CITY OF CANAL WINCHESTER FRANLIN COUNTY REGULAR AUDIT JANUARY 1, 2016 – DECEMBER 31, 2016





City Council
City of Canal Winchester
36 South High Street
Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, prepared by Wilson, Shannon & Snow, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. 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 Canal Winchester is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

June 23, 2017



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Canal Winchester Franklin County 36 South High Street Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110

To the City Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, 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.

Wilson, Shannon & Snow, Inc.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Ten West Locust Street

Newark, Ohio 43055

(740) 345-6611

1-800-523-6611 FAX (740) 345-5635 City of Canal Winchester Franklin County Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the 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.

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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 9, 2017, 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.

Newark, Ohio June 9, 2017

Wilson Shanna ESury Dec.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Canal Winchester's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2016. 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 2016 are as follows:

- ➤ The total net position of the City increased \$1,819,427 from 2015 net position. Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,187,469 or 17% over the 2015 net position of \$13,240,652 and net position of business-type activities decreased \$368,042 or 1% from 2015 net position of \$47,508,955.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$7,272,111 of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$1,528,240 or 17% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The City had \$6,612,882 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,528,240 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$5,084,642 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$7,272,111.
- ➤ The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$8,278,952 in 2016. This represents an increase of \$562,937 from 2015 revenues and other financing sources. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund, which totaled \$7,538,862 in 2015, increased \$933,671 from 2015 expenditures and other financing uses. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$740,090 or 15%.
- ➤ The debt service fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$1,370,006 in 2016. The expenditures of the debt service fund, totaled \$1,366,938 in 2016. The net increase in fund balance for the debt service fund was \$3,068 from prior year.
- The capital improvement fund had revenues of \$1,543 in 2016. The expenditures of the capital improvement fund totaled \$1,649,300 resulting in a net decrease in fund balance was \$1,647,757.
- Net position for the business-type activities, which are made up of the water, sewer, and storm water enterprise funds, decreased in 2016 by \$368,042.
- In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources came in \$1,416,476 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$441,412 less than the amount in the final budget.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (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 2016?" 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, street maintenance, 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, 2016 (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 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 debt service fund and the capital improvement 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, 2016 (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 and storm water management functions. All of the enterprise funds are considered major funds.

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 2016 and 2015.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

		Net Position										
	Go	overnmental	В	usiness-type	Go	overnmental	В	usiness-type				
		Activities		Activities		Activities		Activities		Total		Total
		2016		2016		2015		2015		2016		2015
Assets												
Current and other assets	\$	9,492,901	\$	7,937,484	\$	10,878,497	\$	7,723,132	\$	17,430,385	\$	18,601,629
Nondepreciable capital assets		2,503,446		913,400		3,831,156		913,400		3,416,846		4,744,556
Depreciable capital assets, net		14,266,521		46,555,545		10,689,894		47,661,274		60,822,066		58,351,168
Capital assets, net		16,769,967		47,468,945		14,521,050		48,574,674		64,238,912		63,095,724
Total assets		26,262,868		55,406,429		25,399,547		56,297,806		81,669,297		81,697,353
Deferred outflows of resources		710,374		420,931		204,956		213,192		1,131,305		418,148
Liabilities												
Current and other liabilities		479,020		207,833		1,093,599		111,149		686,853		1,204,748
Long-term liabilities:												
Due within one year		1,171,287		1,240,459		1,282,446		1,329,847		2,411,746		2,612,293
Net pension liability		1,685,318		788,331		953,966		539,804		2,473,649		1,493,770
Due in more than one year	_	7,479,917		6,434,395		8,350,605		7,012,576		13,914,312		15,363,181
Total liabilities		10,815,542		8,671,018		11,680,616		8,993,376		19,486,560		20,673,992
Deferred inflows of resources		729,579		15,429		683,235		8,667		745,008		691,902
Net Position												
Net investment in capital												
assets		8,144,290		40,058,084		6,809,950		40,508,355		48,202,374		47,318,305
Restricted:												
Transportation projects		967,011		-		888,825		-		967,011		888,825
Leisure time activity		115,251		-		106,819		-		115,251		106,819
General government		953,745		-		759,320		-		953,745		759,320
Unrestricted		5,247,824		7,082,829		4,675,738		7,000,600		12,330,653		11,676,338
Total net position	\$	15,428,121	\$	47,140,913	\$	13,240,652	\$	47,508,955	\$	62,569,034	\$	60,749,607

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At year-end, net position was \$62,569,034 which comprised \$15,428,121 and \$47,140,913 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 62% and 85% of total assets and deferred outflows of resources for the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles, intangibles and infrastructure. The City's net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2016, were \$8,144,290 and \$40,058,084 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, \$2,036,007 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$5,247,824 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. The following table shows the changes in net position for 2016 and 2015.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2016	Business-type Activities 2016	Governmental Activities 2015	Business-type Activities 2015	Total 2016	Total 2015
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,108,601	\$ 3,985,036	\$ 886,715	\$ 3,601,466	\$ 5,093,637	\$ 4,488,181
Operating grants and contributions	402,339	-	470,987	-	402,339	470,987
Capital grants and contributions	17,300		100,181		17,300	100,181
Total program revenues	1,528,240	3,985,036	1,457,883	3,601,466	5,513,276	5,059,349
General revenues:						
Property and other local taxes	381,402	-	335,885	-	381,402	335,885
Income taxes	6,235,642	-	5,860,527	-	6,235,642	5,860,527
Lodging taxes	84,440	-	78,862	-	84,440	78,862
Payment in lieu of taxes	311,921	-	192,929	-	311,921	192,929
Grants and entitlements	139,452	-	125,650	-	139,452	125,650
Investment earnings	81,015	-	79,393	-	81,015	79,393
Increase in fair value of investments	-	-	3,192	-	-	3,192
Miscellaneous	38,239	4,103	129,509	7,049	42,342	136,558
Total general revenues	7,272,111	4,103	6,805,947	7,049	7,276,214	6,812,996
Total revenues	8,800,351	3,989,139	8,263,830	3,608,515	12,789,490	11,872,345
Program Expenses:						
General government	2,785,383	_	2,664,404	-	2,785,383	2,664,404
Security of persons and property	1,069,309	-	896,178	-	1,069,309	896,178
Public health and welfare	127,826	-	121,306	-	127,826	121,306
Transportation	1,140,148	-	956,907	-	1,140,148	956,907
Community environment	739,471	-	519,354	-	739,471	519,354
Leisure time activity	554,271	-	360,107	-	554,271	360,107
Interest and fiscal charges	196,474	-	189,325	-	196,474	189,325
Sewer operating	-	2,260,288	-	1,944,162	2,260,288	1,944,162
Water operating	-	1,744,540	-	1,740,156	1,744,540	1,740,156
Storm water operating		352,353		368,607	352,353	368,607
Total expenses	6,612,882	4,357,181	5,707,581	4,052,925	10,970,063	9,760,506
Increase (decrease) in net position	2,187,469	(368,042)	2,556,249	(444,410)	1,819,427	2,111,839
Net position beginning of year	13,240,652	47,508,955	10,684,403	47,953,365	60,749,607	58,637,768
Net position end of year	\$ 15,428,121	\$ 47,140,913	\$ 13,240,652	\$ 47,508,955	\$ 62,569,034	\$ 60,749,607

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased \$2,187,469 in 2016 which is a result of higher general revenues, specifically income taxes and payments in lieu of taxes.

Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the Fairfield County Sheriff's department, was \$1,069,309 or 16% of total City expenses. General government expenses totaled \$2,785,383. General government expenses were partially funded by \$875,088 in direct charges to users of the services and also capital grants and contributions of \$17,300.

The State government contributed to the City a total of \$402,339 in operating grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to transportation purposes.

General revenues totaled \$7,272,111 and primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$6,617,044. The other primary source of general revenues is payments in lieu of taxes comprising \$311,921.

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 2016 compared to 2015. 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

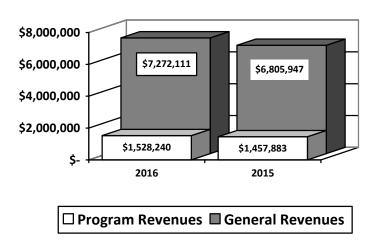
Governmental Activities

		2016				2015				
	To	otal Cost of	N	let Cost of	To	otal Cost of	Net Cost of			
	-	Services		Services		Services	Services			
Program Expenses:										
General government	\$	2,785,383	\$	1,892,995	\$	2,664,404	\$	1,881,323		
Security of persons & property		1,069,309		1,069,309		896,178		896,178		
Public health and welfare		127,826		127,826		121,306		121,306		
Transportation		1,140,148		708,032		956,907		385,739		
Community environment		739,471		739,471		519,354		519,354		
Leisure time activity		554,271		350,535		360,107		256,473		
Interest and fiscal charges		196,474		196,474		189,325		189,325		
Total	\$	6,612,882	\$	5,084,642	\$	5,707,581	\$	4,249,698		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

The chart below illustrates the City's program revenues versus general revenues for 2016 and 2015.

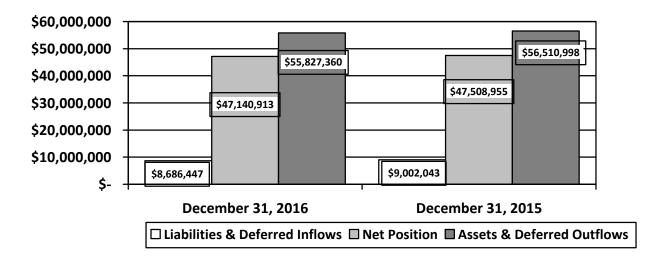
Governmental Activities – General and Program Revenues



Business-type Activities

Business-type activities include the water, sewer, and storm water enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$3,985,036 and expenses of \$4,357,181 for 2016. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets, 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, 2016 (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 \$7,350,731 which is \$627,768 less than last year's total of \$7,978,499. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2016 for all major and non-major governmental funds.

	 nd Balances 2/31/2016	 nd Balances 2/31/2015		Increase Decrease)
Major funds:	 	 	_	
General fund	\$ 5,559,197	\$ 4,819,107		\$ 740,090
Debt service fund	45,168	42,100		3,068
Capital improvement fund	218,512	1,866,269		(1,647,757)
Other nonmajor governmental funds	1,527,854	1,251,023		276,831
Total	\$ 7,350,731	\$ 7,978,499	_	\$ (627,768)

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$740,090. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	2016	2015	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 6,801,576	\$ 6,273,190	8.42 %
Intergovernmental	139,452	148,783	(6.27) %
Special assessments	193,559	180,958	6.96 %
Charges for services	126,976	97,508	30.22 %
Fines, licenses and permits	775,147	588,454	31.73 %
Rental income	7,985	8,390	(4.83) %
Investment income	67,315	73,265	(8.12) %
Increase in FMV of investments	-	3,192	(100.00) %
Other	34,192	104,625	(67.32) %
Total	\$ 8,146,202	\$ 7,478,365	8.93 %

The City's largest revenue source in the general fund was tax revenue, which represents 83% of all general fund revenue. Tax revenues increased 8.42% due primarily to an increase in income tax collections.

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

	2016	2015	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
<u>Expenditures</u>			
General government	\$ 2,597,271	\$ 2,595,637	0.06 %
Security of persons and property	1,069,309	896,178	19.32 %
Public health and welfare	122,715	121,306	1.16 %
Transportation	478,063	634,172	(24.62) %
Community environment	588,682	529,311	11.22 %
Leisure time activity	402,608	348,957	15.37 %
Capital outlay	898,717	305,013	194.65 %
Debt service	12,497	10,198	22.54 %
Total	\$ 6,169,862	\$ 5,440,772	13.40 %

Capital outlay expenditures represent money spent on infrastructure and other capital related projects for the City. These expenditures increased 194.65% over 2015.

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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund. In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources came in \$1,416,476 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$441,412 less than the amount in the final budget. The City did not amend estimated receipts during the year. Budgeted expenditures and other financing uses increased \$1,174,932 from an original budget of \$7,022,935 to a final budget of \$8,197,867.

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund had revenue and other financing sources of \$1,370,006 in 2016. The expenditures of the debt service fund, totaled \$1,366,938 resulting in an ending fund balance of \$45,168.

Capital Improvement Fund

The capital improvement fund had revenues of \$1,543 in 2016. The expenditures of the capital improvement fund, totaled \$1,649,300 resulting in an ending fund balance of \$218,512.

Proprietary Funds

The City's enterprise funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2016, the City had \$64,238,912 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, intangibles, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Of this total, \$16,769,967 was reported in governmental activities and \$47,468,945 was reported in business-type activities. See Note 10 for further description of capital assets. The following table shows 2016 balances compared to 2015.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

		Governmen	tal <i>i</i>	Activities		Business-Ty	pe .	Activities	Total			
		2016		2015 2016		2016		2015	2016			2015
Land	\$	2,246,199	Ś	2,183,899	\$	913,400	\$	913,400	\$	3,159,599	\$	3,097,299
Construction in progress	Y	-	Y	1,390,010	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	1,390,010
Intangibles		257,247		257,247		-		-		257,247		257,247
Land improvements		891,161		911,817		-		-		891,161		911,817
Building & improve.		4,669,319		1,873,888		10,728,017		10,995,745		15,397,336		12,869,633
Furniture & Equipment		560,969		453,790		877,397		862,017		1,438,366		1,315,807
Vehicles		266,458		329,308		122,074		151,990		388,532		481,298
Infrastructure		7,878,614		7,121,091		34,828,057		35,651,522		42,706,671		42,772,613
Totals	\$	16,769,967	\$	14,521,050	\$	47,468,945	\$	48,574,674	\$	64,238,912	\$	63,095,724

The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 47% of the City's total governmental activities and 73% of the business-type activity capital assets.

Debt Administration

The City had the following debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Governmental Activities					
	2016	2015				
General obligation bonds	\$ 6,835,000	\$ 7,595,000				
OPWC loans	1,402,032	1,573,422				
Bond anticipation notes	225,000	300,000				
Lease purchase agreement	187,418	128,622				
Capital lease obligation	21,350	30,214				
Total debt obligations	\$ 8,670,800	\$ 9,627,258				
	Business-type Activ	<u> ities</u>				
	2016	2015				
Revenue bonds	\$ 2,470,000	\$ 2,745,000				
Bond anticipation notes	550,000	650,000				
OPWC loans	895,063	938,447				
OWDA loans	3,553,738	3,809,805				
Lease purchase agreement	45,090	37,849				
Capital lease obligation	3,812	5,556				
Total debt obligations	\$ 7,517,703	\$ 8,186,657				

See Notes 13 and 14 to the basic financial statements for detail on the City's debt obligations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The City of Canal Winchester's financial condition has continued to improve over the past five years as city leaders continue to closely monitor the revenue and expenditures. Income tax collections, the city's primary source of General Fund revenue, were 23% over projections in 2016. The increased revenue has given the city the opportunity to plan for future construction projects and continue to provide a high level of service to its residents.

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 2017. State legislation has been introduced to change the distribution formula for Local Government revenue that could affect the city's collections in the future. The amount of this impact is still unknown at this time.

The Ohio Legislature passed legislation regarding the uniformity of municipal income taxes throughout the State in 2014, which became effective January 1, 2016. Additional legislation has also been introduced to require centralized collection of income taxes throughout the state. Both bills will severely impact the city's control over its income tax and cause significant revenue loss for the city. Currently, the extent of the impact on city revenue is still unknown at this time.

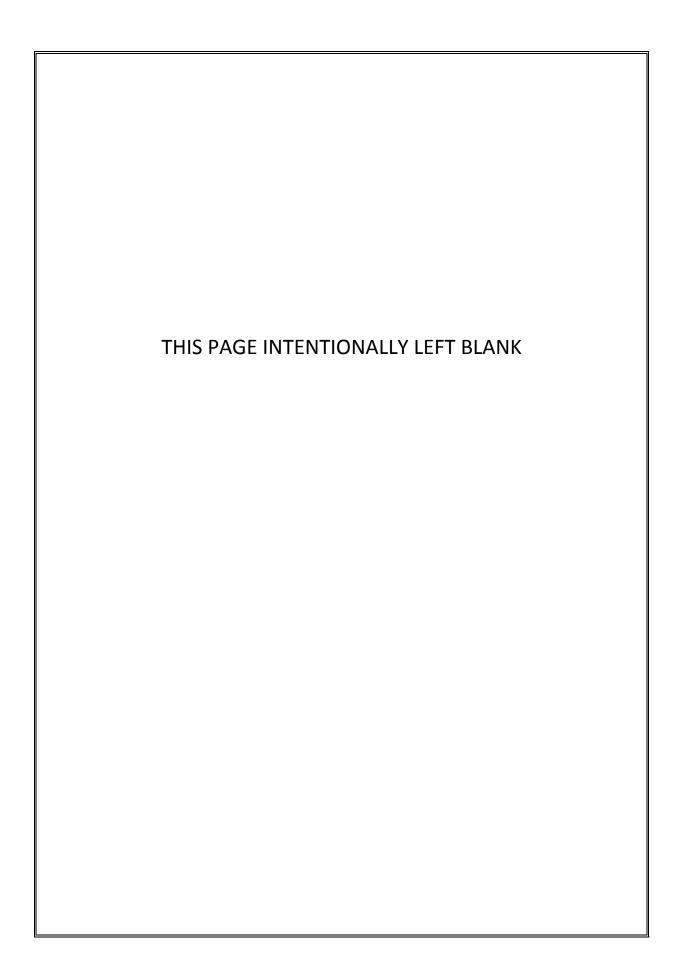
In addition, the following items were taken into consideration during preparation of the 2017 budget:

- Unemployment rates as of December 2016 (latest available) in Franklin and Fairfield County are 3.8% and 4.1%, respectively. These rates are both lower than the state average of 4.9% and national average of 4.9%.
- Interest rates continue to be lower than historical levels.
- Residential and commercial development has increased over the last years. Future growth is expected in the short-term.
- The cost of repair and replacement of City infrastructure continues to increase.

The 2017 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 our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Ms. Amanda Jackson, Finance Director, City of Canal Winchester, 36 South High Street, Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110-1213.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total		
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 7,250,668	\$ 7,428,365	\$ 14,679,033		
Receivables:					
Income taxes	970,544	-	970,544		
Real and other taxes	404,441	-	404,441		
Accounts	41,721	457,224	498,945		
Payments in lieu of taxes	316,504	-	316,504		
Accrued interest	19,394	-	19,394		
Special assessments	111,700	-	111,700		
Due from other governments	284,819	-	284,819		
Prepayments	48,616	28,723	77,339		
Materials and supplies inventory	44,494	23,172	67,666		
Capital assets:					
Nondepeciable capital assets	2,503,446	913,400	3,416,846		
Depreciable capital assets, net	14,266,521	46,555,545	60,822,066		
Total capital assets, net	16,769,967	47,468,945	64,238,912		
Total assets	26,262,868	55,406,429	81,669,297		
Deferred outflows of resources:					
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	38,906	106,842	145,748		
Pension	671,468	314,089	985,557		
Total deferred outflows of resources	710,374	420,931	1,131,305		
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources					
	26,973,242	55,827,360	82,800,602		
Liabilities:	450.000	440.000	254.522		
Accounts payable	150,803	113,829	264,632		
Accrued wages and benefits payable	24,571	12,967	37,538		
Due to other governments	147,318	13,638	160,956		
Accrued interest payable	6,328	67,399	73,727		
Notes payable	150,000	-	150,000		
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year	1,171,287	1,240,459	2,411,746		
Due in more than one year:					
Net pension liability	1,685,318	788,331	2,473,649		
Other amount due in more than one year	7,479,917	6,434,395	13,914,312		
Total liabilities	10,815,542	8,671,018	19,486,560		
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	380,091	-	380,091		
Payment in lieu of tax revenue not available	316,504	-	316,504		
Pension	32,984	15,429	48,413		
Total deferred inflows of resources	729,579	15,429	745,008		
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	11,545,121	8,686,447	20,231,568		
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	8,144,290	40,058,084	48,202,374		
Transportation projects	967,011	_	967,011		
Leisure time activity	115,251	_	115,251		
General government	953,745	_	953,745		
Unrestricted	5,247,824	7,082,829	12,330,653		
Total net position	\$ 15,428,121	\$ 47,140,913	\$ 62,569,034		
Total liet position	ψ 13,420,121	47,140,313	7 02,303,034		

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

				P	rogram Revenues			
	Expenses		Charges for Services and Sales		Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions		
Governmental activities:	 							
General government	\$ 2,785,383	\$	875,088	\$	-	\$	17,300	
Security of persons and property	1,069,309		-		-		-	
Public health and welfare	127,826		-		-		-	
Transportation	1,140,148		29,777		402,339		-	
Community environment	739,471		-		-		-	
Leisure time activity	554,271		203,736		-		-	
Interest and fiscal charges	196,474		-		-		-	
Total governmental activities	 6,612,882		1,108,601		402,339		17,300	
Business-type activities:								
Water	1,744,540		1,673,459		-		-	
Sewer	2,260,288		2,112,888		-		-	
Storm water	352,353		198,689		-		-	
Total business-type activities	 4,357,181		3,985,036		-		-	
Total primary government	\$ 10,970,063	\$	5,093,637	\$	402,339	\$	17,300	

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:

General purposes

Income taxes levied for:

General purposes

Lodging taxes levied for:

Special revenue

Payments in lieu of taxes

Grants and entitlements not restricted

to specific programs

Investment earnings

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year

Net position at end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Governmental	nges in Net Positi usiness-type	<u> </u>	
Activities	Activities		Total
\$ (1,892,995)	\$ -	\$	(1,892,995)
(1,069,309)	-		(1,069,309)
(127,826)	-		(127,826)
(708,032)	-		(708,032)
(739,471)	-		(739,471)
(350,535)	-		(350,535)
(196,474)	 -		(196,474)
(5,084,642)	 -	-	(5,084,642)
-	(71,081)		(71,081)
-	(147,400)		(147,400)
	 (153,664)		(153,664)
-	 (372,145)		(372,145)
(5,084,642)	 (372,145)		(5,456,787)
381,402	-		381,402
6,235,642	-		6,235,642
84,440	-		84,440
311,921	-		311,921
139,452	-		139,452
81,015	-		81,015
38,239	 4,103		42,342
7,272,111	 4,103		7,276,214
2,187,469	(368,042)		1,819,427
13,240,652	 47,508,955		60,749,607
\$ 15,428,121	\$ 47,140,913	\$	62,569,034

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2016

	General		Debt Service Im			Capital Improvement		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:		_									
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,135,782	\$	45,168	\$	228,217	\$	1,841,501	\$	7,250,668	
Receivables:		-									
Income taxes		970,544		-		-		-		970,544	
Real and other taxes		398,477		-		-		5,964		404,441	
Accounts		41,292		-		-		429		41,721	
Payments in lieu of taxes		-		-		-		316,504		316,504	
Accrued interest		19,394		-		-		-		19,394	
Special assessments		111,700		-		-		-		111,700	
Interfund		5,000		-		-		-		5,000	
Due from other governments		84,436		-		-		200,383		284,819	
Advances to other funds		400,000		-		-		-		400,000	
Prepayments		48,560		-		-		56		48,616	
Materials and supplies inventory		10,935		-		-		33,559		44,494	
Total assets	\$	7,226,120	\$	45,168	\$	228,217	\$	2,398,396	\$	9,897,901	
Liabilities:											
Accounts payable	\$	127,054	\$	-	\$	9,705	\$	14,044	\$	150,803	
Accrued wages and benefits payable		22,368		-		-		2,203		24,571	
Interfund payable		-		-		-		5,000		5,000	
Advances from other funds		-		-		-		400,000		400,000	
Due to other governments		145,819		-		-		1,499		147,318	
Notes payable		150,000		-		-		-		150,000	
Accrued interest payable		4,219		-		-		-		4,219	
Total liabilities		449,460		-		9,705		422,746		881,911	
Deferred inflows of resources:											
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		380,091		-		-		-		380,091	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		18,386		-		-		-		18,386	
Accrued interest not available		19,229		-		-		-		19,229	
Special assessments revenue not available		111,700		-		-		-		111,700	
Payment in lieu of tax revenue not available		-		-		-		316,504		316,504	
Income tax revenue not available		617,945		-		-		-		617,945	
Nonexchange transactions not available		70,112		-				131,292		201,404	
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,217,463		-		-		447,796		1,665,259	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		1,666,923		-		9,705		870,542		2,547,170	
Fund balances:											
Nonspendable		459,495		=		-		33,615		493,110	
Restricted				_		218,512		1,814,576		2,033,088	
Assigned		217,171		45,168		210,312		1,014,570		262,339	
Unassigned		4,882,531		43,106		-		(320,337)		4,562,194	
Offassigned		4,002,331			-			(320,337)		4,302,134	
Total fund balances		5,559,197		45,168		218,512		1,527,854		7,350,731	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows											
of resources and fund balances	\$	7,226,120	\$	45,168	\$	228,217	\$	2,398,396	\$	9,897,901	

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2016

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 7,350,731
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.	16,769,967
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.	(2,109)
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the governmental funds.	38,906
Unamortized discounts on bond issuances are not recognized in the governmental funds.	5,631
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Income taxes receivable \$ 617,945 Real and other taxes receivable 18,386 Intergovernmental receivable 201,404 Special assessments receivable 111,700 Investment income receivable 19,229 Total	968,664
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 671,468 Deferred inflows - pension (32,984) Net pension liability (1,685,318) Total	(1,046,834)
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 (136,619) General obligation bonds payable (6,835,000) Bond anticipation note payable (75,000) Capital lease payable (21,350) OPWC loans payable (1,402,032) Lease purchase payable (186,834) Total	 (8,656,835)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 15,428,121

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	 General		Debt Service	lr	Capital nprovement	 Other Governmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:								
Municipal income taxes	\$ 6,433,944	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	6,433,944
Real and other taxes	367,632		-		-	84,440		452,072
Charges for services	126,976		-		-	-		126,976
Fines, licenses and permits	775,147		-		-	4,934		780,081
Payments in lieu of taxes	-		-		-	311,921		311,921
Intergovernmental	139,452		-		-	418,379		557,831
Special assessments	193,559		-		-			193,559
Investment income	67,315		-		1,543	2,725		71,583
Rental income	7,985		-		-	-		7,985
Other	 34,192		1,006			 3,041		38,239
Total revenues	 8,146,202		1,006		1,543	 825,440		8,974,191
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government	2,597,271		-		-	48,375		2,645,646
Security of persons and property	1,069,309		-		-	-		1,069,309
Public health and welfare	122,715		-		-	5,111		127,826
Transportation	478,063		-		-	344,466		822,529
Community environment	588,682		-		-	76,008		664,690
Leisure time activity	402,608		-		-	-		402,608
Capital outlay	898,717		-		1,649,300	71,098		2,619,115
Principal retirement	7,120		1,156,390		-	56,126		1,219,636
Interest and fiscal charges	5,377		210,548		-	2,853		218,778
Total expenditures	 6,169,862		1,366,938		1,649,300	604,037		9,790,137
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over (under) expenditures	 1,976,340		(1,365,932)		(1,647,757)	 221,403		(815,946)
Other financing sources (uses):								
Sale of notes	75,000		_		-	-		75,000
Capital lease transaction	57,750		_		_	55,428		113,178
Transfers in	-		1,369,000		-	-		1,369,000
Transfers (out)	(1,369,000)		_,		-	-		(1,369,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,236,250)	_	1,369,000		-	55,428		188,178
Net change in fund balances	740,090		3,068		(1,647,757)	276,831		(627,768)
Fund balances at beginning of year	 4,819,107		42,100		1,866,269	 1,251,023		7,978,499
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 5,559,197	\$	45,168	\$	218,512	\$ 1,527,854	\$	7,350,731

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, 2016

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (627,768)
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	\$ 2,805,974 (478,285)	2,327,689
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(78,772)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(191,138)
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.		(188,178)
Repayment of note and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		1,219,636
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		176,090
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(409,991)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds and loans, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. Decrease in accrued interest payable Amortization of deferred amounts on refunding Amortization of bond premiums and discounts		15,011 (4,915) (437)
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.		 (49,758)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 2,187,469

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Budgeted	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Municipal income taxes	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 6,512,775	\$ 1,212,775		
Real and other taxes	385,100	385,100	367,632	(17,468)		
Charges for services	102,000	102,000	126,976	24,976		
Licenses, permits and fees	559,000	559,000	774,652	215,652		
Intergovernmental	138,375	138,375	144,174	5,799		
Special assessments	200,000	200,000	193,559	(6,441)		
Investment income	75,000	75,000	67,508	(7,492)		
Rental income	7,750	7,750	7,985	235		
Other	50,500	50,500	39,440	(11,060)		
Total revenues	6,817,725	6,817,725	8,234,701	1,416,976		
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	2,264,960	2,886,993	2,744,854	142,139		
Security of persons and property	1,021,500	1,023,787	988,570	35,217		
Public health and welfare	129,000	129,000	123,458	5,542		
Transportation	505,175	569,028	524,709	44,319		
Community environment	601,910	721,110	623,564	97,546		
Leisure time activity	453,390	465,949	405,517	60,432		
Capital outlay	678,000	953,000	896,783	56,217		
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	75,000	75,000	75,000			
Total expenditures	5,728,935	6,823,867	6,382,455	441,412		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,088,790	(6,142)	1,852,246	1,858,388		
Other financing sources (uses):						
Sale of notes	225,000	225,000	225,000	-		
Advances (out) and not repaid	-	(5,000)	(5,000)	-		
Transfers (out)	(1,294,000)	(1,369,000)	(1,369,000)	-		
Sale of assets	500	500	-	(500)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,068,500)	(1,148,500)	(1,149,000)	(500)		
Net change in fund balances	20,290	(1,154,642)	703,246	1,857,888		
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,959,144	3,959,144	3,959,144	-		
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	233,632	233,632	233,632			
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 4,213,066	\$ 3,038,134	\$ 4,896,022	\$ 1,857,888		

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds								
	Water	Sewer	Storm Water	Total					
Assets:									
Current assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 2,787,923	\$ 4,363,570	\$ 276,872	\$ 7,428,365					
Accounts	198,549	221,402	37,273	457,224					
Prepayments	16,441	11,403	879	28,723					
Materials and supplies inventory	20,787	2,385		23,172					
Total current assets	3,023,700	4,598,760	315,024	7,937,484					
Noncurrent assets:									
Capital assets:									
Land and construction in progress	905,000	8,400	-	913,400					
Depreciable capital assets, net	13,961,440	24,427,652	8,166,453	46,555,545					
Total capital assets, net	14,866,440	24,436,052	8,166,453	47,468,945					
Total assets	17,890,140	29,034,812	8,481,477	55,406,429					
Deferred outflows of resources:									
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	-	106,842	-	106,842					
Pension	142,480	142,174	29,435	314,089					
Total deferred outflows of resources	142,480	249,016	29,435	420,931					
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	18,032,620	29,283,828	8,510,912	55,827,360					
Liabilities:									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable	24,260	83,020	6,549	113,829					
Accrued wages and benefits payable	5,887	5,900	1,180	12,967					
Compensated absences payable - current	47,713	18,417	8,211	74,341					
Due to other governments	8,065	4,632	941	13,638					
Accrued interest payable	36,790	21,609	9,000	67,399					
Revenue bonds payable	-	285,000	-	285,000					
OWDA loans payable	215,632	47,230	-	262,862					
OPWC loans payable	29,078	11,526	0.607	40,604					
Capital lease obligations payable Notes payable	15,915	3,947 230,000	9,687 320,000	29,549 550,000					
Total current liabilities	383,340	711,281	355,568	1,450,189					
Long-term liabilities:									
Compensated absences payable	56,702	19,794	6,314	82,810					
Revenue bonds payable	-	2,185,000	-	2,185,000					
OWDA loans payable	2,513,556	777,320	-	3,290,876					
OPWC loans payable	770,562	83,897	-	854,459					
Capital lease obligations payable	6,522	6,310	6,521	19,353					
Net pension liability	357,609	356,843	73,879	788,331					
Total long-term liabilities	3,704,951	3,429,164	86,714	7,220,829					
Total liabilities	4,088,291	4,140,445	442,282	8,671,018					
Deferred inflows of resources:									
Pension	6,999	6,984	1,446	15,429					
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,999	6,984	1,446	15,429					
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	4,095,290	4,147,429	443,728	8,686,447					
Net position:									
Net investment in capital assets	11,315,175	20,912,664	7,830,245	40,058,084					
Unrestricted	2,622,155	4,223,735	236,939	7,082,829					
Total net position	\$ 13,937,330	\$ 25,136,399	\$ 8,067,184	\$ 47,140,913					

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

	Water		 Sewer	St	orm Water	Total	
Operating revenues:							
Charges for services	\$	1,418,435	\$ 1,434,318	\$	198,689	\$	3,051,442
Tap-in fees		255,024	678,570		-		933,594
Other operating revenues		1,069	2,771		263		4,103
Total operating revenues		1,674,528	 2,115,659		198,952		3,989,139
Operating expenses:							
Personal services		484,040	477,427		93,016		1,054,483
Contract services		336,010	509,996		22,005		868,011
Materials and supplies		201,896	46,033		17,291		265,220
Depreciation		600,447	1,072,186		205,513		1,878,146
Other		5,425	-		-		5,425
Total operating expenses		1,627,818	 2,105,642		337,825		4,071,285
Operating income (loss)		46,710	 10,017	-	(138,873)		(82,146)
Nonoperating expenses:							
Interest and fiscal charges		(116,722)	(147,070)		(14,528)		(278,320)
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets		-	(7,576)		-		(7,576)
Total nonoperating expenses		(116,722)	(154,646)		(14,528)		(285,896)
Change in net position		(70,012)	(144,629)		(153,401)		(368,042)
Net position at beginning of year		14,007,342	 25,281,028		8,220,585		47,508,955
Net position at end of year	\$	13,937,330	\$ 25,136,399	\$	8,067,184	\$	47,140,913

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds Water Sewer Storm Water Total Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers Ś 1,445,862 Ś 198,335 Ś 3,068,856 1,424,659 Cash received from tap-in fees 255,024 678,570 933,594 Cash received from other operations 1,069 2,771 264 4,104 Cash payments for personal services (418,201)(953,190)(446,739)(88,250)Cash payments for contract services (353,371)(450,060)(20,497)(823,928)Cash payments for materials and supplies (210,483)(47,947)(3,892)(262,322)Net cash provided by operating activities 698,697 1,182,457 85,960 1,967,114 Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of capital assets (42,576)(761,613)(28,969)(833,158)230,000 320,000 550,000 Bond anticipation notes (280,000)(650,000)Principal payments on bond anticipation notes (370,000)Principal retirement on revenue bonds (275,000)(275,000)Principal retirement on capital leases (12,630)(1,744)(5,909)(20,283)Principal retirement on OWDA loans (209,823)(46,244)(256,067)Principal retirement on OPWC loans (32,196)(11,188)(43,384)Interest and fiscal charges (79,932)(95,562)(5,528)(181,022)Net cash used in capital and related financing activities (377,157)(1,241,351)(90,406)(1,708,914)Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents 321,540 (58,894)(4,446)258,200 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 2,466,383 4,422,464 281,318 7,170,165 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 2,787,923 4,363,570 276,872 7,428,365 Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) 46,710 10,017 \$ (138,873) Ś \$ \$ (82,146)Adjustments: Depreciation 600,447 1,072,186 205,513 1,878,146 Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable 6,224 11,544 (354)17,414 Decrease (increase) in materials and supplies inventory 17,675 3,829 21,504 Increase in accrued wages and benefits 1,679 1,685 423 3,787 Increase (decrease) in accounts payable 21,522 68,406 6,049 95,977 Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable (1,294)1,222 1,457 1,385 (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources - pension (98,724)(100,674)(21,837)(221, 235)Increase (decrease) in net pension liability 102,979 115,836 29,712 248,527 737 Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources - pension 2,877 3,148 6,762 (Decrease) increase in due to other governments (663)(7,274)(7,937)Decrease (increase) in prepayments (735)2,532 3,133 4,930

Non-cash capital transactions:

Net cash provided by operating activities

During 2016, the water, sewer and storm water enterprise funds entered into capital lease purchase obligations of \$9,668, \$6,445 and \$9,667, respectively.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

698,697

1,182,457

Ś

85,960

1,967,114

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Agency		
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash			
and cash equivalents	\$	433,037	
Cash in segregated accounts		21,519	
Total assets	\$	454,556	
Liabilities:			
Due to others	\$	454,556	
Total liabilities	\$	454,556	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City of Canal Winchester (the "City") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The City operates under a Council-Mayor form of government and provides the following services: police protection (through Fairfield County), water, sewer and storm water utility services, park operations, street maintenance and repair, as well as general governmental services.

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 (BFS) 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. The following organization is described due to its relationship to the City:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

Canal Winchester Industry and Commerce Corporation (the "CWICC")

The CWICC is a legally separate, non-profit corporation created on August 22, 1994 pursuant to the provisions of Ohio Rev. Code Section 1724.10. The CWICC is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees. Two of the members are from elected City officials and the remaining three members are elected by the CWICC. Vacancies are appointed by the remaining Trustees by an affirmative majority vote. The CWICC's sole purpose is to carry out the Plan of Industrial, Commercial, Distribution and Research Development for the City. The City is not required under this agreement to provide any financial contribution to the CWICC. The City did not expend any money in 2016 to the CWICC. The CWICC can incur debt, mortgage its property acquired, otherwise issue its obligations for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving and equipping buildings, structures and other properties and acquiring sites. The financial activities of the CWICC are not included in the financial statements of the City.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

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.

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>Debt service fund</u> - This fund accounts for and reports all transactions relating to the payment of debt.

<u>Capital improvement fund</u> - This fund accounts for and reports all transactions relating to bond proceeds for infrastructure improvements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

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:

<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.

Storm water fund - This fund accounts for storm water operations.

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 Mayor's Court, Meijer agency fund and Greengate Drive agency fund.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

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.

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), fines and forfeitures, fees 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 refundings and advance refundings resulting in 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, 2016, but which were levied to finance year 2016 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, 2016, 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

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.

Tax Budget:

A budget of estimated cash receipts and disbursements is submitted to the County Auditor, as secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. The purpose of the tax budget is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

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. 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 2016. 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, 2016

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

The City invested in STAR Ohio during 2016. 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 2016, 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 2016 amounted to \$67,315, which included \$45,873 assigned from other funds of the City.

H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

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 fair market 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, 2016

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:

<u>Description</u>	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-type Activities <u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land improvements	10-50 years	-
Buildings and improvements	50 years	25-50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 years	10-20 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years
Infrastructure	20-30 years	30-50 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. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future.

The total liability for compensated absence payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus applicable additional salary related payments. City employees are granted vacation leave, sick leave, comp time and personal leave in varying amounts.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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 account "compensated absences payable" 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, 2016

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." On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds". 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 nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of City Council, which includes giving the Finance Director the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

<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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

P. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond December 31, 2016 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.

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 2016.

R. Fair Market 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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

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

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 fiscal year 2016, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application", GASB Statement 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", GASB Statement No. 76, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments", GASB Statement No. 77, "Tax Abatement Disclosures", and GASB Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants".

GASB Statement No. 72 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurement. This Statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 72 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 73 improves the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purposes external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 73 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 76 identifies - in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment - the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 76 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 77 requires certain tax abatement disclosure information about the government's own tax abatement agreements and those that are entered into by other governments and that reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 77 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 79 establishes criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 79 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at December 31, 2016 included deficits of \$315,226 and \$5,111 in the Gender Road TIF and Cemetery special revenue 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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;
- 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;
- 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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.

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the City had \$150 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, \$21,519 was on deposit for the healthcare account and mayor's 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, 2016, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$6,532,050. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2016, \$5,871,693 of the City's bank balance of \$6,643,212 was exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below, while \$771,519 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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.

D. Investments

As of December 31, 2016, the City had the following investments and maturities:

			Investment Maturities			
Investment Type	Fair Value <u>Hierarchy</u>	Fair Value	6 months or less	7 to 12 months	13 to 18 months	Greater than 24 months
FFCB	Level 2	\$ 793,736	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 793,736
FHLMC	Level 2	2,821,600	-	-	846,090	1,975,510
FHLB	Level 2	1,942,194	-	-	-	1,942,194
Negotiable CD's	Level 2	2,247,812	250,075	247,351	248,278	1,502,108
STAR Ohio	N/A	162,669	162,669	-	-	-
U.S. Govt. Money Market	N/A	633,378	633,378		<u> </u>	
Total		\$ 8,601,389	\$ 1,046,122	\$ 247,351	\$ 1,094,368	\$ 6,213,548

The weighted average maturity of investments is 3.05 years.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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.

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, 2016:

Investment type	 Fair Value	% of Total
FFCB	\$ 793,736	9.23
FHLMC	2,821,600	32.81
FHLB	1,942,194	22.58
Negotiable CD's	2,247,812	26.13
STAR Ohio	162,669	1.89
U.S. Government money market	 633,378	7.36
Total	\$ 8,601,389	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, 2016:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 6,532,050
Investments	8,601,389
Cash on hand	150
Total	\$ 15,133,589
Cash and investments per statement of position	
Governmental activities	\$ 7,250,668
Business-type activities	7,428,365
Agency fund	454,556
Total	\$ 15,133,589

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at December 31, 2016, as reported on the fund statements as interfund receivable/payables consist of the following:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	An	nount
General	Other governmental funds	\$	5,000

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by December 31. 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 balances at December 31, 2016, as reported on the fund statements as advances to/from other funds consist of the following:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General	Other governmental funds	\$ 400,000

The primary purpose of the advances to/from other funds is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by December 31. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. The interfund balances are not expected to be repaid within one year.

C. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from</u>	<u>Transfers to</u>	_	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Debt service fund	\$	1,369,000

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. All transfers made in fiscal year 2016 were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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. 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. 2016 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2015, are levied after October 1, 2016, and are collected in 2017 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 Canal Winchester. 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, 2016 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 2016 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 2016 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property tax	\$ 233,944,740
Public utility tangible personal property	3,637,450
Total assessed value	\$ 237,582,190

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

This locally levied tax of 2.0% 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. The City of Columbus administers and collects income taxes for the City. Payments, net of collection fees, are remitted monthly for tax receipts received by the City of Columbus in the prior month. Income tax revenue is reported to the extent that it is measurable and available to finance current operations at December 31, 2016. Income tax revenue for 2016 was \$6,433,944 as reported in the fund financial statements. Income tax revenue is reported in the general fund.

NOTE 8 - TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICTS (TIF)

The City, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code and City ordinances, has established TIFs. A TIF represents a geographic area wherein property values created after the commencement date of the TIF are exempt, in whole or in part, from property taxes. Owners of such property, however, must pay amounts equal to the property taxes, known as "payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT), as though the TIF had not been established. These "PILOTS" are then dedicated to the payments for various public improvements within or adjacent to the TIF area. Property values existing before the commencement date of a TIF continue to be subjected to property taxes.

PILOT revenue was \$311,921 in 2016 as reported in the fund financial statements. The TIFs have a longevity of the shorter period of 30 years or until the public improvements are paid for. The property tax exemption then ceases; PILOT's cease and property taxes then apply to the increased property values.

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2016, consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), accrued interest, 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, 2016. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

Governmental activities:

Income taxes	\$ 970,544
Property and other local taxes	404,441
Payments in lieu of taxes	316,504
Accounts	41,721
Special assessments	111,700
Accrued interest	19,394
Due from other governments	284,819

Business-type activities:

Accounts 457,224

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 which are collected over the life of the assessment.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental activities capital asset activity at December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
Governmental activities:	12/31/15	Additions	Deductions	12/31/2016
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,183,899	\$ 62,300	\$ -	\$ 2,246,199
Construction in progress	1,390,010	-	(1,390,010)	-
Intangibles	257,247			257,247
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	3,831,156	62,300	(1,390,010)	2,503,446
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,309,759	5,252	-	1,315,011
Buildings and improvements	2,714,165	2,870,117	-	5,584,282
Furniture and equipment	753,575	236,879	(135,586)	854,868
Vehicles	783,549	-	-	783,549
Infrastructure	7,829,496	1,021,436	(5,936)	8,844,996
Total capital assets, being depreciated	13,390,544	4,133,684	(141,522)	17,382,706
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(397,942)	(25,908)	-	(423,850)
Buildings and improvements	(840,277)	(74,686)	-	(914,963)
Furniture and equipment	(299,785)	(56,597)	62,483	(293,899)
Vehicles	(454,241)	(62,850)	-	(517,091)
Infrastructure	(708,405)	(258,244)	267	(966,382)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,700,650)	(478,285)	62,750	(3,116,185)
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	10,689,894	3,655,399	(78,772)	14,266,521
Governmental activities, net	\$ 14,521,050	\$ 3,717,699	\$ (1,468,782)	\$16,769,967

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 68,190
Transportation	355,679
Leisure time activity	54,416
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 478,285

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

B. Business-type activities capital asset activity at December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
Business-type activities:	12/31/2015	Additions	Disposals	12/31/2016
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 913,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 913,400
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	913,400			913,400
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	14,495,926	-	-	14,495,926
Furniture and equipment	1,265,375	81,029	-	1,346,404
Vehicles	225,893	-	-	225,893
Infrastructure	55,108,583	698,964	(8,191)	55,799,356
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	71,095,777	779,993	(8,191)	71,867,579
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(3,500,181)	(267,728)	-	(3,767,909)
Furniture and equipment	(403,358)	(65,649)	-	(469,007)
Vehicles	(73,903)	(29,916)	-	(103,819)
Infrastructure	(19,457,061)	(1,514,853)	615	(20,971,299)
Total accumulated depreciation	(23,434,503)	(1,878,146)	615	(25,312,034)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	47,661,274	(1,098,153)	(7,576)	46,555,545
Business-type activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 48,574,674	\$ (1,098,153)	\$ (7,576)	\$ 47,468,945

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 11 - LEASE PURCHASE AGREEMENT - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In years 2014 and 2015 the City entered into lease purchase agreements with a financial institution to assist in financing new trucks. During 2016, the City entered into lease purchase agreements for the purchase of a wheel loader, chipper and a durapatcher.

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 financial statements. Principal payments in 2016 totaled \$72,921. Principal and interest payments are made from the street construction and maintenance fund, the state highway fund, the permissive fund, (nonmajor governmental funds), the general fund, the water fund and the storm water fund.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$354,661. These amounts represent the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2016 was \$54,398, leaving a book value of \$300,263.

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, 2016:

Year Ending December 31 ,		vernmental Activities	Water <u>Fund</u>	Sewer <u>Fund</u>	Sto	rm Water <u>Fund</u>
2017	\$	94,439	\$ 16,329	\$ 2,242	\$	10,012
2018		61,044	3,363	2,242		3,363
2019		39,374	 3,363	 2,242		3,363
		_	 	 		
Total minimum lease payments		194,857	23,055	6,726		16,738
Less: amount representing interest	_	(7,439)	 (618)	 (281)		(530)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$	187,418	\$ 22,437	\$ 6,445	\$	16,208

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 12 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In a prior years, the City entered into capital lease agreements for copiers. At inception, capital lease transactions are accounted for as capital outlay expenditure and other financing source in the appropriate fund.

Capital assets consisting of furniture and equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$53,681, of this amount \$44,931 is recorded in the governmental activities and \$8,750 in the sewer fund. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2016 was \$24,157, leaving a current book value of \$29,524. A corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide financial statements and in the sewer fund. Principal payments in 2016 totaled \$7,120 paid by the general fund, \$1,744 paid by the nonmajor governmental funds and \$1,744 paid by the sewer fund.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2016.

Year Ending <u>December 31,</u>	 ernmental ctivities	Sewer <u>Fund</u>
2017	\$ 10,305	\$ 2,026
2018	10,303	2,026
2019	 2,114	
Total future minimum lease payments	22,722	4,052
Less: amount representing interest	 (1,372)	 (240)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 21,350	\$ 3,812

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 13 - SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The City's short-term note activity for the year ended December 31, 2016, was as follows:

	Issue <u>Date</u>	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Balance <u>12/31/15</u>	Additions	Reductions	Balance <u>12/31/16</u>
Governmental activities:						
Bond anticipation note	5/7/2015	1.50%	\$ 75,000) \$ -	\$ (75,000)	\$ -
Bond anticipation note	5/5/2016	1.50%		150,000		150,000
Total			\$ 75,000	\$ 150,000	\$ (75,000)	\$ 150,000

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 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Governmental Activities

During 2016, the following changes occurred in the governmental activities long-term obligations:

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERRIT OBERGA	A110143 - (CO	illiacaj					
Governmental activities:	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Balance at 12/31/15	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/16	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities.	Nate	Date	12/31/13	Additions	Reductions	12/31/10	One real
General obligation bonds							
G.O. Municipal facilities bonds, 2015	5.50%	01/01/2030	\$ 3,500,000	\$ -	\$ (230,000)	\$ 3,270,000	\$ 230,000
Capital appreciation bonds, series 2004	11.03%	12/01/2019	65,000	-	-	65,000	-
Various purp. refunding bonds, series 2013	2.53%	12/01/2024	1,215,000	-	(155,000)	1,060,000	160,000
G.O. Various purpose bonds, 2008	3.00-4.50%	12/01/2028	2,815,000		(375,000)	2,440,000	390,000
Total general obligations bonds			7,595,000		(760,000)	6,835,000	780,000
OPWC loans							
#CC05B - Washington St.	0.00%	7/01/2020	195,583	-	(39,117)	156,466	39,117
#CC02D - North High St.	0.00%	7/01/2023	150,378	-	(18,798)	131,580	18,797
#CC03E - West Waterloo #1	0.00%	1/01/2024	255,700	-	(30,082)	225,618	30,082
#CC04F - West Waterloo #2	0.00%	1/01/2025	482,417	-	(50,780)	431,637	50,781
#CC04K - Columbus St	0.00%	1/01/2029	307,800	-	(22,800)	285,000	22,800
#CC06L - Thrush Drive	0.00%	1/01/2034	181,544		(9,813)	171,731	9,813
Total OPWC loans			1,573,422		(171,390)	1,402,032	171,390
Other long-term obligations							
Bond anticipation notes - series 2015	1.50%	5/5/2016	225,000	-	(225,000)	-	-
Bond anticipation notes - series 2016	1.50%	5/4/2017	-	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
Net pension liability			953,966	731,352	-	1,685,318	-
Compensated absences			86,861	118,374	(69,200)	136,035	81,827
Lease purchase agreement			128,622	113,178	(54,382)	187,418	53,702
Capital lease agreements			30,214		(8,864)	21,350	9,368
Total other long-term obligations			1,424,663	1,037,904	(357,446)	2,105,121	219,897
Total governmental activities			\$ 10,593,085	\$ 1,037,904	\$ (1,288,836)	10,342,153	\$ 1,171,287
Less: Unamortized discount on bond issuance						(5,631)	
Total on statement of net position						\$ 10,336,522	

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 the street construction and maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Bond Anticipation Notes:

The City issued \$775,000 (\$75,000 in long-term governmental activities and \$150,000 in short-term governmental activities, \$320,000 in storm water and \$230,000 in sewer) in roadway, sewer and storm water improvement notes on May 5, 2016. The notes bear an interest rate of 1.50% and mature on May 4, 2017. The notes were issued to retire the bond anticipation notes series 2015.

The portion of the notes that were refinanced prior to the issuance of the financial statements and have a new maturity beyond the end of the year in which the report is issued have been reported in the government-wide statements as a long-term liability. The portion of the 2016 note issues that will be retired on May 4, 2017 (see Note 23 for detail) have been reported as short-term notes payable (see Note 13 for detail). The notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

Lease Purchase Agreements:

See Note 11 for detail on the lease purchase agreements.

Capital Lease Agreements:

See Note 12 for detail on the capital lease agreements.

General Obligation Bonds:

The 2008 general obligation various purpose refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$5,790,000, with an annual interest rate ranging from 3.00% - 4.50% and mature on December 1, 2028.

On December 17, 2013, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds (various purpose refunding bonds, series 2013). These bonds refunded the \$1,300,000 callable portion of the Series 2004 issue. These bonds are general obligations of the City, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The bonds bear an annual interest rate of 2.53% and mature on December 1, 2024.

Proceeds of \$1,354,059 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the various purpose bonds. As a result, \$1,300,000 of these bonds of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds have been removed from the City's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$54,059 for governmental activities. This amount is presented as a deferred charge on refunding and amortized over the remaining life of the new debt.

On April 15, 2015, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds totaling \$3,500,000 for the purpose of municipal facility improvements. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The bonds bear an annual interest rate of 5.50% and mature on January 1, 2030.

The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service requirements for the general obligation bonds:

Year Ended		General Obligation Bonds Payable									
December 31,	_	Principal		Interest		Total					
2017	\$	780,000	\$	210,713	\$	990,713					
2018		679,243		306,817		986,060					
2019		685,757		288,883		974,640					
2020		515,000		142,844		657,844					
2021		525,000		127,963		652,963					
2022-2026		2,395,000		404,827		2,799,827					
2027-2030		1,255,000		82,475		1,337,475					
Total	\$	6,835,000	\$	1,564,522	\$	8,399,522					

OPWC Loans:

Ohio Public Works Commission Loans (OPWC) have been issued for various street improvements. The loans are interest free and principal payments are made from the debt service fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

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

Year Ended	
December 31,	<u>Principal</u>
2017	\$ 171,390
2018	171,390
2019	171,390
2020	171,388
2021	132,272
2022-2026	453,601
2027-2031	106,065
2032-2034	24,536
Total	\$ 1,402,032

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, 2016, the City's total debt margin was \$17,774,346 and the unvoted debt margin was \$12,866,961.

B. Business-Type Activities

During 2016, the following changes occurred in the business-type long-term obligations:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

	Interest Rate	Maturity <u>Date</u>		ance at 31/15	Additions	Reductions	Reductions Balance at 12/31/16			
Revenue bonds										
Sanitary sewer refunding bonds	2.530%	12/01/2024	\$ 2	2,745,000	\$ -	\$ (275,000)	\$	2,470,000	\$	285,000
Total revenue bonds			2	2,745,000		(275,000)		2,470,000		285,000
OPWC loans										
#CC808 - Columbus & Washington	3.00%	1/01/2016		3,118	-	(3,118)		<u>-</u>		-
#CC01C - Sanitary sewer rehab	3.00%	1/01/2024		106,611	-	(11,188)		95,423		11,526
#CC15P - Tanktown Waterline										
and roadway improvement	0.00%	1/1/2044		828,718		(29,078)		799,640		29,078
Total OPWC loans				938,447		(43,384)		895,063		40,604
OWDA loans										
#4523 - Water treatment plant										
construction	2.75%	7/01/2027	2	2,378,239	-	(169,788)		2,208,451		174,489
#4672 - Well field & raw water line	2.75%	7/01/2027		560,772	_	(40,035)		520,737		41,143
#5772 - Wastewater system	2.7070	170172021		000,		(10,000)		020,.0.		,
upgrades	2.12%	7/1/2031		870,794		(46,244)		824,550		47,230
Total OWDA loans			3	3,809,805		(256,067)		3,553,738		262,862
Other long-term obligations:										
Lease purchase agreement				37,849	25,780	(18,539)		45,090		27,699
Capital lease obligation				5,556	-	(1,744)		3,812		1,850
Net pension liability				539,804	248,527	-		788,331		-
Compensated absences				155,766	132,247	(130,862)		157,151		72,444
Total long-term obligations				738,975	406,554	(151,145)		994,384		101,993
ğ ğ										
Bond anticipation notes	4 500/	E/4/0047		_	550,000	_		550,000		550,000
Bond anticipation notes - series 2016	1.50%	5/4/2017		650,000	-	(650,000)		_		_
Bond anticipation notes - series 2015	1.50%	5/5/2016						<u>-</u>	_	
Total bond anticipation notes				650,000	550,000	(650,000)	_	550,000	_	550,000
Total business-type activities			\$ 8	3,882,227	\$ 956,554	\$ (1,375,596)	\$	8,463,185	\$	1,240,459

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Compensated Absences:

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

Revenue Bonds:

On December 17, 2013, the City issued \$3,280,000 in sanitary sewer system revenue refunding bonds. This bond issue, along with funds held in the debt service reserve fund account established by trust indenture, was used to refund a portion of the sewer mortgage revenue bonds issued on December 1, 2004. These bonds bear an interest rate of 2.53% and mature on December 1, 2024. Proceeds of \$3,738,454 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the sewer mortgage revenue bonds. As a result, \$3,590,000 of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds have been removed from the City's financial statements.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$148,454. This amount is presented as a deferred charge on refunding and amortized over the remaining life of the new debt.

The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service requirements for the revenue refunding bonds:

Year Ended	Revenue Refunding Bonds Payable								
December 31,	_	Principal		<u>Interest</u>	Total				
2017	\$	285,000	\$	62,491	\$	347,491			
2018		290,000		55,281		345,281			
2019		295,000		47,944		342,944			
2020		305,000		40,480		345,480			
2021		310,000		32,764		342,764			
2022-2024		985,000		50,221		1,035,221			
Total	\$	2,470,000	\$	289,181	\$	2,759,181			

The City has pledged future sewer customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to acquire, construct, and make operating improvements to the sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. The sewer revenue bonds are payable solely from sewer customer net revenues and are payable through 2024. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require approximately 31.83 percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the sewer mortgage revenue bonds is \$2,759,181. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$344,449 and \$1,082,203, respectively.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

OPWC Loans:

OPWC loans have been issued to finance waterline construction and sanitary sewer rehabilitation. Principal and interest payments are due in semi-annual installments.

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

Year Ended	OPWC Loans Payable								
December 31,	F	Principal		nterest	_	Total			
2017	\$	40,604	\$	2,777	\$	43,381			
2018		40,952		2,429		43,381			
2019		41,311		2,070	43,381				
2020		41,680		1,700	43,380				
2021		42,062		1,319	43,381				
2022-2026		179,592	1,554			181,146			
2027-2031		145,389		-	145,389				
2032-2036		145,389		-	145,389				
2037-2041		145,390		-	145,390				
2042-2044		72,694		_		72,694			
Total	\$	895,063	\$	11,849	\$	906,912			

OWDA Loans:

The City has entered into debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Water Department Authority (OWDA) to fund 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. At December 31, 2016, the City has outstanding borrowings of \$3,553,738. 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 2031. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans are expected to require 20.45 percent of net revenues and 9.33 percent of total revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the loans is \$4,148,255. Principal and interest paid for the current year were \$353,674, total net revenues were \$1,729,360 and total revenues were \$3,790,187.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The annual requirements to retire business-type activities debt follows.

Year Ended		OWDA Loans Payable								
December 31,	_	<u>Principal</u>	Interest		_	Total				
2017	\$	262,862	\$	90,812	\$	353,674				
2018		269,839		83,835		353,674				
2019		277,003		76,671		353,674				
2020		284,359		69,315		353,674				
2021		291,912		61,762		353,674				
2022-2026		1,580,125		188,244		1,768,369				
2027-2031		587,638		23,878		611,516				
Total	\$	3,553,738	\$	594,517	\$	4,148,255				

NOTE 15 - 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 Authority cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the Authority 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).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - Authority 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 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):

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 15 - 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 3 percent. Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local	
2016 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	14.0 %	
Employee	10.0 %	
2016 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	12.0 %	
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	2.0	
Total Employer	14.0 %	
Employee	10.0 %	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 15 - 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 \$258,459 for 2016. Of this amount, \$21,992 is reported as 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, 2015, 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:

Proportionate Share of the Net	
Pension Liability	\$2,473,649
Proportion of the Net Pension	
Liability	.014281%
Pension Expense	\$528,940

At December 31, 2016, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$727,098
Authority contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date	258,459
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$985,557
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$48,413

\$258,459 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

	OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2017	\$160,336
2018	167,235
2019	186,070
2020	165,044
Total	\$678,685

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2015, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation

Future Salary Increases, including inflation

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA

Investment Rate of Return

Actuarial Cost Method

3.75 percent

4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation

3 percent, simple

8 percent

Individual Entry Age

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

OPERS manages investments in four investment portfolios: the Defined Benefits portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio includes the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan, the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan and the VEBA Trust.

Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The money weighted rate of return, net of investments expense, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 6.95 percent for 2015.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2015 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 %	2.31 %
Domestic Equities	19.90	5.84
Real Estate	10.00	4.25
Private Equity	10.00	9.25
International Equities	19.10	7.40
Other investments	18.00	4.59
Total	100.00 %	5.28 %

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	(9.00%)	
Authority's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$3,168,811	\$2,473,649	\$504,262	

NOTE 16 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

To qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have ten years or more of qualifying Ohio service credit. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided 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 https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy - The post-employment healthcare plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code Section 401(h). State statute requires that public employers fund post-employment healthcare through contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Traditional or Combined Plans is set aside for the funding of post-employment health care.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 16 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active employees. In 2016, 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 2016 was 2.00%.

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, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$36,939, \$31,074, and \$34,055, respectively; 92.26% has been contributed for 2016 and 100% has been contributed for 2015 and 2014. The remaining 2016 post-employment health care benefits liability has been reported as due to other governments on the basic financial statements.

Changes to the health care plan were adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees on September 19, 2012, with a transition plan commencing January 1, 2014. With the recent passage of pension legislation under State Bill 343 and the approved health care changes, OPERS expects to be able to consistently allocate 4.00% of the employer contributions toward the health care fund after the end of the transition period

NOTE 17 - RISK MANAGEMENT POOLS

A. Central Ohio Health Care Consortium

On January 1, 1992, the City joined the Central Ohio Health Care Consortium (the "Pool"), a risk-sharing pool, which provides employee health care benefits for all full-time employees who wish to participate in the Pool. The Pool consists of 10 political subdivisions who pool risk for basic hospital, surgical and prescription drug coverage. Dental, vision, and life insurance coverage is provided by Delta Dental, Vision Service Plan, and Standard Insurance Company, respectively. The City pays monthly contributions to the Pool, which are used to cover claims and administrative costs, and to purchase excess loss insurance for the Pool. The Pool also entered into an agreement with an independent plan supervisor to oversee the day to day operations of the Pool, such as administration and approval of submitted claims, the payment of operating expenses incurred by the Pool and the preparation of a monthly activity report which is presented to the Board.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 17 - RISK MANAGEMENT POOLS – (Continued)

The funds held by the Pool are maintained in a bank trust account established for the sole purpose and benefit of the Pool operations. Financial information for the Pool can be obtained from Matthew Peoples, Chair, COHCC, 36 South High Street, Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110. The City's payments to the Pool for insurance coverage were \$472,987 during 2016.

The City pays monthly contributions to the Pool, which are used to cover claims and administrative costs, to establish and maintain sufficient claim reserves and to purchase excess loss insurance for the Pool. The Pool has entered into an agreement for individual and aggregate excess loss coverage with a commercial insurance carrier. The individual excess loss coverage has been structured to indemnify the Pool for medical claims paid for an individual in excess of \$200,000 with an individual lifetime maximum of \$2,000,000. The aggregate excess loss coverage has been structured to indemnify the Pool for aggregate claims paid in excess of \$12,622,553 to a maximum of \$1,000,000 annually. In the event that the losses of the Pool in any year exceeds amounts paid to the Pool, together with all stop-loss, reinsurance and other coverage then in effect, then the payment of all uncovered losses shall revert to and be the sole obligation of the political subdivision against which the claim was made. No such loss has occurred in the past four years. In the event that an entity should withdraw from the plan, the withdrawing member is required to either reimburse the Pool for claims paid on its behalf or the member must pay the claims directly.

B. Central Ohio Risk Management Association

On October 1, 2014, the City joined the Central Ohio Risk Management Association Inc. (CORMA), a shared risk pool which is administered by eight cities in Central Ohio. Its present members in addition to the City of Canal Winchester are the Cities of Dublin, Grove City, Upper Arlington, Westerville, Groveport, Pickerington, and Powell. CORMA was formed as an Ohio non-profit corporation for the purpose of establishing the CORMA Insurance/Self-Insurance Program, a group primary and excess insurance/self-insurance and risk management program. Each member has a representative on the Board of Trustees that approves bylaws, establish policies and contract with service providers for the best savings. Member cities agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverage provided by CORMA. Coverage includes comprehensive general liability, property insurance, crime insurance, employee benefits liability, law enforcement liability, public officials' liability, automotive liability, and healthcare professional liability. Financial Statements for the pool can be obtained from Angel Mumma, Treasurer, CORMA, 5200 Emerald Parkway, Dublin, Ohio 43017. The City's payments to CORMA for insurance coverage were \$58,245 during 2016.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 18 - 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.

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

	Ge	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	703,246
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(88,499)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(27,167)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(87,250)
Adjustment for encumbrances		239,760
GAAP basis	\$	740,090

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 19 – TAX ABATEMENTS

The City of Canal Winchester 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 Income Tax Abatement Program.

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.

Income Tax Abatement Programs

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 718 and City Ordinance, the City of Canal Winchester provides an incentive to 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 of Canal Winchester 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 Franklin and Fairfield County that may be impacted. Below is the information relevant to the disclosure of these programs for the year ended December 31, 2016:

Tax Abatement Program	Total Amount of Taxes Abated (Incentives Abated) for 2016 (In Actual Dollars)
Community Reinvestment Area (CRA)	
- Manufacturing	\$627,487
- Retail	35,934
- Construction	25,560
- Professional Services	69,562
- Distribution	19,245
- Medical Services	9,019
- Restaurants	6,266
- Residential	789
Total Community Reinvestment Area	\$793,862

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 19 – TAX ABATEMENTS – (Continued)

Tax Abatement Program	Total Amount of Taxes Abated (Incentives Abated) for 2016 (In Actual Dollars)
Income Tax Abatement Programs	
- Manufacturing	\$5,764

Cooperative Economic Development Agreement (CEDA)

On September 15, 2001 the City of Canal Winchester (then Village) entered into a CEDA with Violet Township, a contiguous and overlapping subdivision in Fairfield County, to cooperate in creating and preserving jobs and employment opportunities and to cooperate in inducing and fostering economic development with uniform planning standards in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 701.07.

The Agreement allows for development of a designated area with the sharing of services and an annual service fee between the parties. This agreement has been in part responsible for the development of industrial/commercial development known as Canal Pointe which currently includes 61 businesses with over 1,038 employees. The amount distributed under this agreement was \$419,778 for 2016.

NOTE 20 - 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, 2016.

B. Litigation

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 21 - 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:

Fund balance	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Improvement Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Prepaids	\$ 48,560	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56	\$ 48,616
Long-term loans	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Materials & supplies inventory	10,935			33,559	44,494
Total nonspendable	459,495			33,615	493,110
Restricted:					
General government	-	-	-	953,745	953,745
Capital projects	-	-	218,512	74,096	292,608
Transportation	-	-	-	671,484	671,484
Leisure time activity				115,251	115,251
Total restricted			218,512	1,814,576	2,033,088
Assigned:					
Debt service	-	45,168	-	-	45,168
Capital outlay	45,165	-	-	-	45,165
Community environment	10,791	-	-	-	10,791
Security persons & property	744	-	-	-	744
Transportation	48,224	-	-	-	48,224
Leisure time activity	3,090	-	-	-	3,090
Subsequent year appropriations	82,773	-	-	-	82,773
General government	26,384				26,384
Total assigned	217,171	45,168			262,339
Unassigned	4,882,531			(320,337)	4,562,194
Total fund balances	\$5,559,197	\$ 45,168	\$ 218,512	\$1,527,854	\$7,350,731

NOTE 22 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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 commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

NOTE 22 - OTHER COMMITMENTS - (Continued)

	Υ	ear - End
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	umbrances
General	\$	239,760
Capital Improvement		26,190
Other governmental		32,996
Total governmental funds		298,946
Water		54,232
Sewer		132,195
Storm Water		22,885
Total proprietary funds		209,312
Total	\$	508,258

NOTE 23 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On May 4, 2017 the City issued \$500,000 bond anticipation note to retire the \$775,000 bond anticipation note issued on May 5, 2016. This note matures on May 3, 2018.

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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 THREE YEARS

Traditional Plan:	 2015	2014		2013	
Traditional Fian.					
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.014281%		0.012385%		0.012385%
City's proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$ 2,473,649	\$	1,493,770	\$	1,460,030
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,585,225	\$	1,702,142	\$	1,688,962
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its					
covered-employee payroll	156.04%		87.76%		86.45%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage	91 0 00/		86.45%		86.36%
of the total pension liability	81.08%		80.45%		80.30%

Note: Information prior to 2013 was unavailable.

Amounts presented as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR YEARS (1)

Tanditional Diam.		2016		2015		2014		2013	
Traditional Plan:									
Contractually required contribution	\$	258,459	\$	190,227	\$	204,257	\$	219,565	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(258,459)		(190,227)		(204,257)		(219,565)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$		\$		
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,153,825	\$	1,585,225	\$	1,702,142	\$	1,688,962	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		12.00%		12.00%		12.00%		13.00%	

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2016, 2015 and 2014. See the notes to the basic financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.





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

City of Canal Winchester Franklin County 36 South High Street Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, 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 9, 2017.

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.

Wilson, Shannon & Snow, Inc.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Ten West Locust Street Newark, Ohio 43055 (740) 345-6611 1-800-523-6611 FAX (740) 345-5635 City of Canal Winchester
Franklin County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control
Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required By *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

Wilson, Shanna E Sur, Inc.

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.

Newark, Ohio June 9, 2017



CITY OF CANAL WINCHESTER

FRANKLIN 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 6, 2017