

VILLAGE OF SILVERTON



Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2017



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

Village Council
Village of Silverton
6860 Plainfield Road
Silverton, Ohio 45236

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Village of Silverton, Hamilton County, prepared by Plattenburg & Associates, 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 Village of Silverton is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

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

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

May 14, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Village Manager and
Members of Village Council
Village of Silverton
Hamilton County, Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Silverton, Ohio, (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash accounting basis Note 2 describes. This responsibility includes determining that the modified cash accounting basis is acceptable for the circumstances. Management is also responsible for 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 express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village, as of December 31, 2017, and the respective changes in modified cash financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 2.

Accounting Basis

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the accounting basis. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which differs from generally accepted accounting principles. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 19, 2018, on our consideration of the Village'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. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Plattensburg & Associates, Inc.

Plattensburg & Associates, Inc.
Cincinnati, Ohio
April 19, 2018

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
December 31, 2017

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	<u>\$3,383,662</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$3,383,662</u></u>
Net Position	
Restricted for:	
Capital Projects	\$2,060,661
Debt Service	150,765
Other Purposes	383,094
Unrestricted	<u>789,142</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$3,383,662</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Program Cash Receipts			Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Position
	Cash Disbursements	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Total Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	\$856,158	\$0	\$0	(\$856,158)
Leisure Time Activities	73,730	0	0	(73,730)
Community Environment	33,560	33,414	0	(146)
Basic Utility Services	4,533	666,502	0	661,969
Transportation	1,401,106	77,187	161,621	(1,162,298)
General Government	1,231,705	33,091	0	(1,198,614)
Capital Outlay	2,206,693	0	0	(2,206,693)
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	223,365	0	0	(223,365)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	26,556	0	0	(26,556)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>6,057,406</u>	<u>810,194</u>	<u>161,621</u>	<u>(5,085,591)</u>

General Receipts:

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes	542,208
TIF Reveues	25,384
Other Local Taxes	183,182
Income Taxes	1,847,950
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	830,694
Sale of Bonds	1,500,000
Sale of Capital Assets	2,260,500
Other Debt Proceeds	201,935
Earnings on Investments	26,854
Miscellaneous	<u>79,664</u>

Total General Receipts 7,498,371

Change in Net Position 2,412,780

Net Position Beginning of Year 970,882

Net Position End of Year \$3,383,662

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Village of Silverton
For the Year Ended Hamilton County
Statement of Assets and Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2017

	General	Debt Service	OPWC	Capital Improvements	JOBS	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$1,029,116	\$150,765	\$683,614	\$170,778	\$840,324	\$509,065	\$3,383,662
Total Assets	\$1,029,116	\$150,765	\$683,614	\$170,778	\$840,324	\$509,065	\$3,383,662
Fund Balances							
Restricted	\$0	\$0	\$683,614	\$170,778	\$840,324	\$482,559	\$2,177,275
Committed	0	0	0	0	0	26,506	26,506
Assigned	239,974	150,765	0	0	0	0	390,739
Unassigned (Deficit)	789,142	0	0	0	0	0	789,142
Total Fund Balances	\$1,029,116	\$150,765	\$683,614	\$170,778	\$840,324	\$509,065	\$3,383,662

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	General	Debt Service	OPWC	Capital Improvements	JOBS	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts							
Municipal Income Taxes	\$1,847,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,847,950
Property Taxes	542,208	0	0	0	0	0	542,208
Other Local Taxes	59,568	0	0	0	0	86,661	146,229
Intergovernmental	129,416	0	747,791	399,712	13,500	201,435	1,491,854
Special Assessments	3,201	0	0	6,339	0	0	9,540
Charges for Services	266,790	0	0	0	0	34,366	301,156
Fines, Licenses and Permits	59,091	0	0	0	0	3,205	62,296
Earnings on Investments	26,269	0	0	0	0	585	26,854
Miscellaneous	10,785	7,678	2	0	59,145	5,054	82,664
Total Receipts	2,945,278	7,678	747,793	406,051	72,645	331,306	4,510,751
Disbursements							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property	856,158	0	0	0	0	0	856,158
Leisure Time Activities	12,568	0	0	0	0	61,162	73,730
Community Environment	33,560	0	0	0	0	0	33,560
Basic Utility Services	0	0	0	0	0	4,533	4,533
Transportation	78,117	0	168,303	766,584	0	388,102	1,401,106
General Government	1,224,050	0	0	0	3,000	7,655	1,234,705
Capital Outlay	0	0	736,055	334,412	1,134,378	1,848	2,206,693
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	0	223,365	0	0	0	0	223,365
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	26,556	0	0	0	0	26,556
Total Disbursements	2,204,453	249,921	904,358	1,100,996	1,137,378	463,300	6,060,406
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	740,825	(242,243)	(156,565)	(694,945)	(1,064,733)	(131,994)	(1,549,655)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Sale of Bonds	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	750,000	100,000	1,160,500	250,000	2,260,500
Other Debt Proceeds	0	0	201,935	0	0	0	201,935
Transfers In	0	393,008	0	625,169	482,578	289,150	1,789,905
Transfers Out	(1,732,005)	0	0	0	0	(57,900)	(1,789,905)
Advances In	2,212,412	0	27,354	17,993	764,530	2,500	3,024,789
Advances Out	(812,377)	0	(139,154)	(17,993)	(2,052,765)	(2,500)	(3,024,789)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(331,970)	393,008	840,135	725,169	1,854,843	481,250	3,962,435
Net Change in Fund Balances	408,855	150,765	683,570	30,224	790,110	349,256	2,412,780
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	620,261	0	44	140,554	50,214	159,809	970,882
Fund Balances End of Year	\$1,029,116	\$150,765	\$683,614	\$170,778	\$840,324	\$509,065	\$3,383,662

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2017

	<u>Agency</u>
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	<u>\$40,355</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$40,355</u></u>
Net Position	
Held on Behalf of Block Watch	\$2,353
Held on Behalf of Community Improvement Corporation	29,447
Held on Behalf of Mayor's Court	<u>8,555</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$40,355</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Note 1 - Reporting Entity

The Village of Silverton (the Village) is a chartered municipal corporation established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The municipal government is known as a Council/Manager form of government. Legislative power is vested in a six-member council elected at large for four year terms, with the Mayor's position elected as a separate position. The Council appoints a Village Manager who serves as the chief executive officer.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements of the Village are not misleading.

Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the Village. The primary government of the Village provides the following services to its citizens: parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repairs, and solid waste disposal. Council establishes policies and goals and approves the budget. The Village Manager is responsible for administering the budget and implementing the policies and goals through the operation and control of these activities.

Joint Ventures, Jointly Governed Organizations, Public Entity Risk Pools and Related Organizations

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

The Village participates in a joint venture: the Deer Park-Silverton Joint Fire District. This organization is presented in Note 15 to the financial statements.

The Village participates in a public entity risk pool: the Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc. This organization is presented in Note 16 to the financial statements.

The Village's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Village is financially accountable.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

As discussed further in the "Basis of Accounting" section of this note, these financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. This modified cash basis of accounting differs from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America. Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the modified cash basis of accounting. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies.

Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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.

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Government-Wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Village as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts, or other nonexchange transactions.

The statement of net position presents the cash balance of the governmental activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each program or function of the Village's governmental activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the Village is responsible. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services, grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and receipts of interest earned on grants required to be used to support a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental program is self-financing on a modified cash basis or draws from the general receipts of the Village.

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

Fund Accounting

The Village uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The funds of the Village are presented in two categories: governmental and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the Village are financed. The following are the Village's major governmental funds:

General The General Fund accounts for and reports all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the Village for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio and the Charter of the Village.

Debt Service The Debt Service Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest debt obligations.

Ohio Public Works Improvement (OPWC) Fund The OPWC fund accounts for all OPWC loan and grant projects. For 2017, this included North Avenue and the start of Montgomery and Stewart Roads Project.

Capital Improvements Fund The Capital Improvements Fund accounts for and reports other capital improvements, including facilities and road improvements. Revenues principally come from General Fund transfers.

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Job Creation, Redevelopment and Growth (JOBS) Fund The JOBS Fund accounts for and reports property acquisition, carrying costs, maintenance, demolition, and other related expenditures associated with the building of the new town hall. Other economic development related projects may also be accounted for in this fund.

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

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 Village only has agency funds. Agency funds are purely custodial in nature and are used to account for assets held by the Village for individuals, other governments, or other organizations. The Village's agency funds include the Silverton Block Watch Agency Fund, Mayor's Court, and Silverton Community Improvement Corporation.

Basis of Accounting

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the modified cash basis of accounting. Receipts are recorded in the Village's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned. Disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred.

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Village Council may appropriate.

The appropriations ordinance is Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Village Council. The legal level of control has been established by Village Council at the fund level for all funds. More detailed appropriation allocations may be made by the Finance Director or Village Manager as long as the allocations are within Council's appropriated amounts.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in receipts are identified by the Village Finance Director. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificated of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by Village Council.

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

The appropriations ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation ordinance for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by Village Council during the year.

Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as “Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments”. The Village’s Mayor’s Court has its own checking accounts for collection and distribution of court fines and forfeitures.

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue), respectively.

During 2017, the Village invested in a money market fund, U.S. Treasury Bills, and certificates of deposits. Investments are reported at cost.

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts credited to the General Fund during 2017 was \$26,269.

Inventory and Prepaid Items

The Village reports disbursements for inventory and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the Village’s modified cash basis of accounting.

Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 9 and 10, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits.

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Long-Term Obligations

The Village's modified cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds and other long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid. Since recording a capital asset when entering into a capital lease is not the result of a cash transaction, neither an other financing source nor a capital outlay expenditure is reported at inception. Lease payments are reported when paid.

Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for streets and highways, recycling, common areas and other items. None were restricted by enabling legislation. The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available.

Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of interfund loans.

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

Enabling legislation authorizes the Village to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the Village can be compelled by an external party-such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (ordinance or resolution) of Village Council. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless Village Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, the committed fund balance classification may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by Village Council, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with these constraints is not considered to be legally enforceable. 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.

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Village 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 Village Council or a Village official delegated that authority by ordinance, or by State Statute.

Unassigned The unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

Interfund Transactions

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies 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.

Note 3 – Deposits and Investments

The investment and deposit of Village monies are governed by the Ohio Revised Code. Additionally, the Village adopted an investment policy in 2006 which also governs investments. Monies held by the Village are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the Village treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the Village 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 Village Council has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

Interim monies held by the Village can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, 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;

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided 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 the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or Ohio local governments;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

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 Village, 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 treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

At year end, the Village had \$600 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Deposits

Effective July 1, 2017, the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) was implemented by the Office of the Ohio Treasurer of State. Financial institutions have the option of participating in OPCS or collateralizing utilizing the specific pledge method.

The Village's financial institute participates in the OPCS, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. We currently have total market value of securities pledged at 105 percent as of December 31, 2017. At year end, none of the Village's bank balance of \$2,299,339 was exposed to custodial credit.

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Investments

As of December 31, 2017, the Village had the following investments: \$864,984 in U.S. Treasury Bills (matures in less than 1 year), \$326,926 in negotiable certificates of deposits (matures in 1-3 years), and \$2,064 in a money market fund.

Interest Rate Risk Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The Village's investment policy states that the maximum maturity for any investment is limited to a final stated maturity of five years. This policy is in line with State statute that also requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Village, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk The Village's investment policy states that investment in corporate entities must have a debt rating of Aa or better by Standard & Poors' or Moody's rating service. The Village's investment in U.S. Treasury Notes were rated A-1+ by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's Investors Service. Investments in certificates of deposits and the money market fund were not rated.

Custodial Credit Risk For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal national mortgage association notes, federal home loan mortgage corporation notes, and the federal home loan bank notes are exposed to custodial credit risk as they are uninsured, unregistered, and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the Village's name.

The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirements in ORC 135.14(M)(2) which states, "Payment for investments shall be made only upon the delivery of securities representing such investments to the treasurer, investing authority, or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board, or qualified trustee."

Concentration of Credit Risk The Village places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The Village has invested 72 percent in U.S. Treasury Bills, 27 percent in negotiable certificates of deposits, and 1 percent in money market fund.

Note 4 – Income Taxes

The Village levies a 1.25 percent income tax on substantially all income earned in the Village. In addition, the residents of the Village are required to pay income tax on income earned outside of the Village. The Village does not allow a credit for income taxes paid to another municipality. Employers within the Village are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the Village monthly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. The proceeds were allocated to the General Fund.

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Note 5 - Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the Village. Property tax revenue received during 2017 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2016 taxes.

Real property taxes for 2017 are levied after October 1, 2016, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes for 2017 are collected in and intended to finance 2018.

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 tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. Public utility property taxes for 2017 which became a lien December 31, 2016, are levied after October 1, 2017, and are collected in 2018 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2017, was \$8.15 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property and public utility tangible property upon which 2016 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$77,774,070
Public Utility Personal Property	<u>4,583,690</u>
Total	<u>\$82,357,760</u>

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the Village. The County Auditor periodically remits to the Village its portion of the taxes collected.

Note 6 – Tax Abatements

For purposes of GASB Statement No 77, the definition of a tax abatement is the following: a reduction in tax revenues that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the citizens of those governments. (GASB 77, paragraph 4) See paragraphs 7 and 8 of GASB 77 for specific information related to disclosures of tax abatements.

The Village passed Ordinances 08-2378, 16-3506, and 16-3507 for Silverton’s Community Reinvestment Area (CRA), which implemented sections 3735.65 to 3735.70 of the Ohio Revised Code regarding designation of CRA’s, which encourages economic stability, maintain real property values, and generates new employment opportunities in the Village. For both properties, there are no recapture provisions, no commitments made in exchange for the abatement, except for remodeling of the property. There is nothing that will be received, or due from other governments in association with the abated taxes and no other associated commitments were made by the abated government.

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The Village had the following two abatements. (1) The Village abated the taxes for 3934 Cedarwood Place a residential property for remodeling purposes under the CRA. The amount of property taxes that will be abated is up to \$15,000 for 10 years. (2) The Village abated the taxes for 6024 Hedge Avenue a commercial property for remodeling purposes. The amount of property taxes that will be abated is up to \$71,979 for 10 years.

The Village had no tax abatement agreements with other governments which would reduce the Village's tax revenues.

Note 7 - Interfund Transfers

During 2017 the following transfers were made by the Village:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$0	\$1,732,005
Debt Service Fund	393,008	0
Capital Improvements Fund	625,169	0
JOBS Fund	482,578	0
Other Governmental Funds	289,150	57,900
Total	\$1,789,905	\$1,789,905

Transfers represent the allocation of unrestricted receipts collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, except as noted below.

The General Fund and Other Governmental Funds made transfers to the Debt Service Fund to be used to make debt service payments for the year. The General Fund also made transfers to Capital Improvements Fund, Other Capital Projects Funds, and Other Governmental Funds to provide additional resources for current operations, capital improvements, and other Village operations.

During 2017 the following advances were made by the Village:

	Advances In	Advances Out
General Fund	\$2,212,412	\$812,377
OPWC Fund	27,354	139,154
Capital Improvements Fund	17,993	17,993
JOBS Fund	764,530	2,052,765
Other Governmental Funds	2,500	2,500
Total	\$3,024,789	\$3,024,789

As of December 31, 2017, all advances were repaid.

Note 8 - Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Village belongs to the Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc. (OPRM). See Note 16 for further information regarding the Plan.

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The Village participates in the Ohio Municipal League Group Rating Plan (GRP) for worker's compensation. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of reduced premiums for the participants, foster safer working conditions and foster cost-effective claims management skills by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating local governments is calculated as one experience and a common premium is applied to all local governments in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for all local governments in the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangements insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP.

The Village manages employee health benefits on a self-funded insurance basis. The employee health benefit plan provides basic health coverage through United Health Care (UHC), the third party administrator (TPA) of the program, which reviews and processes or disallows the claims. Jefferson Health Plan (JHP) releases the claims payments to the providers as a consortium outside UHC. JHP is a jointly governed organization established as a joint insurance pool. The village is a member of the Center for Local Government Benefits Pool (CLGBP) which is a member of JHP. A specific excess loss coverage (stop-loss) insurance policy covers claims in excess of \$150,000 per employee per year. The 2017 monthly family, employee plus one, and single premiums were \$1,627.69, \$999.16, and \$536.09. The TPA charges the Village an administration fee of \$57.15 per employee per month.

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - Village 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. Village employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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

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

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Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after 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
Public Safety	Public Safety	Public Safety
Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement
Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

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

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

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

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

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	State and Local	Public Safety	Law Enforcement
2017 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates			
Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee	10.0%	*	**
2017 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer			
Pension	13.0%	17.1%	17.1%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Total Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee	10.0%	12.0%	13.0%

* This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.

** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Village's contractually required contribution was \$76,258 for year 2017.

Plan Description – Social Security

Two Village employees contribute to Social Security. This plan provides retirement benefits, including survivor and disability benefits to participants.

Employees contribute 6.2 percent of their gross salaries. The Village contributes an amount equal to 6.2 percent of participants' gross salaries. The Village has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2017.

Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

OPERS maintains 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. 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.

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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.

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2017, State and Local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and Public Safety and Law Enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 1.0 percent during calendar year 2017. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2018, decreased to 0.0 percent for both plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited for Member-Directed Plan participants for 2017 was 4.0 percent.

The Village's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$10,894, \$10,953, and \$10,448, respectively; 92 percent has been contributed for 2017 and 100 percent for 2016 and 2015.

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Note 11 – Long Term Obligations

The changes in the Village’s long-term obligations during 2017 were as follows:

	Balance 12/31/16	Issued	Retired	Balance 12/31/17
General Obligation Bonds				
2010 Building Acquisition Bonds	\$205,000	\$0	(\$15,000)	\$190,000
2016 Road Improvement Bonds	500,000	0	(45,000)	455,000
2017 Building Acquisition Bonds	0	1,500,000	(50,000)	1,450,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>705,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>(110,000)</u>	<u>2,095,000</u>
OPWC Loans				
Fire Hydrant	81,568	0	(10,876)	70,692
Stoll Lane	193,571	0	(22,773)	170,798
E. Gatewood Lane	69,660	0	(8,195)	61,465
Sampson Lane	134,909	0	(12,848)	122,061
Plainfield Road	279,163	0	(25,379)	253,784
Belkenton and Grace Lane	111,415	0	(8,571)	102,844
East Avenue	101,220	0	(5,327)	95,893
Sibley Avenue	225,035	0	(11,252)	213,783
South Broadlawn Avenue	162,875	0	(8,144)	154,731
North Avenue	0	201,935	0	201,935
Total OPWC Loans	<u>1,359,416</u>	<u>201,935</u>	<u>(113,365)</u>	<u>1,447,986</u>
Total Long Term Obligations	<u>\$2,064,416</u>	<u>\$1,701,935</u>	<u>(\$223,365)</u>	<u>\$3,542,986</u>

On April 12, 2010, the Village issued Building Acquisition Bonds in the amount of \$930,000. The bonds were issued at an interest rate of 4.74 percent through 2029. On February 2, 2011, the Village partially defeased the 2010 Building Acquisition Bonds. This was a consequence of the sale of the building acquired with the bonds, plus the adjoining parking lot parcels on December 9, 2010. The amount that was defeased was \$605,000.

On May 24, 2016, the Village issued Road Improvement General Obligation Bonds in the amount of \$500,000. The bonds were issued at an interest rate of 2.58 percent through 2026.

On October 17, 2017, the Village issued Building Acquisition and Renovation Bonds in the amount of \$1,500,000. The bonds were issued at an interest rate of 2.24 percent through 2031.

In October 2001, the Village entered into a project loan agreement with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) for fire hydrant replacements. The original loan amount was \$217,518, payable over 20 years, without interest. The Village is responsible for the OPWC fire hydrant loan payments; however, due to terms pertaining to the Deer Park-Silverton Joint Fire District, the Village of Deer Park is reimbursing the Village 70.61 percent of the loan payments.

As of December 31, 2017, the Village received \$201,935 from OPWC for the North Avenue road project. In February of 2018, the OPWC finalized the loan agreement with the Village for that amount. This loan will be payable without interest over 20 years with equal payments made in January and July each year. Beginning in July of 2018, the first payment due will be \$5,048 and the final payment will occur in January of 2038.

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The following loan agreements were entered into with OPWC in previous years for the purpose of various road projects listed below. All are payable without interest to be repaid over 20 years.

	Year	Original Amount
OPWC Loans		
Stoll Lane	2004	\$455,461
E. Gatewood Lane	2004	163,903
Sampson Lane	2006	256,966
Plainfield Road	2007	507,572
Belkenton and Grace Lane	2009	171,411
East Avenue	2010	133,182
Sibley Avenue	2016	225,035
South Broadlawn Avenue	2016	162,875

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds and principal requirements for the OPWC loans outstanding at December 31, 2017, were as follows:

Year	General Obligation Bonds		OPWC Loans
	Principal	Interest	Principal
2018	\$180,000	\$54,294	\$118,412
2019	185,000	49,722	123,461
2020	190,000	45,034	123,461
2021	190,000	40,216	123,461
2022	190,000	35,339	123,461
2023-2027	735,000	110,560	495,395
2028-2032	425,000	25,667	191,239
2033-2037	0	0	144,048
2038	0	0	5,048
Total	\$2,095,000	\$360,832	\$1,447,986

Note 12 – Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Village is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the government funds.

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The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General	Debt Service	OPWC	Capital Improvement	JOBS	Other Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted for:							
Street Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$83,341	\$83,341
State Highway	0	0	0	0	0	36,578	36,578
Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	3,044	3,044
GCCU Commons	0	0	0	0	0	12,543	12,543
Mayor's Court							
Special Projects	0	0	0	0	0	1,251	1,251
Entry of Forfeiture	0	0	0	0	0	5,215	5,215
Drug Offender	0	0	0	0	0	1,148	1,148
OPWC	0	0	683,614	0	0		683,614
TIF	0	0	0	0	0	239,595	239,595
Capital							
Improvements	0	0	0	170,778	0		170,778
Park Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	99,844	99,844
JOBS Fund	0	0	0	0	840,324	0	840,324
Committed to:							
Capital Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	26,506	26,506
Assigned to:							
Debt Service	0	150,765	0	0	0	0	150,765
Calendar Year 2018	239,974	0	0	0	0	0	239,974
Unassigned	789,142	0	0	0	0	0	789,142
	<u>\$1,029,116</u>	<u>\$150,765</u>	<u>\$683,614</u>	<u>\$170,778</u>	<u>\$840,324</u>	<u>\$509,065</u>	<u>\$3,383,662</u>

Note 13 – Construction Commitments

As of December 31, 2017, the Village had the following construction commitments with respect to capital projects: Park Avenue for \$639,883 , Montgomery and Stewart Roads for \$1,297,866, and the new Town Hall for \$799,075.

Note 14 – Contingent Liabilities

In January 2018, a jury awarded LLK, LLC \$661,000 for 0.148 acre right of way acquisition. The Village is currently pursuing an appeal, but this would have a material effect on the Village's financial condition.

The Village is defendant in other lawsuits. Although management cannot presently determine the outcome of these suits, they believe the resolution of these most of these matters will not materially adversely affect the Village's financial condition.

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the Village are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the federal government. Grantors may require refunding any disallowed costs. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow. However, based on prior experience, management believes any refunds would be immaterial.

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Note 15 – Joint Governed Organizations

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

The DPSJFD Board of Trustees consists of eight trustees, with each government appointing four of the trustees. The Village’s ability to effect operations is limited to its representation on the Board. The funding for the operation of the DPSJFD is provided by tax revenues from a continuing levy approved by the electorate of both governments. There is no explicit and measurable equity interest in the DPSJFD. The DPSJFD has not accumulated significant financial resources or experiencing fiscal distress that may cause additional burden to the Village.

Note 16 – Public Entity Risk Pool

The Village belongs to the Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc. (OPRM), a non-assessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to Ohio governments (“Members”). The OPRM is legally separate from its member governments.

Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the OPRM provides property, liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excess liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine and other coverages to its members sold through fourteen appointed independent agents in the State of Ohio.

OPRM coverage programs are developed specific to each member’s risk management needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria addressing the member’s exposure to loss. Effective November 1, 2016, the OPRM retained 50 percent of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treat and 30 percent of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty. Members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member. OPRM had 762 members as of December 31, 2016.

Plan members are responsible to notify OPRM of their intent to renew coverage by their renewal date. If a member chooses not to renew with OPRM, they have no other financial obligation to OPRM, but still need to promptly notify OPRM of any potential claims occurring during their membership period. The former member’s covered claims, which occurred during their membership period, remain the responsibility of OPRM.

Settlement amounts did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

OPRM’s audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and equity at December 31, 2016.

	2016
Assets	\$14,765,712
Liabilities	(9,531,506)
Members’ Equity	\$5,234,206

You can read the complete audited financial statements for OPRM at the Plan’s website, www.ohioplan.org.

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The Village participates in the Ohio Municipal League Group Rating Plan (GRP) for worker's compensation. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a twenty-six member Board of Trustees consisting of fifteen mayors, two council members, three administrators, three finance directors, and three law directors which are voted on by the members for staggered two-year terms. The Executive Director of the Ohio Municipal League serves as the coordinator of the Program. Each year the participants pay an enrollment fee to the program to cover the costs of administering the program.

Note 17 – Implementation of New Accounting Principles

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement Number 14* was issued in January 2016. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2016. Earlier application is encouraged. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units.

This Statement amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not for profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The additional criterion does not apply to component units included in the financial reporting entity pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement Number 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units*. The implementation of GASB Statement Number 80 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Village.

GASB Statement Number 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements* was issued in March 2016. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements of periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Earlier application is encouraged. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement.

Split-interest agreements are a type of giving agreement used by donors to provide resources to two or more beneficiaries, including governments. Split-interest agreements can be created through trusts, or other legally enforceable agreements with characteristics that are equivalent to split-interest agreements, in which a donor transfers resources to an intermediary to hold and administer for the benefit of a government and at least one other beneficiary. Examples of these types of agreements include charitable lead trusts, charitable remainder trusts, and life-interests in real estate.

This Statement requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party. This Statement requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period. The implementation of GASB Statement Number 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Village.

GASB Statement Number 82, *Pension Issues-an amendment of GASB Statement Number 67, 68, and 73* was issued in March 2016. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements of periods beginning after June 15, 2016, except for the requirements of paragraph 7 in a circumstance in which an employer's pension liability is measured as of a date other than the employer's most recent fiscal year end. In that circumstance, the requirements of paragraph 7 are effective for that employer in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged.

Village of Silverton
Hamilton County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

The objective of this Statement is to address certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements Number 67, 68 and 73. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee contribution requirements. The implementation of GASB Statement Number 82 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Village.

VILLAGE OF SILVERTON



Yellow Book Report

December 31, 2017

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

Village Manager and
Members of Village Council
Village of Silverton
Hamilton County, Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Silverton, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 19, 2018, wherein we noted the Village uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe 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 deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Village's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.
Cincinnati, Ohio
April 19, 2018



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF SILVERTON

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
MAY 24, 2018