **Net Position in Business - Type Activities**



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

### **Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds**

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

#### **Governmental Funds**

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

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$11,167,778 which is \$665,267 lower than last year's total of \$11,833,045. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2017 for all major and non-major governmental funds.

	Fund Balances 12/31/2017	Fund Balances 12/31/2016	Increase (Decrease)
Major funds:			
General fund	\$ 2,828,681	\$ 3,063,303	\$ (234,622)
General capital improvement fund	1,180,065	985,512	194,553
Fire station construction fund	2,816,350	50,000	2,766,350
Other governmental funds	4,342,682	7,734,230	(3,391,548)
Total	\$ 11,167,778	\$ 11,833,045	\$ (665,267)

### **General Fund**

The City's general fund balance decreased \$234,622. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

	2017	2016	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Revenues			
Property and other taxes	\$ 581,690	\$ 590,882	(1.56) %
Income taxes	4,735,864	4,649,055	1.87 %
Shared revenues	63,783	66,234	(3.70) %
Special assessments	2,523	4,201	(39.94) %
Charges for services	72,857	68,867	5.79 %
Licenses and permits	224,546	219,063	2.50 %
Fines and forefeitures	642,570	559,604	14.83 %
Intergovernmental	670,138	637,002	5.20 %
Investment income	177,204	87,514	102.49 %
Other	178,607	108,795	64.17 %
Total	\$ 7,349,782	\$ 6,991,217	5.13 %

The City's largest revenue source in the general fund was income tax revenue, which represents 64% of all general fund revenue. Income tax revenues were relatively flat from the prior year increasing 1.87% from the prior year.

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

	2017	2016	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
<u>Expenditures</u>			· <del></del>
General government	\$ 2,066,829	\$ 2,059,576	0.35 %
Security of persons and property	4,371,680	4,047,334	8.01 %
Public health and welfare	100,472	100,583	(0.11) %
Transportation	31,511	35,193	(10.46) %
Community environment and development	11,680	9,860	18.46 %
Capital outlay	93,199	69,196	34.69 %
Debt service	12,397	6,632	86.93 %
Total	\$ 6,687,768	\$ 6,328,374	5.68 %

Total general fund expenditures increased 5.68% from the prior year with the largest dollar increase related to security of persons and property.

### **Budgeting Highlights**

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund. In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources came in \$152,721 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$117,978 less than the amount in the final budget.

#### **General Capital Improvements Fund**

The general capital improvements fund had revenues of \$1,349,704 in 2017. The expenditures of the general capital improvements fund totaled \$1,155,151 in 2017. The net increase in fund balance was \$194,553 from 2016.

#### Fire Station Construction Fund

The fire station construction fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$3,452,268 and expenditures of \$685,918. The net increase in fund balance was \$2,766,350.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

### **Capital Assets**

At the end of 2017, the City had \$57,567,933 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure. Of this total, \$21,376,794 was reported in governmental activities and \$36,191,139 was reported in business-type activities. See Note 9 for further description of capital assets. The following table shows 2017 balances compared to 2016.

### Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmen	tal /	Activities	Business-Type Activities			Total				
	2017		2016		2017		2016		2017		2016
Land	\$ 3,010,927	\$	3,010,927	\$	•	\$	36,807	\$	3,047,734	\$	3,047,734
Construction in progress	2,097,177		496,786		8,597,704		6,376,203		10,694,881		6,872,989
Land improvements	476,906		531,333		197,531		211,605		674,437		742,938
Buildings	3,761,745		3,920,477		7,803,611		8,079,324		11,565,356		11,999,801
Equipment	2,120,222		1,790,524		2,731,281		2,485,988		4,851,503		4,276,512
Infrastructure	 9,909,817		10,177,782	_	16,824,205	_	16,794,610		26,734,022		26,972,392
Totals	\$ 21,376,794	\$	19,927,829	\$	36,191,139	\$	33,984,537	\$	57,567,933	\$	53,912,366

The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 46% of the City's total governmental activities and 46% of the business-type activity capital assets.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### **Debt Administration**

The City had the following debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Governmental Activities				
	2017	2016			
OPWC loans	\$ 144,454	\$ 129,430			
OWDA loans	318,715	390,993			
Capital leases	579,244	690,876			
Police and fire pension	341,310	354,283			
Total debt obligations	\$ 1,383,723	\$ 1,565,582			
	Business-type Activ	vities			
	2017	2016			
OPWC loans	\$ 50,575	\$ 57,800			
Bond anticipation notes	300,000	650,000			
OWDA loans	13,873,373	13,072,456			
Capital leases	100,824	84,535			
Total debt obligations	\$ 14,324,772	\$ 13,864,791			

See Notes 11 and 12 to the basic financial statements for detail on the City's debt obligations.

#### **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates**

The City continues to closely monitor the revenue and expenditures. Income tax collections, the City's primary source of General Fund cash basis revenue, decreased by 14% from 2016 to 2017 largely due to changes enacted by the Ohio Legislature regarding uniformity of municipal income taxes (HB5) in 2016. Knowing that withholdings received accelerated revenue in 2016, we expected income tax receipts to decline in 2017 and the City continued to budget conservatively. Local Government funding has remained steady over the past three years, after reductions were enacted due to budget shortfalls at the State level and is expected to be consistent in the upcoming years.

In addition, the following items were taken into consideration during preparation of the 2018 budget: 1) Interest rates continue to be lower than historical levels; 2) The cost of repair and replacement of City infrastructure continues to increase; and 3) Income Tax Revenue will not be at levels collected in 2017.

The 2018 Budget reflects the City's continued effort to practice conservative budgetary practices in order to preserve a solid financial position in the future.

### **Contacting the City's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide an overview and accountability of the City's finances. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Finance Director, City of Norwalk, 38 Whittlesey Avenue, P.O. Box 30, Norwalk, Ohio 44857.

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2017

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 8,996,721	\$ 5,688,169	\$ 14,684,890
Cash in segregated accounts	3,756	-	3,756
Receivables:			
Income taxes	1,214,484	242,955	1,457,439
Property and other taxes	1,092,023	-	1,092,023
Accounts	50,872	640,235	691,107
Payments in lieu of taxes	42,230	-	42,230
Accrued interest	44,786	-	44,786
Special assessments	43,259	4,365	47,624
Due from other governments	894,860	-	894,860
Notes receivable	1,233,105	-	1,233,105
Materials and supplies inventory	76,908	67,237	144,145
Capital assets:			
Nondepeciable capital assets	5,108,104	8,634,511	13,742,615
Depreciable capital assets, net	16,268,690	27,556,628	43,825,318
Total capital assets, net	21,376,794	36,191,139	57,567,933
Total assets	35,069,798	42,834,100	77,903,898
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Pension	3,195,018	1,911,100	5,106,118
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,195,018	1,911,100	5,106,118
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	38,264,816	44,745,200	83,010,016
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	71,636	61,810	133,446
Contracts payable	140,468	-	140,468
Accrued wages and benefits payable	121,250	55,810	177,060
Due to other governments	152,417	48,007	200,424
Accrued interest payable	-	5,000	5,000
Notes payable	-	300,000	300,000
Due within one year	334,805	826,059	1,160,864
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	11,400,219	4,676,167	16,076,386
Other amount due in more than one year	1,818,133	13,675,938	15,494,071
Total liabilities	14,038,928	19,648,791	33,687,719
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	1,026,799	-	1,026,799
Payment in lieu of tax revenue not available	42,230	-	42,230
Pension	326,167	147,665	473,832
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,395,196	147,665	1,542,861
Total liabilities and deformed inflance of recourses	15 424 124	10.700 450	25 220 500
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources  Net position:	15,434,124	19,796,456	35,230,580
Net investment in capital assets	20 102 012	21 966 267	42.060.200
Restricted for:	20,193,913	21,866,367	42,060,280
Capital projects	4,951,418	-	4,951,418
Municipal court and programs	737,269	-	737,269
Transportation	1,066,309	-	1,066,309
Parks and recreation	127,474	-	127,474
Community development	1,433,155	-	1,433,155
Payroll stabilization	326,003	-	326,003
Other purposes	388,002	-	388,002
Unrestricted	(6,392,851)	3,079,957	(3,312,894)
Total net position	\$ 22,830,692	\$ 24,946,324	\$ 47,777,016

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

Net (Expense) Revenue **Program Revenues** and Changes in Net Position Charges for Operating **Capital Grants** Services and **Grants and Grants and** Governmental Business-type Expenses Sales Contributions Contributions Activities Activities Total Governmental activities: General government 2.387.100 936.988 14.003 (1,436,109) (1.436.109) Security of persons and property 5,583,100 67,113 313,973 (5,202,014) (5,202,014) Public health and welfare 100,472 (100,472) (100,472) Transportation 2,085,453 59,242 1,041,004 1,419,893 434,686 434,686 Community environment & development 595,002 35,001 142,988 75,000 (342,013) (342,013) Leisure time activity 1,641,708 951,738 1,000 (688,970) (688,970) (22,768) Utility services 22,768 (22,768)Interest and fiscal charges 54,616 (54,616)(54,616) Total governmental activities 2,050,082 1,511,968 1,495,893 12,470,219 (7,412,276) (7,412,276) Business-type activities: Water 3,102,399 3,460,598 358,199 358,199 Sewer 2,725,526 3,846,895 1,121,369 1,121,369 Sanitation 1,280,929 10.394 (1,270,535)(1,270,535) Storm water 86,643 223,222 136,579 136,579 Total business-type activities 7.195.497 7,541,109 345,612 345,612 19,665,716 9,591,191 1,511,968 345,612 (7,066,664) Total primary government 1,495,893 (7,412,276) General revenues: Property and other taxes levied for: General purposes 586,717 586,717 Police 136,624 136,624 Fire 136,624 136,624 Recreation 253,483 253,483 Income taxes levied for: General purposes 4,951,008 4,951,008 Capital outlay 1,237,790 1,237,790 . Sanitation 1,237,790 1,237,790 Payments in lieu of taxes 63,453 63,453 Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs 498.357 498.357 190.164 190.164 Investment earnings Shared revenues 98,468 98,468 307,782 95,374 403,156 Total general revenues 8,460,470 1,333,164 9,793,634 Change in net position 1,048,194 1,678,776 2,726,970 Net position at beginning of year 21,782,498 23,267,548 45,050,046 24.946.324 Net position at end of year 22.830.692 47,777,016

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2017

	Capit		General Capital Improvements	C	Fire Station onstruction	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:		_		_						
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,995,513	\$	998,676	\$	2,816,350	\$	3,186,182	\$	8,996,721
Cash in segregated accounts		3,756		-		-		-		3,756
Receivables:		-		-						
Income taxes		971,529		242,955		-		-		1,214,484
Property and other taxes		577,298		-		-		514,725		1,092,023
Accounts		43,844		-		-		7,028		50,872
Payments in lieu of taxes		-		-		-		42,230		42,230
Accrued interest		44,786		-		-		-		44,786
Special assessments		12,846		30,413		-		-		43,259
Interfund		200,000		-		-		-		200,000
Notes receivable		-		-		-		1,233,105		1,233,105
Due from other governments		190,806		-		-		704,054		894,860
Materials and supplies inventory		-		<u> </u>		-		76,908		76,908
Total assets	\$	4,040,378	\$	1,272,044	\$	2,816,350	\$	5,764,232	\$	13,893,004
Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$	16,466	\$	_	\$	_	\$	55,170	\$	71,636
Contracts payable	Ψ.	-	Ψ.	_	Ψ.	_	Ψ.	140,468	Ψ.	140,468
Accrued wages and benefits payable		88,600		_		_		32,650		121,250
Interfund payable		-		_		_		200,000		200,000
Due to other governments		86,328		_		_		66,089		152,417
Total liabilities		191,394		-		-		494,377		685,771
Deferred inflows of resources:										
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		542,382						484,417		1,026,799
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		32,398		-		-		26,256		58,654
Accrued interest not available		32,396 44,675		-		-		20,230		44,675
				30,413		-		-		43,259
Special assessments revenue not available Payment in lieu of tax revenue not available		12,846		30,413		-		42 220		42,230
Income tax revenue not available		246,066		- 61 500		-		42,230		•
		141,936		61,566		-		374,270		307,632 516,206
Nonexchange transactions not available Total deferred inflows of resources		1,020,303		91,979			-	927,173		2,039,455
Total deferred lilliows of resources		1,020,303		91,979				927,173		2,039,433
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		1,211,697		91,979				1,421,550		2,725,226
Fund balances:										
Nonspendable		-		-		-		1,310,013		1,310,013
Restricted		-		-		2,816,350		2,772,737		5,589,087
Committed		-		1,180,065		-		262,246		1,442,311
Assigned		1,002,249		-		-		-		1,002,249
Unassigned		1,826,432						(2,314)		1,824,118
Total fund balances		2,828,681		1,180,065		2,816,350		4,342,682		11,167,778
Total liabilities, deferred inflows										
of resources and fund balances	\$	4,040,378	\$	1,272,044	\$	2,816,350	\$	5,764,232	\$	13,893,004

# RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2017

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 11,167,778
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the		
statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		21,376,794
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds:		
Income taxes receivable	\$ 307,632	
Property and other taxes receivable	58,654	
Due from other governments receivable	516,206	
Special assessments receivable	43,259	
Investment income receivable	44,675	
Total		970,426
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	3,195,018	
Deferred inflows - pension	(326,167)	
Net pension liability	(11,400,219)	
Total		(8,531,368)
Long-term liabilities, including notes payable, are not due and		
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported		
in the funds:		
Compensated absences	(769,215)	
OWDA loan payable	(318,715)	
Capital lease payable	(579,244)	
OPWC loans payable	(144,454)	
Police and fire pension	 (341,310)	
Total	 	 (2,152,938)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 22,830,692

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

	General	General Capital Improvements	Fire Station Construction	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Income taxes	\$ 4,735,864	\$ 1,183,957	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,919,821
Property and other taxes	581,690	-	-	522,823	1,104,513
Charges for services	72,857	9,991	-	947,138	1,029,986
Licenses and permits	224,546	-	-	5,385	229,931
Fines and forefeitures	642,570	-	-	94,044	736,614
Payments in lieu of taxes	-	-	-	63,453	63,453
Intergovernmental	670,138	93,128	-	2,662,711	3,425,977
Special assessments	2,523	57,522	-	-	60,045
Investment income	177,204	1,306	-	3,035	181,545
Shared revenues	63,783	-	-	34,685	98,468
Other	 178,607	3,800	700	124,675	307,782
Total revenues	 7,349,782	1,349,704	700	4,457,949	13,158,135
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	2,066,829	14,757	-	53,580	2,135,166
Security of persons and property	4,371,680	-	-	767,227	5,138,907
Public health and welfare	100,472	-	-	-	100,472
Transportation	31,511	-	-	716,867	748,378
Community environment and development	11,680	-	-	526,524	538,204
Leisure time activity	-	-	-	1,545,530	1,545,530
Utility services	-	-		22,768	22,768
Capital outlay	93,199	902,510	685,918	1,677,875	3,359,502
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	8,606	203,985	-	33,612	246,203
Interest and fiscal charges	 3,791	33,899		16,926	54,616
Total expenditures	 6,687,768	1,155,151	685,918	5,360,909	13,889,746
Excess (deficiency) of revenues		404.550	(505.010)	(222.252)	(=0.4.64.4)
over (under) expenditures	 662,014	194,553	(685,218)	(902,960)	(731,611)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Sale of capital assets	2,000	-	-	- 20.500	2,000
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	30,560	30,560
Capital lease transaction	-	-	2 454 560	33,784	33,784
Transfers in	- (000 636)	-	3,451,568	898,636	4,350,204
Transfers (out)	 (898,636)		2 454 560	(3,451,568)	(4,350,204)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (896,636)		3,451,568	(2,488,588)	66,344
Net change in fund balances	(234,622)	194,553	2,766,350	(3,391,548)	(665,267)
Fund balances at beginning of year	3,063,303	985,512	50,000	7,734,230	11,833,045
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 2,828,681	\$ 1,180,065	\$ 2,816,350	\$ 4,342,682	\$ 11,167,778

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, 2017

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (665,267)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeds capital outlays in the current period.  Capital asset additions  Current year depreciation  Total	\$ 3,074,276 (1,624,687)	1,449,589
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(624)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		360,278
Proceeds of notes and capital leases are reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net position.		(64,344)
Repayment of loan and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		246,203
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		841,894
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,265,630)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		146,095
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 1,048,194

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

		Budgeted	Amou	nts		Fin	iance with al Budget	
	(	Original		Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:					 -			
Income taxes	\$	4,490,000	\$	4,490,000	\$ 4,453,197	\$	(36,803)	
Property and other taxes		585,050		585,050	587,522		2,472	
Charges for services		52,820		52,820	72,857		20,037	
Licenses, permits and fees		215,800		215,800	224,546		8,746	
Intergovernmental		698,350		698,350	677,669		(20,681)	
Special assessments		4,500		4,500	2,523		(1,977)	
Investment income		129,600		129,600	177,093		47,493	
Shared revenues		64,000		64,000	64,269		269	
Fines and forfeitures		632,500		632,500	635,802		3,302	
Other		25,935		25,935	153,798		127,863	
Total revenues		6,898,555		6,898,555	 7,049,276		150,721	
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government		2,087,640		2,080,977	1,932,258		148,719	
Security of persons and property		4,614,520		4,638,326	4,494,680		143,646	
Public health and welfare		110,625		110,625	107,597		3,028	
Transportation		39,458		39,284	31,499		7,785	
Community environment and development		103,197		119,947	112,628		7,319	
Capital outlay		94,000		94,000	93,199		801	
Debt service:		,		,	,			
Principal retirement		8,606		8,606	8,606		-	
Interest and fiscal charges		3,791		3,791	3,791		-	
Total expenditures		7,061,837		7,095,556	 6,784,258		311,298	
Excess of revenues over expenditures		(163,282)		(197,001)	 265,018		462,019	
Other financing sources (uses):								
Advances (out)		-		-	(200,000)		(200,000)	
Transfers (out)		(828,600)		(905,316)	(898,636)		6,680	
Sale of assets		-		-	2,000		2,000	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(828,600)		(905,316)	 (1,096,636)		(191,320)	
Net change in fund balances		(991,882)		(1,102,317)	(831,618)		270,699	
Fund balance at beginning of year		2,427,537		2,427,537	2,427,537		-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		214,647		214,647	214,647		-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,650,302	\$	1,539,867	\$ 1,810,566	\$	270,699	

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2017

		Maio								
				Major			_	on-Major Storm		
	v	Water Sew			Sanitation			Water		Total
Assets:										
Current assets:										
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$	1,880,613	\$	2,545,777	\$	1,043,891	\$	217,888	\$	5,688,169
Income taxes		<u>-</u>		-		242,955				242,955
Accounts		276,005		307,697		-		56,533		640,235
Special assessments  Materials and supplies inventory		- 62,663		4,365 4,574		-		-		4,365 67,237
Total current assets	-	2,219,281		2,862,413		1,286,846		274,421		6,642,961
			-		-					
Noncurrent assets:										
Capital assets:		222.000		0 277 670		20.007		4.057		0.634.544
Land and construction in progress		223,869		8,377,678		28,007		4,957		8,634,511
Depreciable capital assets, net		1,006,382		15,558,610 23,936,288		790,094 818,101	-	201,542		27,556,628 36,191,139
Total capital assets, net		1,230,231	-	23,930,288		818,101		200,433		30,131,133
Total assets	1	3,449,532		26,798,701		2,104,947		480,920		42,834,100
Deferred outflows of resources:										
Pension		757,850		790,800		329,500		32,950		1,911,100
Total deferred outflows of resources		757,850		790,800		329,500		32,950		1,911,100
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	1	4,207,382		27,589,501		2,434,447		513,870		44,745,200
Liabilities:										
Current liabilities:										
Accounts payable		26,482		21,262		3,436		10,630		61,810
Accrued wages and benefits payable		21,392		23,323		9,952		1,143		55,810
Compensated absences payable - current		10,059		12,568		6,317		839		29,783
Due to other governments		17,659		18,876		10,202		1,270		48,007
Accrued interest payable		5,000		-		-		-		5,000
OWDA loans payable		136,062		592,790		-		-		728,852
OPWC loans payable		-		21,675		-		-		21,675
Capital lease obligations payable		15,689		15,689		757		13,614		45,749
Notes payable		300,000				-				300,000
Total current liabilities		532,343		706,183		30,664		27,496		1,296,686
Long-term liabilities:										
Compensated absences payable		151,118		188,810		94,908		12,606		447,442
OWDA loans payable		2,147,941		10,996,580		-		,		13,144,521
OPWC loans payable		-		28,900		-		-		28,900
Capital lease obligations payable		19,350		19,350		2,241		14,134		55,075
Net pension liability		1,854,342		1,934,965		806,236		80,624		4,676,167
Total long-term liabilities		4,172,751		13,168,605		903,385		107,364		18,352,105
Total liabilities		4,705,094		13,874,788		934,049		134,860		19,648,791
Deferred inflows of resources:										
Pension		59,516		62,104		25,877		168		147,665
Total deferred inflows of resources		59,516		62,104		25,877		168		147,665
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		4,764,610		13,936,892		959,926		135,028		19,796,456
Net position:										
Net investment in capital assets		8,611,209		12,261,304		815,103		178,751		21,866,367
Unrestricted		831,563		1,391,305		659,418		197,671		3,079,957
Total net position	\$	9,442,772	\$	13,652,609	\$	1,474,521	\$	376,422	\$	24,946,324
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# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds**

	Major							Ion-Major Storm	
		Water		Sewer		Sanitation		Water	Total
Operating revenues:									 
Charges for services	\$	3,460,598	\$	3,842,530	\$	10,394	\$	223,222	\$ 7,536,744
Other operating revenues		13,965		73,487		6,811		1,111	95,374
Total operating revenues		3,474,563		3,916,017		17,205		224,333	7,632,118
Operating expenses:									
Personal services		1,594,863		1,296,518		737,752		37,040	3,666,173
Contract services		574,469		129,849		364,607		34,167	1,103,092
Materials and supplies		387,102		171,173		73,169		2,911	634,355
Depreciation		451,802		801,784		105,079		12,119	1,370,784
Total operating expenses		3,008,236		2,399,324		1,280,607		86,237	6,774,404
Operating income (loss)		466,327		1,516,693		(1,263,402)		138,096	 857,714
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):									
Income taxes		-		-		1,237,790		-	1,237,790
Interest and fiscal charges		(94,163)		(326,202)		(322)		(406)	(421,093)
Special assessments		<u> </u>		4,365				-	4,365
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		(94,163)		(321,837)		1,237,468		(406)	821,062
Change in net position		372,164		1,194,856		(25,934)		137,690	1,678,776
Net position at beginning of year		9,070,608		12,457,753		1,500,455		238,732	 23,267,548
Net position at end of year	\$	9,442,772	\$	13,652,609	\$	1,474,521	\$	376,422	\$ 24,946,324

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

**Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds** 

				Major			N	on-Major		
		Makan						Storm		
Cook flows from a constitution at his		Water		Sewer		Sanitation		Water		Total
Cash flows from operating activities:  Cash received from customers	\$	3,442,812	\$	3,827,196	\$	10,394	\$	223,734	\$	7,504,136
Cash received from other operations	Ş	13,965	Ş	73,487	Ş	6,811	Ş	1,111	Ş	95,374
Cash payments for personal services		(1,309,471)		(1,193,063)		(668,454)		(100,907)		(3,271,895)
Cash payments for contract services		(537,266)		(391,702)		(360,660)		(9,578)		(1,299,206)
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(462,590)		(267,575)		(73,169)		(28,889)		(832,223)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		1,147,450		2,048,343		(1,085,078)		85,471		2,196,186
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:  Cash received from income taxes						1,113,300				1 112 200
Cash received from income taxes						1,113,300				1,113,300
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities						1,113,300				1,113,300
Cash flows from capital and related										
financing activities:				4				4		
Acquisition of capital assets		(742,934)		(2,485,634)		(219,950)		(33,413)		(3,481,931)
Bond anticipation notes		300,000		-		-		-		300,000
Loan proceeds - OWDA				1,781,278		-		-		1,781,278
Principal payments on bond anticipation notes		(650,000)		-		-		-		(650,000)
Principal retirement on capital lease		(35,051)		(35,051)		(689)		(14,272)		(85,063)
Principal retirement on OWDA loans		(131,602)		(848,759)		-		-		(980,361)
Principal retirement on OPWC loans		-		(7,225)		-		-		(7,225)
Interest and fiscal charges		(89,163)		(324,353)		(322)		(406)		(414,244)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(1,348,750)		(1,919,744)		(220,961)		(48,091)		(3,537,546)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(201,300)		128,599		(192,739)		37,380		(228,060)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,081,913		2,417,178		1,236,630		180,508		5,916,229
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	1,880,613	\$	2,545,777	\$	1,043,891	\$	217,888	\$	5,688,169
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net										
cash provided by (used in) operating activities:										
Operating income (loss)	\$	466,327	\$	1,516,693	\$	(1,263,402)	\$	138,096	\$	857,714
Adjustments:										
Depreciation		451,802		801,784		105,079		12,119		1,370,784
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:										
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(17,786)		(15,334)		-		(37,518)		(70,638)
Decrease (increase) in materials and supplies inventory		14,935		14,035		-		(37,310)		28,970
(Increase) decrease in special assessments receivable				7,236		-		-		7,236
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits		12,377		12,935		(1,670)		(1,210)		22,432
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		13,545		7,271		(1,199)		10,375		29,992
Increase (decrease) in retainage payable		(21,645)		(270,107)		-		-		(291,752)
Increase (decrease) in contracts payable		,5,		(397,265)		-		-		(397,265)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable		(97,385)		(78,521)		(12,890)		(9,778)		(198,574)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources - pension		(259,459)		(333,250)		(80,217)		11,756		(661,170)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		550,572		741,105		155,627		(35,805)		1,411,499
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources - pension		33,154		37,578		12,532		(2,252)		81,012
(Decrease) increase in due to other governments		1,013		4,183		1,062		(312)		5,946
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	1,147,450	\$	2,048,343	\$	(1,085,078)	\$	85,471	\$	2,196,186

### Non-cash capital transactions:

During 2017, the water, sewer and storm water enterprise funds entered into capital lease purchase obligations of \$33,784, \$33,784 and \$33,784, respectively.

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2017

	 Agency
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash	
and cash equivalents	\$ 56,192
Cash in segregated accounts	27,392
Total assets	\$ 83,584
Liabilities:	
Due to others	\$ 83,584
Total liabilities	\$ 83,584

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY**

The City of Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio (the City) was incorporated in 1887 and chartered in 1972 under the laws of the State of Ohio.

The City operates under a Council-Mayor form of government and provides the following services: police and fire protection, water, sewer sanitation and storm water utility services, park operations, street maintenance and repair, as well as general governmental services. The City also includes the operations of a municipal court with jurisdiction extending beyond the boundaries of the City and is included as part of the primary government.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the City over which the City officials are financially accountable.

#### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The basic financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to 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. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the City's basic financial statements include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization's Governing Board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the City. The City may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected Governing Board, a Governing Board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed Board that is fiscally dependent on the City. The City also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The City has no component units.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

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

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 fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City.

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

**Fund Financial Statements** - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

#### C. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is a concept developed to meet the needs of governmental entities in which legal or other restraints require the recording of specific revenues and expenses. The transactions of each fund are reflected in a self-balancing group of accounts. The City classifies each fund as either governmental, proprietary or fiduciary.

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

<u>General fund</u> - This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources of the City 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.

<u>General capital improvements fund</u> – This fund accounts for capital improvements and is funded by a 0.25% of income taxes collected by the City.

<u>Fire station construction fund</u> - This capital projects fund is used to account for transfers received from the City's capital investment trust fund in order to construct a new fire station.

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

**Proprietary Funds** - These funds are used to account for activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

<u>Sewer fund</u> - This fund accounts for the user charges and expenses of maintaining the sewer lines and facilities of the City.

<u>Water fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to its residential and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Sanitation fund</u> - This fund accounts for the operations of collecting and disposing of refuse and recyclables within the City and is primarily funded by income taxes collected by the City.

Other utility funds include the City's storm water utility fund.

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

#### D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

**Fund Financial Statements** - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current deferred outflows, current liabilities and current deferred inflows generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the financial statements for governmental funds.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus.

All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

#### E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

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

**Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources** - A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net assets by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net assets by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period.

For the City, deferred outflows of resources have been reported for the following items related to the City's net pension liability: (1) the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan assets, (2) the City's contributions to the pension systems subsequent to the measurement date and (3) differences between employer's contributions and the employer's proportional share of contributions. The City also reports deferred outflows of resources for current and advance refunding which result in a defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2017, but which were levied to finance year 2018 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as deferred inflows. Income taxes and special assessments not received within the available period, grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met, and delinquent property taxes due at December 31, 2017, are recorded as deferred inflows on the governmental fund financial statements.

The City also reports deferred inflow of resources for the following items related to the City's net pension liability: (1) the City's contributions to the pension systems subsequent to the measurement date and (2) differences between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan assets. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

**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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

### F. Budgetary Process

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

#### Estimated Resources:

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy the full amount of authorized property tax rates and reviews receipt estimates. The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected receipts of each fund. On or about January 1, the certificate is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. Further amendments may be made during the year if the City determined that receipts collected will be greater than or less than the prior estimate and the Budget Commission finds the revised estimate to be reasonable.

On or before December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from a fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

The amounts reported within the budgetary statements reflect the original and final estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission.

### Appropriations:

A temporary appropriation measure to control cash disbursements may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January to March 31. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriations measure may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The City legally adopted appropriation amendments during 2017. The budgetary statement reflects the original and final appropriations as approved by Council.

#### Encumbrances:

As part of the formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve the portion of the applicable appropriation.

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

### G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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 the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments" on the financial statements. Interest earnings are allocated as authorized by State statute.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments. Investments are reported as assets.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

The City invested in STAR Ohio during 2017. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2017, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$50 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$50 million limit.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned and credited to the general fund during 2017 amounted to \$177,204, which included \$149,903 assigned from other funds of the City.

#### H. Materials and Supplies Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost (first-in, first-out) in the governmental funds, and at the lower of cost or market in the proprietary funds. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased and as expenses in the governmental activities and proprietary funds when used.

### I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

The City's infrastructure consists of culverts, curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers, streets, irrigation systems, and water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized for business-type activities. All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and intangibles. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

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

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Description	<b>Estimated Lives</b>	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years	20 years
Buildings	6 to 45 years	6 to 45 years
Equipment	5 to 45 years	5 to 45 years
Infrastructure	10 to 50 years	10 to 50 years

#### J. Compensated Absences

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

In conformity with GASB Statement 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 City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. A vacation liability is recorded for accumulated unused vacation time for all employees with more than one year of service. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation and sick leave at various rates. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

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

### K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, long-term notes, loans and capital lease obligations are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

#### L. Interfund Activity

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

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers.

Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables to cover deficit cash balances are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position.

#### M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council (the highest level of decision making authority).

Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council or a City official delegated that authority by City Charter or ordinance.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

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

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

#### N. Estimates

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

#### O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows less liabilities plus deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

#### P. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond December 31, 2017 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditures/expense in the year in which it was consumed. Prepayments were not reported at December 31, 2017.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

#### Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2017.

#### R. Fair Value

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

### S. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction and from contributions from governmental funds.

### T. Unamortized Bond Discounts/Accounting Gain or Loss

Bond discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements bond discounts and net gains or losses from refunding are recognized in the current period.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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

#### **U.** 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.

#### **NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABLITY AND COMPLIANCE**

#### A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2017, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 74, "Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans," Statement No. 80, "Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14," Statement No. 81, "Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements," and Statement No. 82, "Pension Issues—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73."

GASB Statement No. 74 establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments whose employees are provided with OPEB, as well as for certain nonemployer governments that have a legal obligation to provide financial support for OPEB provided to the employees of other entities.

GASB Statement No. 80 amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments.

GASB Statement No. 81 addresses irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement.

GASB Statement No. 82 addresses certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, and No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68 and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)**

The implementation of these GASB's had no impact on beginning net position/fund balance.

#### B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at December 31, 2017 included a deficit of \$2,314 in the FY 2016 Assistance to Firefighters other governmental funds. The General fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the City has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts. Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 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;

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 or 2, above, and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Finance Director or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

#### A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the City had \$1,270 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the City as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

### B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year-end, \$31,148 was on deposit for the City's furtherance of justice account and municipal court account and was held outside of the City's treasury. This amount is included in the total amount of deposits reported below and is reported on the financial statements as "cash in segregated accounts".

#### C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2017, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$813,695. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2017, \$939,360 of the City's bank balance of \$1,196,907 was exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below, while \$257,547 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits.

Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

#### D. Investments

As of December 31, 2017, the City had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities							
Investment type	Fair Value	6 months or less	7 to 12 13 to 18 months months		19 to 24 months	Greater than 24 months			
FHLMC	\$ 1,635,512	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,635,512			
FFCB	895,735	-	-	-	-	895,735			
FNMA	493,730	-	-	-	-	493,730			
Negotiable CD's	4,494,469	241,620	493,918	246,541	990,457	2,521,933			
Commercial paper	2,293,226	2,293,226	595,740	-	-	-			
STAR Ohio	4,144,593	4,144,593							
Total	\$ 13,957,265	\$ 6,679,439	\$ 1,089,658	\$ 246,541	\$ 990,457	\$ 5,546,910			

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.23 years. The City's investments in federal securities, commercial paper, and negotiable CD's are valued using quoted market prices (Level 2 inputs). Star Ohio is valued at cost.

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

*Credit Risk:* STAR Ohio and U.S. Government money market mutual funds carry a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The federal agency securities carry a rating of AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody, respectively.

The negotiable CDs are not rated. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the City to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Finance Director or qualified trustee.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2017:

Investment type	_	Fair Value	% of Total
FHLMC	\$	1,635,512	11.72
FNMA		493,730	3.54
FFCB		895,735	6.42
Commercial paper		2,293,226	16.43
Negotiable CD's		4,494,469	32.20
STAR Ohio	4,144,593		29.69
		_	
Total	\$	13,957,265	100.00

### E. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2017:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	813,695
Investments		13,957,265
Cash on hand		1,270
Total	\$	14,772,230
Cash and investments per statement	of position	
Governmental activities	\$	9,000,477
Business-type activities		5,688,169
Agency fund		83,584
Total	\$	14,772,230

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

**A.** Interfund balances at December 31, 2017, as reported on the fund statements as interfund receivables/payables consist of the following:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount		
General	Other governmental funds	\$ 200,000		

The primary purpose of the interfund receivables/payables relates to short-term interfund loans. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. The interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

**B.** Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from</u>	<u>Transfers to</u>	_	Amount
General fund	Other governmental funds	\$	898,636
Other governmental funds	Fire station construction fund		3,451,568

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the General fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers from the general fund to other governmental funds are were used to supplement operations. Transfers from the other governmental funds to the fire station construction fund are for the purpose of constructing a new fire station. All transfers made in fiscal year 2017 were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

#### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

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

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)**

Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2017 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2016, are levied after October 1, 2017, and are collected in 2018 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Norwalk. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, delinquent tangible personal property taxes and other outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2017 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by a deferred inflow since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2017 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by a deferred inflow since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is deferred.

The assessed values of real and public utility property upon which 2017 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property tax	\$ 255,106,020
Public utility tangible personal property	10,022,210
Total assessed value	\$ 265,128,230

#### **NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX**

This locally levied tax of 1.5% applies to gross salaries, wages and other personal service compensation earned by residents both in and out of the City and to earnings of nonresidents (except certain transients) earned in the City. The City gives a 100% credit to the tax paid to another municipality to the maximum of the total amount assessed. It also applies to the net income of business organizations located within the City. Income tax revenue is reported to the extent that it is measurable and available to finance current operations at December 31, 2017 and is allocated to the general fund, sanitation fund and general capital improvements fund. Income tax revenue for 2017 was \$7,426,588 as reported in the statement of activities.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2017, consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), accrued interest, notes, special assessments and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue.

All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "due from other governments" on the basic financial statements. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2017. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Income taxes	\$ 1,214,484
Property and other taxes	1,092,023
Payments in lieu of taxes	42,230
Accounts	50,872
Special assessments	43,259
Accrued interest	44,786
Notes	1,233,105
Due from other governments	894,860
Business-type activities:	
Accounts	640,235
Income taxes	242,955
Special assessments	4,365

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. The only receivables not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are the special assessments and notes receivable that are collected over the life of the assessment/note.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

**A.** Governmental activities capital asset activity at December 31, 2017 was as follows:

Governmental activities:	Balance 12/31/16	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2017
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,010,927	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,010,927
Construction in progress	496,786	2,097,177	(496,786)	2,097,177
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	3,507,713	2,097,177	(496,786)	5,108,104
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,768,746	-	-	1,768,746
Buildings	7,766,082	12,000	-	7,778,082
Equipment	7,471,409	679,404	(690,020)	7,460,793
Infrastructure	23,907,022	782,481	-	24,689,503
Total capital assets, being depreciated	40,913,259	1,473,885	(690,020)	41,697,124
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,237,413) (54,427)			(1,291,840)
Buildings	(3,845,605)	(170,732)	-	(4,016,337)
Equipment	(5,680,885)	(349,082)	689,396	(5,340,571)
Infrastructure	(13,729,240)	(1,050,446)		(14,779,686)
Total accumulated depreciation	(24,493,143)	(1,624,687)	689,396	(25,428,434)
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	16,420,116	(150,802)	(624)	16,268,690
Governmental activities, net	\$ 19,927,829	\$ 1,946,375	\$ (497,410)	\$21,376,794

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

### **Governmental activities:**

General government	\$	180,197
Security persons and property		276,496
Leisure time activity		164,806
Community environment and development		7,800
Transportation		995,388
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ :	1,624,687
rotal depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u> </u>	1,624,687

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)**

**B.** Business-type activities capital asset activity at December 31, 2017 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance		
<b>Business-type activities:</b>	12/31/2016	Additions	Disposals	12/31/2017		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 36,807	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,807		
Construction in progress	6,376,203	2,243,146	(21,645)	8,597,704		
Total capital assets, not being						
depreciated	6,413,010	2,243,146	(21,645)	8,634,511		
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Land improvements	1,142,719	8,000	-	1,150,719		
Buildings	13,869,214	16,000	-	13,885,214		
Equipment	11,311,109	561,465	(140,015)	11,732,559		
Infrastructure	35,200,498	770,420		35,970,918		
Total capital assets, being						
depreciated	61,523,540	1,355,885	(140,015)	62,739,410		
Less: accumulated depreciation:						
Land improvements	(931,114)	(22,074)	-	(953,188)		
Buildings	(5,789,890)	(291,713)	-	(6,081,603)		
Equipment	(8,825,121)	(316,172)	140,015	(9,001,278)		
Infrastructure	(18,405,888)	(740,825)		(19,146,713)		
Total accumulated depreciation	(33,952,013)	(1,370,784)	140,015	(35,182,782)		
Total capital assets, being						
depreciated, net	27,571,527	(14,899)		27,556,628		
Business-type activities capital						
assets, net	\$ 33,984,537	\$ 2,228,247	\$ (21,645)	\$ 36,191,139		

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 10 – CAPITAL LEASES**

In years 2013, 2015, 2016 and 2017 the City entered into lease purchase agreements for a fire ladder truck, police cruisers, a mini excavator, sewer jet cleaner, new phone system and wheel loader.

General capital assets acquired by agreement have been capitalized in an amount equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception. For the City, a corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide and business-type activity financial statements. Principal payments in 2017 totaled \$230,479. Principal and interest payments are made from the state highway fund, street fund, parks and recreation fund, aquatics fund, (nonmajor governmental funds), the general fund, capital improvement fund, water fund, sewer fund, sanitation fund and the storm water fund.

New and existing equipment is being used by both governmental activities and business-type activities.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the lease purchase agreement and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2017:

Year Ending <u>December 31,</u>	 vernmental Activities	Water <u>Fund</u>	Sewer <u>Fund</u>	S	anitation <u>Fund</u>	Sto	rm Water <u>Fund</u>
2018	\$ 167,710	\$ 17,335	\$ 17,335	\$	1,011	\$	14,678
2019	134,168	17,335	17,335		1,011		14,679
2020	114,868	2,124	2,124		1,011		-
2021	107,387	1,061	1,061		506		-
2022	 99,903	 	 				
Total minimum lease payments	624,036	37,855	37,855		3,539		29,357
Less: interest	 (44,792)	 (2,816)	 (2,816)	_	(541)		(1,609)
Present value of future lease							
payments	\$ 579,244	\$ 35,039	\$ 35,039	\$	2,998	\$	27,748

### **NOTE 11 - SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

The City's short-term note activity for the year ended December 31, 2017, was as follows:

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 11 - SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS- (Continued)**

	Issue <u>Date</u>	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Balance <u>12/31/16</u>	Additions	Reductions	Balance <u>12/31/17</u>
Water Fund:						
Bond anticipation note	4/26/2016	5.00%	\$ 650,000	\$ -	\$ (650,000)	\$ -
Bond anticipation note	4/27/2017	5.00%		300,000		300,000
Total			\$ 650,000	\$ 300,000	\$ (650,000)	\$ 300,000

The City's bond anticipation notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the City and have a maturity of one year.

### **NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

### A. Governmental Activities

During 2017, the following changes occurred in the governmental activities long-term obligations:

							Amounts
	Interest	Maturity	Balance at			Balance at	Due in
Governmental activities:	Rate	Date	<u>12/31/16</u>	Additions	Reductions	12/31/17	One Year
OPWC loans							
Memorial reservior spillway.	0.00%	12/31/18	\$ 27,656	\$ -	\$ (6,914)	\$ 20,742	\$ 20,742
East/west parkway construction	0.00%	07/01/22	34,375	-	(3,125)	31,250	9,375
Woodlawn avenue paving project phase III	0.00%	01/01/21	5,840	-	(730)	5,110	2,190
Woodlawn avenue paving project phase IV	0.00%	01/01/22	33,933	-	(3,393)	30,540	10,179
Bridge rehabilitation	0.00%	01/01/27	11,883	-	(594)	11,289	1,782
East main phase III	0.00%	07/01/23	6,500	-	(500)	6,000	1,500
Old state road widening phase I	0.00%	01/01/27	-	10,000	-	10,000	500
Milan avenue improvements	0.00%	01/01/27	-	20,560	-	20,560	-
Concrete street repair project	0.00%	07/01/33	9,243		(280)	8,963	840
Total OPWC loans			129,430	30,560	(15,536)	144,454	47,108
Other long-term obligations							
Police and fire pension	4.25%	11/1/2035	354,283	-	(12,973)	341,310	13,530
OWDA milan/chatham sewer project	3.90%	1/1/2022	390,993	-	(72,278)	318,715	75,124
Net pension liability			10,831,388	568,831	-	11,400,219	-
Compensated absences			1,061,914	146,095	(438,794)	769,215	48,007
Capital lease agreements			690,876	33,784	(145,416)	579,244	151,036
Total other long-term obligations			13,329,454	748,710	(669,461)	13,408,703	287,697
Total governmental activities			\$ 13,458,884	\$ 779,270	\$ (684,997)	\$ 13,553,157	\$ 334,805

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

#### Compensated Absences:

Compensated absences are reported in the statement of net position and will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid which will primarily be the general fund and other governmental funds.

#### **OPWC Loans:**

Ohio Public Works Commission Loans (OPWC) have been issued for various infrastructure improvements throughout the City and will be repaid from income taxes, special assessments and gasoline taxes as it relates to the fund that received the original loan proceeds.

The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service principal requirements for the OPWC loans with the exception of Milan Avenue Improvement loan as this loan has not been finalized and an amortization schedule is not available:

Year Ended	
December 31,	<u>Principal</u>
2018	\$ 47,108
2019	17,745
2020	17,745
2021	16,285
2022	6,373
2023-2027	10,555
2028-2032	5,302
2033-2037	2,781
Total	\$ 123,894

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2017, the City's total debt margin was \$26,486,132 and the unvoted debt margin was \$13,730,831.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

### OWDA Loans:

Ohio Water Development Authority Loans (OWDA) have been issued for Milan/Chatham improvements will be repaid from income taxes it relates to the fund that received the original loan proceeds at an interest rate of 3.90%. The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service principal and interest requirements for the OWDA loans:

Year Ended								
December 31,	<u>_ F</u>	Principal		<u>Interest</u>		<u>Total</u>		
2018	\$	75,124	\$	11,705	\$	86,829		
2019		78,082		8,746		86,828		
2020		81,157		5,671		86,828		
2021		84,352		2,475		86,827		
Total	\$	318,715	\$	28,597	\$	347,312		

### **Police and Fire Pension Service Cost:**

The liability for police and fire pension service cost relates to the City's liability to previous employees prior to the establishment of the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund. The City is required to make payments of approximately \$27,900, including interest, annually through 2035. The liability is collateralized by the full faith and credit of the City. The following is a summary of the City's future and annual debt service principal and interest requirements for Police and Fire Pension Service Cost:

Year Ended <u>December 31,</u>	<u>_</u> F	Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2018	\$	13,530	\$ 14,363	\$ 27,893
2019		14,111	13,782	27,893
2020		14,717	13,176	27,893
2021		15,350	12,545	27,895
2022		15,989	24,885	40,874
2023-2027		90,989	48,499	139,488
2028-2032		112,257	27,211	139,468
2033-2035		64,367	 4,111	 68,478
Total	\$	341,310	\$ 158,572	\$ 499,882

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

### **B.** Business-Type Activities

During 2017, the following changes occurred in the business-type long-term obligations:

	Interest Rate	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Balance at 12/31/16	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/17	Due in One Year
OPWC Loan							
Pleasant street pump	0.00%	12/01/2024	\$ 57,800	\$ -	\$ (7,225)	\$ 50,575	\$ 21,675
Total OPWC loan			57,800		(7,225)	50,575	21,675
OWDA loans							
Ward/parsons sewer construction	3.75%	07/01/19	104,388	-	(40,595)	63,793	42,132
Milan/chatham sewer project	3.90%	01/01/22	586,491	-	(108,416)	478,075	112,686
Wastewater treatment plant improve.	3.25%	01/01/27	4,782,797	-	(395,005)	4,387,792	406,703
Corwin street sewer improve.	3.67%	07/01/27	378,563	-	(30,152)	348,411	31,269
Water treatment improvement	2.94%	07/01/27	403,077	-	(34,715)	368,362	35,853
West main waterline replacement	2.82%	07/01/32	731,488	-	(38,222)	693,266	39,308
Norwood avenue waterline	4.78%	07/01/28	225,984	-	(15,149)	210,835	15,882
Old state route waterline	3.79%	07/01/34	597,352	-	(24,599)	572,753	25,540
Pleasant street combined overflow	2.24%	01/01/37	4,804,612	1,781,278	(274,591)	6,311,299	-
Milan avenue waterline replacement	2.95%	07/01/35	457,704		(18,917)	438,787	19,479
Total OWDA loans			13,072,456	1,781,278	(980,361)	13,873,373	728,852
Other long-term obligations:							
Capital lease obligation			84,535	101,352	(85,063)	100,824	45,749
Net pension liability			3,264,668	1,411,499	-	4,676,167	-
Compensated absences			675,799	25,671	(224,245)	477,225	29,783
Total business-type activities			\$ 17,155,258	\$ 3,319,800	\$ (1,296,894)	\$ 19,178,164	\$ 826,059

### Compensated Absences:

Compensated absences will be paid from the water, sewer, sanitation and stormwater enterprise funds.

#### **OPWC Loans:**

An OPWC loans was issued for improvements to the City's Pleasant street pump station. Principal and interest payments are due in semi-annual installments at 0% interest rate.

The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service principal requirements for the OPWC loans:

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

Year Ended <u>December 31,</u>	OPV	VC Loans Payable Principal
2018 2019	\$	21,675 14,450
2020 Total	\$	14,450 50,575

### OWDA Loans:

The City has entered into debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Water Department Authority (OWDA) to fund various water and sewer related construction projects. The amounts due to the OWDA are payable solely from sewer and water revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments based on the permissible borrowings rather than the actual amount loaned. These payments are reflected in the future maturities of principal and interest table and are subject to revision if the total amount is not drawn down.

The City has pledged future water and sewer revenues to repay OWDA loans. The loans are payable solely from water and sewer fund revenues and are payable through 2037. The annual requirements to retire OWDA principal and interest, excluding the Pleasant street combined overflow project, as follows:

Year Ended		OWDA Loans Payable							
December 31,	_	<u>Principal</u>	_	Interest	_	Total			
2018	\$	728,852	\$	272,429	\$	1,001,281			
2019		730,636		228,643		959,279			
2020		731,967		183,890		915,857			
2021		755,720		160,371		916,091			
2022		648,748		137,344		786,092			
2023-2027		3,223,253		375,676		3,598,929			
2028-2032		597,729		74,916		672,645			
2033-2035		145,169		6,041		151,210			
Total	\$	7,562,074	\$	1,439,310	\$	9,001,384			

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The City's Pleasant street combined overflow project has not been finalized. Once this project is completed, OWDA will finalize the terms and provide an amortization schedule for future principal and interest repayment.

#### **NOTE 13 - 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.

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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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 accrued wages and benefits on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

### Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - City employees 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 <a href="https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml">https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</a>, 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):

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 13- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to	20 years of service credit prior to	Members not in other Groups
January 7, 2013 or five years	January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	and members hired on or after
after January 7, 2013	ten years after January 7, 2013	January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local State and Local	
Age and Service Requirements:  Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements:  Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements:  Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

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

	State and Local
2017 Chatalana Mandanana Cantallantian Batan	and Local
2017 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2017 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	13.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	1.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
	<u></u>

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$552,630 for 2017. Of this amount, \$21,921 is reported as due to other governments.

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

Plan Description - City full-time police and firefighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OP&F fiduciary net position. The report that may be obtained by visiting the OPF website at <a href="www.op-f.org">www.op-f.org</a> 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 OP&F may retire and receive a lifetime monthly pension. OP&F 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 2.50% for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.00% for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.50% for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72.00% 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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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 a statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	Police		Fire	
2017 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates				
Employer	19.5	%	24.0	%
Employee	12.25	%	12.25	%
2017 Actual Contribution Rates				
Employer:				
Pension	19.0	%	23.5	%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.5		0.5	
Total Employer	19.5	0/	24.0	0/
Total Employer	19.5	/0	24.0	/0
Employee	12.25	%	12.25	%

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$609,789 for 2017. Of this amount, \$44,858 is reported as an due to other governments.

## 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, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. 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:

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

		OPERS	OP&F		Total
Proportion of the net pension liability prior measurement date		0.0359290%	0.122379%		
Proportion of the net pension liability current measurement date Change in proportionate share	0.0355504% - <u>0.000379</u> %		0.126526% 0.004147%		
Proportionate share of the net pension liability Pension expense	\$	8,062,356 1,597,175	\$ 8,014,030 966,924	\$	16,076,386 2,564,099

At December 31, 2017, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	7	OPERS - raditional		OP&F		Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>						
Differences between						
expected and	<u> </u>	40.020	<u>,</u>	070 244	<u>,</u>	000 430
actual experience Net difference between	\$	10,928	\$	978,211	\$	989,139
projected and actual earnings						
on pension plan investments		1,200,671		_		1,200,671
Changes of assumptions		1,278,788		_		1,278,788
Changes in employer's		, -,				, -,
proportionate percentage/						
difference between						
employer contributions		251,985		223,116		475,101
City contributions						
subsequent to the		FF2 (20		600 700		4 462 440
measurement date Total deferred		552,630		609,789		1,162,419
outflows of resources	Ś	3,295,002	Ś	1,811,116	Ś	5,106,118
		3,233,002	<del>-</del>	1,011,110	Ť	3,100,110
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	47,983	\$	215,066	\$	263,049
Changes in employer's	Y	17,503	Y	213,000	Y	203,013
proportionate percentage/						
difference between						
employer contributions		210,783		-		210,783
Total deferred						
inflows of resources	\$	258,766	\$	215,066	\$	473,832

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

\$1,162,419 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, 2018. 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		OP&F	Total		
Year Ending December 31:						
2018	\$	1,034,758	\$	269,637	\$	1,304,395
2019		1,056,718		262,575		1,319,293
2020		427,371		234,752		662,123
2021		(35,241)		240,024		204,783
2022		_		(20,727)		(20,727)
Total	\$	2,483,606	\$	986,261	\$	3,469,867

#### **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 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. In 2016, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2011 through 2015, comparing assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions, with the most notable being a reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, for the defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, are presented below:

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Wage inflation 3.25%

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple

through 2018, then 2.15% simple

Investment rate of return 7.50%
Actuarial cost method Individual entry age

Mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table. For males, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2010. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 for males and 2010 for females. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015.

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.

During 2016, OPERS managed investments in four investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the 401(h) Health Care Trust portfolio, the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The 401(h) Health Care Trust portfolio was closed as of June 30, 2016 and the net position transferred to the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio on July 1, 2016. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. The Defined Benefit portfolio historically included the assets of the Member-Directed retiree medical accounts funded through the VEBA Trust. However, the VEBA Trust was closed as of June 30, 2016 and the net position transferred to the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio on July 1, 2016. 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 annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 8.3% for 2016.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the OPERS 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 2016 and the long-term expected real rates of return.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed income	23.00 %	2.75 %
Domestic equities	20.70	6.34
Real estate	10.00	4.75
Private equity	10.00	8.97
International equities	18.30	7.95
Other investments	18.00	4.92
Total	100.00 %	5.66 %

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. A discount rate of 8.00% was used in the previous measurement period. 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 contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. 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 for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan 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 7.50%, 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 (6.50%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.50%) than the current rate:

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)	
City's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$12,317,048	\$8,062,356	\$4,516,819	

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

#### Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total pension liability as of December 31, 2016 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2016 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F'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, 2016, are presented below:

Valuation date January 1, 2016
Actuarial cost method Entry age normal
Investment rate of return 8.25%
Projected salary increases 4.25% - 11.00%
Payroll increases 3.75%
Inflation assumptions 3.25%
Cost of living adjustments 2.60% and 3.00% simple

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 for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016. The recommended assumption changes based on this experience study were adopted by OPF's Board and were effective beginning with the January 1, 2017 actuarial valuation.

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 expected. 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 return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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, 2016 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Real Rate of Return **	30 Year Expected Real Rate of Return **
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Nate of Return	Real Nate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- %		
Domestic Equity	16.00	4.46 %	5.21 %
Non-US Equity	16.00	4.66	5.40
Core Fixed Income *	20.00	1.67	2.37
Global Inflation			
Protected Securities *	20.00	0.49	2.33
High Yield	15.00	3.33	4.48
Real Estate	12.00	4.71	5.65
Private Markets	8.00	7.31	7.99
Timber	5.00	6.87	6.87
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.92	7.36
Total	120.00 %		

Note: assumptions are geometric.

OPF's Board of Trustees has incorporated the "risk parity" concept into OP&F'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%. 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%. 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.

<sup>\*</sup> levered 2x

<sup>\*\*</sup> numbers include inflation

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

**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%, 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%), or one percentage point higher (9.25%) than the current rate.

	Current							
	1% Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	1% Increase				
	(7.25%)	(8	3.25%)	(9.25%)				
City's proportionate share								
of the net pension liability	\$ 10,673,738	\$	8,014,030	\$ 5,759,891				

**Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date** - In October 2017, the OP&F Board adopted certain assumption changes which will impact their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of January 1, 2017. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 8.25% to 8.00%. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, it has the potential to impact to the City's net pension liability.

### **NOTE 14 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS**

### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for Member Directed Plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, Member-Directed Plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

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.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 14 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)**

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 2016 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 OPERS Board of Trustees (OPERS Board) in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the healthcare plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report which may be obtained by visiting <a href="https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml">https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</a>, writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (800) 222-7377.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active employees. In 2017, local government employers contributed 14.00% of covered payroll. Each year the OPERS' Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for the funding of the postemployment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to fund post-employment healthcare for members in the Traditional Plan and Combined Plan for 2017 was 1.00%.

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

The City's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$39,458, \$88,792, and \$94,914, respectively; 96.03% has been contributed for 2017 and 100% has been contributed for 2016 and 2015. The remaining 2017 post-employment health care benefits liability has been reported as pension and postemployment benefits obligation payable on the basic financial statements.

### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 14 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)**

OP&F provides access to post-employment health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The 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 statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164 or by visiting the website at www.op-f.org.

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan into the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was .5% of covered payroll from January 1, 2017 thru December 31, 2017. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that the pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 14 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)**

The City's contributions to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment healthcare benefits for police officers and firefighters were \$25,374 and \$29,641 for the year ended December 31, 2017, \$22,205 and \$22,916 for the year ended December 31, 2016, and \$36,424 and \$25,670, for the year ended December 31, 2015. 100% has been contributed for 2016 and 2015. 93.2% has been contributed for police and for firefighters for 2017. The remaining 2017 post-employment health care benefits liability has been reported as due to other governments on the basic financial statements.

### **NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

### A. Liability Insurance

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage to or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, employee injuries, and natural disasters. The City has a comprehensive property and casualty policy with a deductible of \$1,000 per incident. The City's vehicle liability insurance policy limit is \$3,000,000 with a \$1,000 collision deductible. All Council members, administrators and employees are covered under a City liability policy. The limits of this coverage are \$3,000,000 per occurrence and \$5,000,000 in the aggregate. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction of coverage from the prior year.

### B. Fidelity Bonds

The Mayor, Finance Director, Municipal Court Judge and Clerk of Courts have a \$100,000 position bond. The Law Director has a \$5,000 position bond. All other City employees are covered by a \$50,000 blanket bond.

### C. Workers Compensation

The City participates in the State of Ohio Workers Compensation System, an insurance purchasing pool, at a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

### **NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis); and,
- (d) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund:

### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	Ger	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	(831,618)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		300,506
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(88,457)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		200,000
Adjustment for encumbrances		184,947
GAAP basis	\$	(234,622)

#### **NOTE 17 – TAX ABATEMENTS**

The City provides tax abatements under the following programs which meet the criteria set forth under the requirements of GASB Statement No. 77: the Industrial/Commercial Community Reinvestment Area Program and the Economic Development Job Creation and Retention Program.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### NOTE 17 – TAX ABATEMENTS – (Continued)

### **Real Estate Tax Abatements**

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 5709, the City has established Community Reinvestment Areas (CRA) for any industrial or commercial property project improvements made to parcel(s) following specific return-on-investment formulas and guidelines approved by City Council. No taxes were abated at December 31, 2017.

### **Income Tax Abatement Programs**

The City has created an Economic Development and Job Creation and Retention Program and Enterprise Zone Agreements for purposes of retaining the City's competitiveness in local job creation. The City provides an incentive to the company's gross annual payroll, the amount of income tax generated annually and the number of jobs created or retained by the business.

The abatement is administered as a refund or credit based upon the company's payroll taxes. Also, the time period of the incentive in years, is determined by how many new jobs are to be created by the respective businesses.

### City Council's Incentive Criteria for Decision Making

The City has offered tax incentives and CRA abatements to various businesses based upon substantial project investment into the City. The City has created a return on investment formula it considers before entering into any such agreements. This return on investment formula considers the financial impact not only to the City but also other local governments in surrounding counties that may be impacted. Below is the information relevant to the disclosure of these programs for the year ended December 31, 2017:

Tax Abatement Program	Total Amount of Taxes Abated (Incentives Abated) for 2017 (In Actual Dollars)
Income Tax Abatement Programs	
- Manufacturing	\$40,086

Pursuant to Section 5709.82 of the Ohio Revised Code, the City of Norwalk and the Norwalk City School District and Edison Local School District in line with section 5709.82 of the Ohio Revised Code, created various compensation agreements. These agreements state various reimbursement percentages which require municipal income tax sharing when new income tax collections meet stipulations within the compensation agreements. Based on these agreements, the City compensated the Norwalk City School District \$12,661 and the Edison Local School District \$27,425 for the year ended December 31, 2017.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES**

### A. Grants

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds.

However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2017.

### **B.** Litigation

The City is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

### **NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

### A. Encumbrances

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

	`	Year - End
<u>Fund</u>	En	cumbrances
General	\$	184,947
General capital improvement		629,310
Fire station construction		2,816,350
Other governmental		1,058,196
Total governmental funds		4,688,803
Water		200,200
Sewer		322,209
Sanitation		59,081
Storm Water		30,091
Total proprietary funds		611,581
Total	\$	5,300,384

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS— (Continued)

### B. Contractual

	Contract	Paid as of	
Contract	Amount	12/31/17	<b>Remaining Commitment</b>
2017 Street Resurfacing	\$297,746	\$295,031	\$2,715
Milan Avenue Improvement	1,801,469	1,325,047	476,422
Jefferson Street Lift Station	283,500	281,666	1,834
Fire Station	3,431,000	366,934	3,064,066
Milan Avenue Drainage Project	349,923	211,646	138,277
Wooster Marshall Phase 6 Project	176,624	116,592	60,032

### **NOTE 20 - FUND BALANCE**

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

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## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### **NOTE 20 - FUND BALANCE - (Continued)**

Fund balance	General	General Capital Improvements	Fire Station Other Construction Governmental		Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Notes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,233,105	\$ 1,233,105
Materials & supplies inventory				76,908	76,908
Total nonspendable				1,310,013	1,310,013
Restricted:					
Capital improvements	-	-	2,816,350	786,600	3,602,950
Economic development	-	-	-	200,106	200,106
Police and fire protection	-	-	-	138,775	138,775
Courts	-	-	-	633,364	633,364
Transportation	-	-	-	669,950	669,950
Payroll stabilization	-	-	-	326,003	326,003
Other purposes				17,939	17,939
Total restricted			2,816,350	2,772,737	5,589,087
Committed:					
Capital improvements	-	1,180,065	-	185,822	1,365,887
Parks and recreation	-	-	-	76,424	76,424
Total committed		1,180,065		262,246	1,442,311
Community environment	659	-	-	-	659
Security persons & property	101,974	-	-	-	101,974
Transportation	1,598	-	-	=	1,598
Subsequent year appropriations	816,846	-	-	-	816,846
General government	81,172				81,172
Total assigned	1,002,249				1,002,249
Unassigned	1,826,432			(2,314)	1,824,118
Total fund balances	\$ 2,828,681	\$ 1,180,065	\$ 2,816,350	\$ 4,342,682	\$ 11,167,778

### **NOTE 21 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On January 26, 2018, the City entered into a five year lease for the purchase of a new fire truck. The total lease amount was \$440,000 at an interest rate of 2.99%.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

### LAST FOUR YEARS

	 2016	2015	2014		2013
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.035504%	0.035929%		0.036343%	0.036343%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 8,062,356	\$ 6,223,356	\$	4,348,406	\$ 4,279,741
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,439,592	\$ 6,033,217	\$	5,102,750	\$ 5,190,523
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	181.60%	103.15%		85.22%	82.45%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.25%	81.08%		86.45%	86.36%

Note: Information prior to 2013 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

### LAST FOUR YEARS

		2016	2015		2014		 2013
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.12652600%		0.12237900%		12237900% 0.127268		0.12726800%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,014,030	\$	7,872,700	\$	6,593,148	\$ 6,198,478
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,624,892	\$	2,487,940	\$	2,676,671	\$ 2,495,305
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		305.31%		316.43%		246.32%	248.41%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		68.36%		66.77%		72.20%	73.00%

Note: Information prior to 2013 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## SCHEDULE OF CITY CONTRIBUTIONS OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

### LAST FIVE YEARS

	2017	 2016	2015	2014	 2013
Traditional Plan:					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 552,630	\$ 532,751	\$ 723,986	\$ 612,330	\$ 674,768
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (552,630)	 (532,751)	 (723,986)	 (612,330)	 (674,768)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,251,000	\$ 4,439,592	\$ 6,033,217	\$ 5,102,750	\$ 5,190,523
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

Note: Information prior to 2013 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### SCHEDULE OF CITY CONTRIBUTIONS OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

### LAST FIVE YEARS

	 2017	2016	2015	2014	 2013
Police:					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 310,842	\$ 271,348	\$ 254,802	\$ 282,264	\$ 262,406
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (310,842)	 (271,348)	 (254,802)	 (282,264)	 (262,406)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,636,011	\$ 1,428,147	\$ 1,306,677	\$ 1,447,508	\$ 1,345,672
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	19.00%	19.00%	19.50%	19.50%	19.50%
Fire:					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 298,947	\$ 281,235	\$ 283,503	\$ 294,999	\$ 275,912
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (298,947)	 (281,235)	 (283,503)	 (294,999)	 (275,912)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ -
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,272,115	\$ 1,196,745	\$ 1,181,263	\$ 1,229,163	\$ 1,149,633
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	23.50%	23.50%	24.00%	24.00%	24.00%

Note: Information prior to 2013 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2017.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016. For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%.

### OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2017.

Changes in assumptions: In October 2017, the OPF Board adopted certain assumption changes which will impact their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of January 1, 2017. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 8.25 percent to 8.0 percent. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, the impact to the City's net pension liability is expected to be significant.

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

FEDERAL GRANTOR	Federal	Pass Through		
Pass Through Grantor	CFDA	<b>Entity Identifying</b>	Total Federal Expenditures	
Program / Cluster Title	Number	Number		
U.S. Department of Transportation; Federal Highway Administration  Passed through the Ohio Department of Transportation:  Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:  Highway Planning and Construction  Highway Planning and Construction	20.205 20.205	98655 94184	\$ 1,182,004 19,915	
Total U.S. Department of Transportation; Federal Highway Administration			1,201,919	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Passed through Ohio Development Services Agency:				
Home Investment Partnership Program	14.239	A-C-13-2CZ-2	15,522	
Community Development Block Grant	14.228	A-F-15-2CZ-1	980	
Community Development Block Grant	14.228	A-F-16-2CZ-1	68,225	
Total Community Development Block Grant			69,205	
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			84,727	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 1,286,646	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

### NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

### NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Norwalk, Huron County (the City) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2017. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City.

### NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The City has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

### **NOTE C – MATCHING REQUIREMENTS**

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

### NOTE D – OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) C.F.D.A. 20.205 is the organization of state government responsible for developing and maintaining all state and federal roadways in the State of Ohio (the State) with exception of the Ohio Turnpike. In addition to highways, the department also helps develop public transportation and public aviation programs. The Schedule details expenditures incurred by the City in the year they were paid. Due to timing of work executed and timing of the reimbursement from ODOT, the expenditures reported on the Schedule may not coincide with expenditures reported by ODOT.

Amounts reimbursed to the City by ODOT during 2017	\$0
ODOT on behalf of the City during 2017	1,045,164
Federal expenditures reported in prior year schedules	0
Amount expended by the City in 2017 not reimbursed in 2017	156,755
Expended and reported by the City in calendar year 2017	\$1,201,919



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

City of Norwalk Huron County 38 Whittlesey Avenue P.O. Box 30 Norwalk, Ohio 44857

To the City Council and Management:

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 Norwalk, Huron County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2018.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

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### Compliance and Other Matters

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

### Purpose of this Report

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

June 20, 2018

Newark, Ohio



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE

City of Norwalk Huron County 38 Whittlesey Avenue P.O. Box 30 Norwalk, Ohio 44857

To City Council and Management:

### Report on Compliance for The Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Norwalk's (the City) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect the City of Norwalk's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2017. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the City's major federal program.

### Management's Responsibility

The City's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal program.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the City's compliance for the City's major federal program based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

City of Norwalk Huron County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and On Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2

### Opinion on The Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Norwalk complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2017.

### Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Newark, Ohio

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### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2017

### 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Highway Planning and Construction Cluster, CFDA #20.205
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: >\$750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	No

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

None.

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.5.	FINDINGS	H()K	FEDERAL	AWARDS	

None.





### **HURON 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 JULY 19, 2018