VILLAGE OF MILAN

ERIE COUNTY, OHIO

REGULAR AUDIT

For the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018





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Village Council Village of Milan 11 South Main Street Milan, Ohio 44846

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Village of Milan, Erie County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 14, 2020

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VILLAGE OF MILAN ERIE COUNTY Regular Audit For the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Village of Milan Erie County 11 South Main Street Milan, Ohio 44846-1450

To the Village Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Milan, Erie County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village'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 the cash accounting basis Note 2 describes. This responsibility includes determining that the cash accounting basis is acceptable for the circumstances. Management is also responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to 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 Village'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 Village's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such 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.

Village of Milan Erie County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Milan, Erie County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in cash financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the years ending December 31, 2018 and 2019 and the Street Levy Fund for the year ending December 31, 2018 in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 2.

Accounting Basis

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 15 to the 2019 financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Village. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 30, 2020, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. 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 Village's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charles Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. September 30, 2020

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis December 31, 2019

	overnmental Activities	isiness-Type Activities	Total		
Assets					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,549,939	\$ 2,046,949	\$	3,596,888	
Net Position					
Restricted for:					
Capital projects	141,049	-		141,049	
Debt service	17,671	-		17,671	
Other purposes	537,434	-		537,434	
Unrestricted	 853,785	 2,046,949		2,900,734	
Total net position	\$ 1,549,939	\$ 2,046,949	\$	3,596,888	

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio Statement of Activities - Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Cash sbursements 471,656 386,339	fo	Charges or Services and Sales	eash Receipts Operatin Grants Contributio and Intere	ons		ernmental ctivities	Busine	in Net Pos ss-Type vities		Total
,	\$				-					
,	\$									
,	\$									
386.339		415,479	\$	-	\$	(56,177)	\$	-	\$	(56,177)
		-		-		(386,339)		-		(386,339)
12,078		-	9	,690		(2,388)		-		(2,388)
3,355		-		-		(3,355)		-		(3,355)
362,379		-	114	,159		(248,220)		-		(248,220)
237,619		-		-		(237,619)		-		(237,619)
7,000		-	7	,000		-		-		-
420		-	14	,956		14,536		-		14,536
1,480,846		415,479	145	,805		(919,562)			1	(919,562)
316,391		342,946		-		-		26,555		26,555
319,246		324,718		-		-		5,472		5,472
1,622,762		1,714,681		-		-		91,919		91,919
5,537		5,657		-		-		120		120
2,263,936		2,388,002		_		<u> </u>		124,066		124,066
3,744,782	\$	2,803,481	\$ 145	,805		(919,562)		124,066		(795,496)
	3,355 362,379 237,619 7,000 420 1,480,846 316,391 319,246 1,622,762 5,537 2,263,936	3,355 362,379 237,619 7,000 420 1,480,846 316,391 319,246 1,622,762 5,537 2,263,936 3,744,782 \$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					

518,437	-	518,437
125,446	-	125,446
149,478	-	149,478
59,361	-	59,361
8,684	-	8,684
69,059	-	69,059
31,583	-	31,583
4,443		4,443
966,491		966,491
46,929	124,066	170,995
1,503,010	1,922,883	3,425,893
\$ 1,549,939	\$ 2,046,949	\$ 3,596,888
	125,446 149,478 59,361 8,684 69,059 31,583 4,443 966,491 46,929 1,503,010	125,446 - 149,478 - 59,361 - 8,684 - 69,059 - 31,583 - 4,443 - 966,491 - 46,929 124,066 1,503,010 1,922,883

Village of Milan

Erie County, Ohio

Statement of Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances - Cash Basis Governmental Funds

December 31, 2019

	General	Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 856,940	\$ 319,446	\$ 373,553	\$ 1,549,939
Fund Balances Restricted Assigned Unassigned	- 846 856,094	319,446	376,708	696,154 846 852,939
Total fund balances	\$ 856,940	\$ 319,446	\$ 373,553	\$ 1,549,939

Village of Milan

Erie County, Ohio

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General	Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts				
Municipal income taxes	\$ 518,437	\$ 125,446	\$ -	\$ 643,883
Property and other local taxes	149,478	-	68,045	217,523
Fines, licenses and permits	414,041	-	1,438	415,479
Intergovernmental	69,059	-	111,782	180,841
Special assessments	-	-	21,956	21,956
Gifts and contributions	-	-	9,690	9,690
Interest	31,583	-	2,377	33,960
Miscellaneous	4,443			4,443
Total receipts	1,187,041	125,446	215,288	1,527,775
Disbursements				
Current:				
General government	466,107	-	5,549	471,656
Security of persons and property	361,997	-	24,342	386,339
Leisure time activities	12,078	-	-	12,078
Community environment	3,355	-	-	3,355
Transportation	153,013	-	209,366	362,379
Capital outlay	-	237,619	-	237,619
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	7,000	7,000
Interest and fiscal charges			420	420
Total disbursements	996,550	237,619	246,677	1,480,846
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements	190,491	(112,173)	(31,389)	46,929
Other financing sources (uses)			1.5.000	1.5.000
Transfers in	-	-	15,000	15,000
Transfers out	(15,000)			(15,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(15,000)		15,000	
Net change in fund balance	175,491	(112,173)	(16,389)	46,929
Fund balances beginning of year	681,449	431,619	389,942	1,503,010
Fund balances end of year	\$ 856,940	\$ 319,446	\$ 373,553	\$ 1,549,939

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Receipts				
Municipal income taxes	\$ 311,836	\$ 311,836	\$ 518,437	\$ 206,601
Property and other local taxes	121,475	121,475	149,478	28,003
Fines, licenses and permits	249,043	249,043	414,041	164,998
Intergovernmental	41,539	41,539	69,059	27,520
Interest	18,997	18,997	31,583	12,586
Miscellaneous	2,672	2,672	4,443	1,771
Total receipts	745,562	745,562	1,187,041	441,479
Disbursements				
Current:				
General government	495,456	495,456	466,573	28,883
Security of persons and property	418,900	418,900	362,377	56,523
Leisure time activities	16,750	16,750	12,078	4,672
Community environment	13,975	13,975	3,355	10,620
Transportation	227,650	227,650	153,013	74,637
Total disbursements	1,172,731	1,172,731	997,396	175,335
Excess of receipts over disbursements	(427,169)	(427,169)	189,645	616,814
Other financing uses				
Transfers out	(107,000)	(107,000)	(15,000)	92,000
Total other financing uses	(107,000)	(107,000)	(15,000)	92,000
Net change in fund balance	(534,169)	(534,169)	174,645	708,814
Fund balance at beginning of year	680,693	680,693	680,693	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	756	756	756	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 147,280	\$ 147,280	\$ 856,094	\$ 708,814

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio Statement of Fund Net Position - Cash Basis Proprietary Funds December 31, 2019

	 Water	 Sewer	 Electric	Eı	Other nterprise Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 91,682	\$ 451,319	\$ 1,483,937	\$	20,011	\$ 2,046,949
Total assets	91,682	451,319	1,483,937		20,011	2,046,949
Net position Unrestricted	 91,682	 451,319	 1,483,937		20,011	 2,046,949
Total net position	\$ 91,682	\$ 451,319	\$ 1,483,937	\$	20,011	\$ 2,046,949

Village of Milan

Erie County, Ohio

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Net Position

Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2019

	Water	Sewer	Electric	Other Enterprise Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating Receipts					
Charges for services	\$ 342,946	\$ 324,718	\$ 1,673,330	\$ 5,657	\$ 2,346,651
Other operating receipts			34,841		34,841
Total operating receipts	342,946	324,718	1,708,171	5,657	2,381,492
Operating Disbursements					
Personal services	89,885	104,644	189,701	-	384,230
Employee fringe benefits	41,783	51,866	84,483	-	178,132
Travel and transportation	144	883	159	-	1,186
Contractual services	158,093	67,536	20,493	-	246,122
Supplies and materials	18,329	43,095	54,899	-	116,323
Generation purchase	-	-	1,168,300	-	1,168,300
Miscellaneous			6,510	5,537	12,047
Total operating disbursements	308,234	268,024	1,524,545	5,537	2,106,340
Operating income (loss)	34,712	56,694	183,626	120	275,152
Non-operating disbursements					
Taxes	-	-	6,510	-	6,510
Capital outlay	(8,157)	(51,222)	(98,217)		(157,596)
Total non-operating disbursements	(8,157)	(51,222)	(91,707)		(151,086)
Change in net position	26,555	5,472	91,919	120	124,066
Net position beginning of year	65,127	445,847	1,392,018	19,891	1,922,883
Net position end of year	\$ 91,682	\$ 451,319	\$ 1,483,937	\$ 20,011	\$ 2,046,949

Note 1 – Reporting Entity

The Village of Milan, Erie County (the Village), is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village operates under a council/mayor form of government. Elected officials include six council members, a clerk/treasurer, and a mayor. The Village provides various services including police protection, recreation (including parks), street maintenance and repair, utility (including water, sewer and electric) and general administrative services. The Village contracts with Milan Township to provide fire protection services.

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

Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the Village. The primary government of the Village of Milan provides general government services, water and sewer utilities, maintenance of Village roads and bridges, park operations, and police services. Council has direct responsibility for these services.

Component Units

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Village is financially accountable. The Village is financially accountable for an organization if the Village appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Village is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the Village is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resource; the Village is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide support to, the organization; or the Village is obligated for the debt of the organization. The Village is also financially accountable for any organizations that are fiscally dependent on the Village in that the Village approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. Component units also include legally separate, tax-exempt entities whose resources are for the direct benefit of the Village, are accessible to the Village and are significant in amount to the Village. The Village does not have any component units.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. Under the cash basis of accounting, the Village does not report assets for equity interests in joint ventures. The Village is a Non-Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with an ownership percentage of .55% and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). The Village is also a Non-Financing Participant and an Owner Participant of .39% and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV5). For more information on joint ventures see Note 14.

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

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Village as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the Village that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

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

Fund Financial Statements During the year, the Village segregates transactions related to certain Village functions or activities in separate funds to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Village at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental 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.

Proprietary fund statements distinguish operating transactions from nonoperating transactions. Operating receipts generally result from exchange transactions such as charges for services directly relating to the funds' principal services. Operating disbursements include costs of sales and services and administrative costs. The fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as nonoperating.

Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Capital Improvement This fund accounts for resources which are for the purpose of acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

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

Proprietary Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from user charges for goods or services as proprietary. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise funds or internal service funds. The Village does not have an internal service fund.

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

Water Fund The water fund accounts for the provision of water to the residents and commercial users located within the Village.

Sewer Fund The sewer fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer services to the residents and commercial users within the Village.

Electric Fund This fund receives charges for services from residents to cover the cost of providing this utility.

Basis of Accounting

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

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

Budgetary Process

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Village Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Village Council. The legal level of control has been established by Village Council at the fund, department, and object level for all funds.

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

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

Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

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

During 2019, the Village invested in negotiable certificates of deposit (CDARS) and the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Investments are reported at cost, except for STAR Ohio. STAR 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 and is recognized as an external investment pool by the Village. The Village 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 a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2019, there were no limitation 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 \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts credited to the general fund during 2019 were \$31,583, which included \$24,883 assigned from other Village funds.

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or by laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Unclaimed monies that are required to be held for five years before they may be utilized by the Village are reported as nonspendable. Restricted assets in the enterprise funds represent amounts set aside to satisfy bond indenture requirements for current and future debt payments and the replacement and improvement of capital assets originally acquired with bond proceeds. The Village had no restricted assets.

Inventory and Prepaid Items

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

Capital Assets

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

Interfund Receivables/Payables

The Village reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

Accumulated Leave

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

Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for their employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 8 and 9, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits.

Long-Term Obligations

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

Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an obligation is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available.

Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Village for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by Village Council or a Village official delegated that authority by ordinance or resolution or by State Statute. State Statute authorizes the Village Clerk to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Village Council may also assign fund balances as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover the gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget in the general fund.

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

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

Interfund Transactions

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

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating receipts/disbursements in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

Note 3 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budgetary Basis presented for the General Fund is prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budgetary basis and the cash basis is that outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as cash disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as assigned fund balance (cash basis). For 2019, there was \$846 in outstanding encumbrances at year end (budgetary basis) for the General Fund.

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that Council has identified as not required for use within the current five-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days in an amount not to exceed 40% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and
- 8. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed described in (1) or (2) provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

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

Deposits

At year end, the Village had \$400 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the balance sheet of the Village as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents."

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Village will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, none of the Village's bank balance of \$1,791,702 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

The Village has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the Village or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured. If the institution participates in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), the total market value of the securities pledged can be one hundred two percent or lower if permitted by the Treasurer of State.

Investments

As of December 31, the Village had the following investments:

Investment Type		20	19 Value
Star Ohio		\$	823,475
CDARS	_		858,803
	Total Investments	\$1	,682,278

Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The Village's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring that the Village's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments.

Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statutes.

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments (continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirements in ORC 135.14(M)(2) which states, "Payment for investments shall be made only upon the delivery of securities representing such investment to the treasurer, investing authority, or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board, or qualified trustee."

Note 5 – Income Taxes

The Village levies a 1% income tax on substantially all income earned in the Village. In addition, Village residents employed in municipalities having an income tax less than 1% must pay the difference to the Village. Additional increases in income tax rate require voter approval. Employers within the Village withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly and file an annual declaration.

Income tax receipts are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax, general fund operations, capital improvements, debt service and other governmental functions when needed, as determined by Council. During 2019, the receipts were allocated to the general fund and the capital improvement fund.

Note 6 – Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property located in the Village. Property tax revenue received during 2019 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2018 taxes, respectively.

2019 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2019, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2019 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2019.

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

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2019 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2018, are levied after October 1, 2019 and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes.

Note 6 – Property Taxes (continued)

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$8.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property and public utility property upon which 2019 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

	2019
Real property	
Residential and agricultural	\$ 23,135,300
Other	5,019,890
Public utility	 1,399,090
Total assessed value	\$ 29,554,280

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

Note 7 – Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees. The Village insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

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

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

OPRM coverage programs are developed specific to each member's risk management needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria addressing the member's exposure to loss. Effective November 1, 2017, the OPRM retained 47% of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treaty and 30% of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty. The OPRM is also participated in a property primary excess of loss treaty. This treaty reimbursed the OPRM 30% for losses between \$200,000 and \$1,000,000. The reimbursement is based on the amount of loss between \$200,000 and \$1,000,000. Effective November 1, 2018, the OPRM the property retention remained unchanged, however, the Plan assumed 100% of the first \$250,000 casualty treaty. Members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member. Effective November 1, 2019, the OPRM's property retention increased from 30% to 33%, while the casualty treaty remains unchanged and still assumes 100% of the first \$250,000 casualty treaty. OPRM had 776 members as of December 31, 2019.

The Pool's audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and equity at December 31, 2019.

Assets	\$ 15,920,504
Liabilities	<u>(11,329,011)</u>
Members' Equity	<u>\$ 4,591,493</u>

Note 7 – Risk Management (continued)

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

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – Village employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, 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-employers) 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/investments/cafr.shtml, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (800) 222-7377.

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

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013		
State and Local Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	State and Local Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	State and Local Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 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	or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit 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.

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%
2019 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0%
Total Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Village's contractually required contribution was \$88,657 for the year 2019.

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description – Village full-time police and firefighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OPF. OPF provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OPF fiduciary net position. The report may be obtained by visiting the OPF website at www.op-f.org or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

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

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

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

		Fire		
	Police	Fighters		
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates				
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %		
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %		
2019 Actual Contribution Rates				
Employer:				
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %		
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50	0.50		
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %		
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %		

Employer contributions rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Village's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$24,342 for 2019.

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The memberdirected plan is a defined contribution plan. The combined plan is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

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

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

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

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2018, the Village contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary for state and local employees. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund the OPEB Plan.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2019, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2019 was 4.0 percent.

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits (continued)

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description – The Village contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF) sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined post-employment health care plan administered by OPF. OPF provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to postretirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit, or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

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

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

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OPF (defined benefit pension plan). Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.5% and 24% of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24% of covered payroll for fire employer unit. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. There is one account for health care benefits and one account for Medicare Part B reimbursements. A separate health care trust accrual account is maintained for health care benefits under IRS Code Section 115 trust. An Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account is maintained for Medicare Part B reimbursements.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5% of covered payroll for 2019. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

The Village's contributions to OPF allocated to the health care plan for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$624.

Note 10 – Debt

The Village's long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

		Interest	Origina	ıl			
Debt Issue		Rate	Issue Am	ount	Date of Maturity		
OMEGA JV5 Loan		2.50%	\$ 437	7,946	February 15, 2024		
Lockwood Road Improvement Bonds		6.00%	75,000 I		Dec	December 1, 2019	
	Balance at		2	20000		Due within	
Governmental Activities	1/1/2019	Increase	Decrease	12/31/20	19	one year	
Lockwood Bonds	\$ 7,000	\$ -	\$ 7,000	\$	-	\$ -	
	Balance at			Balanc	e at	Due within	
Business-Type Activities	1/1/2019	Increase	Decrease	12/31/2019		one year	
OMEGA JV5 Loan	\$ 130,793	\$ -	\$ 32,882	\$ 97,	911	\$ -	

The Lockwood Road general obligation bonds totaling \$75,000 were issued to finance capital improvements to Lockwood road. The bonds carry a 6.00% interest rate and mature in 2019. The Village is repaying these bonds using a special assessment levy.

No amortization schedule is available for the OMEGA JV5 loan.

Note 11 - Fund Balances

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

2019 Fund Balances	_Genera	al	Capital Improvements		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
<u>Restricted for</u>								
Law enforcement	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,092	\$	5,092
Street and highway repair		-		-		128,713		128,713
Computer		-		-		19,481		19,481
Special assessment		-		-		17,671		17,671
Beautification		-		-		4,141		4,141
Permissive Tax		-		-		60,561		60,561
Capital improvements		-		319,446		141,049		460,495
Total restricted		-		319,446		376,708		696,154
Assigned to								
Encumbrances	8	46		-		-		846
Total assigned	8	46		-		-		846
Unassigned (Deficit)	856,0	94		-		(3,155)		852,939
Total fund balances	\$ 856,9	40	\$	319,446	\$	373,553	\$	1,549,939

Note 12 - Interfund Transactions

The following is a reconciliation of the Village's transfers:

	2019			
	Transfers	Transfers		
Fund	In	Out		
General	\$ -	\$ 15,000		
Other Governmental Funds	15,000			
Total	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000		

Transfers are made from the general fund to subsidize operations of other funds. Transfers were in accordance with budgetary authorizations and Ohio Revised Code provisions.

Note 13 - Contingent Liabilities

The Village may be a defendant in lawsuits. Although management cannot presently determine the outcome of any suit, they believe the resolution of any matter will not materially adversely affect the Village's financial condition.

Note 13 – Contingent Liabilities (continued)

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

Note 14 – Joint Ventures

OMEGA JV2

The Village is a Non-Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with an ownership percentage of .55% and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, in the OMEGA JV2 Project in the amount of their respective Project Shares. Purchaser Participants agree to purchase the output associated with their respective Project shares, ownership of which is held in trust for such Purchaser Participants.

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV2 Agreement, the participants jointly undertook as either Financing Participants or Non-Financing Participants and as either Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV2, including such portions of OMEGA JV2 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the JV2 Agreement.

OMEGA JV2 was created to provide additional sources of reliable, reasonably priced electric power and energy when prices are high or during times of generation shortages or transmission constraints, and to improve the reliability and economic status of the participants' respective municipal electric utility system. The Project consists of 138.65 MW of distributed generation of which 134.081MW is the participants' entitlement and 4.569MW are held in reserve. On dissolution of OMEGA JV2, the net position will be shared by the participants on a percentage of ownership basis. OMEGA JV2 is managed by AMP, which acts as the joint venture's agent. The Village's net investment in OMEGA JV2 was \$17,609 at December 31, 2019. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV2 may be obtained from AMP or from the State Auditor's website at www.ohioauditor.gov.

The thirty-six participating subdivisions and their respective ownership shares at December 31, 2019 are:

Municipality	Percent <u>Ownership</u>	Kw <u>Entitlement</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	Percent <u>Ownership</u>	Kw <u>Entitlement</u>
Hamilton	23.87%	32,000	Grafton	0.79%	1,056
Bowling Green	14.32%	19,198	Brewster	0.75%	1,000
Niles	11.49%	15,400	Monroeville	0.57%	764
Cuyahoga Falls	7.46%	10,000	Milan	0.55%	737
Wadsworth	5.81%	7,784	Oak Harbor	0.55%	737
Painesville	5.22%	7,000	Elmore	0.27%	364
Dover	5.22%	7,000	Jackson Center	0.22%	300
Galion	4.29%	5,753	Napoleon	0.20%	264
Amherst	3.73%	5,000	Lodi	0.16%	218
St. Mary's	2.98%	4,000	Genoa	0.15%	199
Montpelier	2.98%	4,000	Pemberville	0.15%	197
Shelby	1.89%	2,536	Lucas	0.12%	161
Versailles	1.24%	1,660	South Vienna	0.09%	123
Edgerton	1.09%	1,460	Bradner	0.09%	119
Yellow Springs	1.05%	1,408	Woodville	0.06%	81
Oberlin	0.91%	1,217	Haskins	0.05%	73
Pioneer	0.86%	1,158	Arcanum	0.03%	44
Seville	<u>0.79%</u>	<u>1,066</u>	Custar	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>95.20%</u>	<u>127,640</u>		<u>4.80%</u>	<u>6,441</u>
			Grand Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>134,081</u>

Under the Village's cash basis of accounting, the equity interest in OMEGA JV2 is not reported as an asset in the accompanying cash basis financial statements.

OMEGA JV5

The Village is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of .39%, and shares participation with fortyone other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to OMEGA Joint Venture JV5 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a 42 Megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (including 40MW of backup generation) and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and sells electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV5 Participants.

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Management Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net position will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of the OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2019, the Village of Milan has met their debt coverage obligation.

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power. Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant, an accumulated maximum kilowatts equal to 25% of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project prior to any such increases.

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP-Ohio issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of the 30-year fixed rate Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The 2001 Certificates accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. On February 17, 2004 the 1993 Certificates were refunded by issuing 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024. On February 15, 2014, all of the 2004 BIRCs were redeemed from funds held under the trust agreement securing the 2004 BIRCs and the proceeds of a promissory note issued to AMP by OMEGA JV5. This was accomplished with a draw on AMP's revolving credit facility. The resulting balance was \$65,891,509 at February 28, 2014. On January 29, 2016, OMEGA JV5 issued the Beneficial Interest Certificates (2016 Certificates) in the amount of \$49,745,000 for the purpose of refunding the promissory note to AMP in full. The outstanding amount on the promissory note had been reduced to \$49,243,377 at the time of refunding as compared to its value at December 31, 2015 of \$49,803,187. The promissory note represented the February 2014 redemption of the 2004 BIRCs.

The Village's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$11,596 at December 31, 2019. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP or from the State Auditor's website at <u>www.ohioauditor.gov</u>.

AMP Generating Station (AMPGS) Project

The Village is a member of American Municipal Power (AMP) and has participated in the AMP Generating Station (AMPGS) Project. This project intended to develop a pulverized coal power plant in Meigs County, Ohio. The Village's share was 1,259 kilowatts of a total 771,281 kilowatts, giving the Village a .16% share. The AMPGS Project required participants to sign "take or pay" contracts with AMP. As such, the participants are obligated to pay any costs incurred for the project. Until November 2009, AMP had been developing a 960 MW twin unit, supercritical boiler, coal-fired, steam and electric generating facility, to be known as the American Municipal Power Generating Station ("*AMPGS*"), in Meigs County, in southeastern Ohio, on the Ohio River. AMP had planned for AMPGS to enter commercial operation in 2014 at a total capital cost of approximately \$3 billion. In the fourth quarter of 2009, however, the estimated capital costs increased by 37% and Bechtel Power Corporation ("*Bechtel*"), the EPC (engineer, procure and construct) contractor, would not guarantee that the costs would not continue to escalate. As a result of the estimated cost increases and prior to the commencement of major construction at the project site, the 81 AMP Members that had subscribed for capacity from AMPGS ("*AMPGS Participants*") voted to cease development of AMPGS as a coal fired project. The Village is one of the 81 AMPGS Participants.

In August 2016, AMP and Bechtel engaged in court-ordered mediation to resolve disputes raised in litigation relating to the cancellation of the AMPGS Project. Following the mediation, AMP and Bechtel reached a comprehensive settlement which resolved all claims. The terms of such settlement are confidential.

As of December 31, 2019, the Village's allocated share of the stranded costs recoverable from the AMPGS Participants is \$1,994.

Note 15 – Subsequent Events

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Village. The Village's investment portfolio has incurred a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the Village's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis December 31, 2018

	Gc	siness-Type Activities	Total		
Assets					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,503,010	\$ 1,922,883	\$	3,425,893
Net Position					
Restricted for:					
Capital projects		431,619	-		431,619
Debt service		3,135	-		3,135
Other purposes		389,304	-		389,304
Unrestricted		678,952	 1,922,883		2,601,835
Total net position	\$	1,503,010	\$ 1,922,883	\$	3,425,893

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio Statement of Activities - Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

			Program (Tash Rece	inte			Disbursements) Re Changes in Net Po	
	Cash Disbursements	1	Charges for Services and Sales	Op C Cont	erating Grants ributions Interest		nmental vities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities									
Current:									
General government	\$ 115,651	\$	128,051	\$	-	\$	12,400	\$ -	\$ 12,400
Security of persons and property	381,170		-		25	(3	381,145)	-	(381,145)
Leisure time activities	7,725		-		-		(7,725)	-	(7,725)
Community environment	4,869		-		-		(4,869)	-	(4,869)
Transportation	416,828		-		130,517		286,311)	-	(286,311)
Capital outlay	185,679		-		-	(1	185,679)	-	(185,679)
Debt service:									
Principal retirement	6,000		-		6,000		-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	780		-		395		(385)	-	 (385)
Total governmental activities	1,118,702		128,051		136,937	(8	853,714)	-	(853,714)
Business-Type Activities									
Water	438,234		335,997		-		-	(102,237)	(102,237)
Sewer	236,605		250,355		-		-	13,750	13,750
Electric	1,626,394		1,756,918		-		-	130,524	130,524
Guaranteed utilities	6,075		6,525				-	450	 450
Total business-type activities	2,307,308		2,349,795		-		-	42,487	 42,487
Total government	\$ 3,426,010	\$	2,477,846	\$	136,937	(8	853,714)	42,487	 (811,227)
		Мu	neral Receipts	e taxes le	vied for:				
			General purpos				483,881	-	483,881
			Capital improv				117,467	-	117,467
			operty taxes lev						
			General purpos	ses			145,504	-	145,504
			Street services				74,513	-	74,513
]	Police pension				8,153	-	8,153

Municipal income taxes levied for:			
General purposes	483,881	-	483,881
Capital improvements	117,467	-	117,467
Property taxes levied for:			
General purposes	145,504	-	145,504
Street services	74,513	-	74,513
Police pension	8,153	-	8,153
Grants and entitlements not restricted			
to specific programs	63,388	-	63,388
Interest	19,093	-	19,093
Miscellaneous	2,730		2,730
Total general receipts	914,729		914,729
Change in net position	61,015	42,487	103,502
Net position beginning of year	1,441,995	1,880,396	3,322,391
Net position end of year	\$ 1,503,010	\$ 1,922,883	\$ 3,425,893

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio Statement of Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances - Cash Basis Governmental Funds December 31, 2018

	General		Street Levy		Capital Improvement		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	681,449	\$	188,379	\$	431,619	\$	201,563	\$	1,503,010
Fund Balances										
Restricted		-		188,379		431,619		204,060		824,058
Assigned		756		-		-		-		756
Unassigned		680,693		-		-		(2,497)		678,196
Total fund balances	\$	681,449	\$	188,379	\$	431,619	\$	201,563	\$	1,503,010

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	General Street Levy		Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Receipts Municipal income taxes Property and other local taxes Fines, licenses and permits Intergovernmental Special assessments Interest Miscellaneous	\$ 483,881 145,504 125,893 63,388 - 19,093 2,730	\$ - 74,513 - - -	\$ 117,467 - - - - -	\$	\$ 601,348 228,170 128,076 192,468 6,395 20,530 2,730	
Total receipts	840,489	74,513	117,467	147,248	1,179,717	
Disbursements Current: General government Security of persons and property Leisure time activities Community environment Transportation Capital outlay Debt service: Principal retirement Interest and fiscal charges	105,651 362,992 7,725 4,869 162,896	- - - 119,788 - -	- - - 185,679 -	10,000 18,178 - - 134,144 - 6,000 780	115,651 381,170 7,725 4,869 416,828 185,679 6,000 780	
Total disbursements	644,133	119,788	185,679	169,102	1,118,702	
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements	196,356	(45,275)	(68,212)	(21,854)	61,015	
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in Transfers out	(15,000)	-		15,000	15,000 (15,000)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(15,000)			15,000		
Net change in fund balance	181,356	(45,275)	(68,212)	(6,854)	61,015	
Fund balances beginning of year	500,093	233,654	499,831	208,417	1,441,995	
Fund balances end of year	\$ 681,449	\$ 188,379	\$ 431,619	\$ 201,563	\$ 1,503,010	

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	(Original	Final		 Actual	(Negative)		
Receipts								
Municipal income taxes	\$	422,996	\$	422,996	\$ 483,881	\$	60,885	
Property and other local taxes		119,453		119,453	145,504		26,051	
Fines, licenses and permits		110,052		110,052	125,893		15,841	
Intergovernmental		55,412		55,412	63,388		7,976	
Interest		16,691		16,691	19,093		2,402	
Miscellaneous		2,386		2,386	 2,730		344	
Total receipts		726,990		726,990	840,489		113,499	
Disbursements								
Current:								
General government		125,835		125,835	106,157		19,678	
Security of persons and property		430,279		430,279	362,992		67,287	
Leisure time activities		9,453		9,453	7,975		1,478	
Community environment		5,772		5,772	4,869		903	
Transportation		193,092		193,092	 162,896		30,196	
Total disbursements		764,431		764,431	 644,889		119,542	
Excess of receipts over disbursements		(37,441)		(37,441)	195,600		233,041	
Other financing uses								
Transfers out		(15,000)		(15,000)	 (15,000)			
Total other financing uses		(15,000)		(15,000)	 (15,000)		-	
Net change in fund balance		(52,441)		(52,441)	180,600		233,041	
Fund balance at beginning of year		484,869		484,869	484,869		-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		15,224		15,224	 15,224		-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	447,652	\$	447,652	\$ 680,693	\$	233,041	

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Street Levy Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Receipts				
Property and other local taxes	\$ 73,589	\$ 73,589	\$ 74,513	\$ 924
Total receipts	73,589	73,589	74,513	924
Disbursements				
Current:				
General government	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Transportation	180,000	180,000	119,790	60,210
Total disbursements	182,000	182,000	119,790	62,210
Net change in fund balance	(108,411)	(108,411)	(45,277)	63,134
Fund balance at beginning of year	230,654	230,654	230,654	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 125,243	\$ 125,243	\$ 188,377	\$ 63,134

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio Statement of Fund Net Position - Cash Basis Proprietary Funds December 31, 2018

	 Water	 Sewer	 Electric	Er	Other nterprise Fund]	Total Enterprise Funds
Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 65,127	\$ 445,847	\$ 1,392,018	\$	19,891	\$	1,922,883
Total assets	65,127	445,847	1,392,018		19,891		1,922,883
Net position Unrestricted	 65,127	 445,847	 1,392,018		19,891		1,922,883
Total net position	\$ 65,127	\$ 445,847	\$ 1,392,018	\$	19,891	\$	1,922,883

Village of Milan Erie County, Ohio

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Net Position Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2018

	Water	Sewer	Electric	Other Enterprise Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating Receipts					
Charges for services	\$ 335,997	\$ 250,355	\$ 1,736,265	\$ 6,525	\$ 2,329,142
Other operating receipts			14,404		14,404
Total operating receipts	335,997	250,355	1,750,669	6,525	2,343,546
Operating Disbursements					
Personal services	98,567	74,853	171,899	-	345,319
Employee fringe benefits	42,181	41,164	76,874	-	160,219
Travel and transportation	431	612	262	-	1,305
Contractual services	160,068	58,296	17,482	-	235,846
Supplies and materials	30,491	39,615	72,532	-	142,638
Generation purchase	-	-	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
Miscellaneous			6,246	6,075	12,321
Total operating disbursements	331,738	214,540	1,545,295	6,075	2,097,648
Operating income (loss)	4,259	35,815	205,374	450	245,898
Non-operating disbursements					
Taxes	-	-	6,249	-	6,249
Capital outlay	(52,679)	(22,065)	(81,099)	-	(155,843)
Principal retirement	(51,712)	-	-	-	(51,712)
Interest and fiscal charges	(2,105)				(2,105)
Total non-operating disbursements	(106,496)	(22,065)	(74,850)		(203,411)
Change in net position	(102,237)	13,750	130,524	450	42,487
Net position beginning of year	167,364	432,097	1,261,494	19,441	1,880,396
Net position end of year	\$ 65,127	\$ 445,847	\$ 1,392,018	\$ 19,891	\$ 1,922,883

Note 1 – Reporting Entity

The Village of Milan, Erie County (the Village), is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village operates under a council/mayor form of government. Elected officials include six council members, a clerk/treasurer, and a mayor. The Village provides various services including police protection, recreation (including parks), street maintenance and repair, utility (including water, sewer and electric) and general administrative services. The Village contracts with Milan Township to provide fire protection services.

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

Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the Village. The primary government of the Village of Milan provides general government services, water and sewer utilities, maintenance of Village roads and bridges, park operations, and police services. Council has direct responsibility for these services.

Component Units

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Village is financially accountable. The Village is financially accountable for an organization if the Village appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Village is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the Village is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resource; the Village is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide support to, the organization; or the Village is obligated for the debt of the organization. The Village is also financially accountable for any organizations that are fiscally dependent on the Village in that the Village approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. Component units also include legally separate, tax-exempt entities whose resources are for the direct benefit of the Village, are accessible to the Village and are significant in amount to the Village. The Village does not have any component units.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. Under the cash basis of accounting, the Village does not report assets for equity interests in joint ventures. The Village is a Non-Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with an ownership percentage of .55% and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). The Village is also a Non-Financing Participant and an Owner Participant of .39% and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV5). For more information on joint ventures see Note 14.

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

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Village as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the Village that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

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

Fund Financial Statements During the year, the Village segregates transactions related to certain Village functions or activities in separate funds to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Village at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental 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.

Proprietary fund statements distinguish operating transactions from nonoperating transactions. Operating receipts generally result from exchange transactions such as charges for services directly relating to the funds' principal services. Operating disbursements include costs of sales and services and administrative costs. The fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as nonoperating.

Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Street Levy This fund receives tax levy funds which are for the purpose of general construction, reconstruction, resurfacing and repair of streets, roads and bridges.

Capital Improvement This fund accounts for resources which are for the purpose of acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

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

Proprietary Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from user charges for goods or services as proprietary. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise funds or internal service funds. The Village does not have an internal service fund.

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

Water Fund The water fund accounts for the provision of water to the residents and commercial users located within the Village.

Sewer Fund The sewer fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer services to the residents and commercial users within the Village.

Electric Fund This fund receives charges for services from residents to cover the cost of providing this utility.

Basis of Accounting

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

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

Budgetary Process

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Village Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Village Council. The legal level of control has been established by Village Council at the fund, department, and object level for all funds.

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

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

Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

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

During 2018, the Village invested in negotiable certificates of deposit (CDARS) and the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Investments are reported at cost, except for STAR Ohio. STAR 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 and is recognized as an external investment pool by the Village. The Village 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 a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2018, there were no limitation 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 \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts credited to the general fund during 2018 were \$19,093, which included \$15,456 assigned from other Village funds.

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or by laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Unclaimed monies that are required to be held for five years before they may be utilized by the Village are reported as nonspendable. Restricted assets in the enterprise funds represent amounts set aside to satisfy bond indenture requirements for current and future debt payments and the replacement and improvement of capital assets originally acquired with bond proceeds. The Village had no restricted assets.

Inventory and Prepaid Items

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

Capital Assets

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

Interfund Receivables/Payables

The Village reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

Accumulated Leave

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

Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for their employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 8 and 9, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits.

Long-Term Obligations

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

Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an obligation is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available.

Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Village for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by Village Council or a Village official delegated that authority by ordinance or resolution or by State Statute. State Statute authorizes the Village Clerk to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Village Council may also assign fund balances as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover the gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

Interfund Transactions

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

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating receipts/disbursements in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

Note 3 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budgetary Basis presented for the General Fund and Street Levy Fund is prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budgetary basis and the cash basis is that outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as cash disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as assigned or restricted fund balance (cash basis). For 2018, there were \$756 and \$2 outstanding encumbrances at year end (budgetary basis) for the General and Street Levy funds, respectively.

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that Council has identified as not required for use within the current five-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments (continued)

- 5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days in an amount not to exceed 40% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and
- 8. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed described in (1) or (2) provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

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

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

Deposits

At year end, the Village had \$400 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the balance sheet of the Village as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents."

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Village will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, none of the Village's bank balance of \$1,791,702 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

The Village has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the Village or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least 105% of the deposite being secured.

Investments

As of December 31, the Village had the following investments:

Investment Type		2018
Star Ohio	\$	804,615
CDARS		846,620
Total Investments	\$1	,651,235

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments (continued)

Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The Village's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring that the Village's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments.

Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statutes.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirements in ORC 135.14(M)(2) which states, "Payment for investments shall be made only upon the delivery of securities representing such investment to the treasurer, investing authority, or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board, or qualified trustee."

Note 5 – Income Taxes

The Village levies a 1% income tax on substantially all income earned in the Village. In addition, Village residents employed in municipalities having an income tax less than 1% must pay the difference to the Village. Additional increases in income tax rate require voter approval. Employers within the Village withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly and file an annual declaration.

Income tax receipts are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax, general fund operations, capital improvements, debt service and other governmental functions when needed, as determined by Council. During 2018, the receipts were allocated to the general fund and the capital improvement fund.

Note 6 – Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property located in the Village. Property tax revenue received during 2018 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2017 taxes, respectively.

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

Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, 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.

Note 6 – Property Taxes (continued)

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2018 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2017, are levied after October 1, 2018 and are collected in 2019 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2018, was \$8.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property and public utility property upon which 2018 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

	2017
Real property	
Residential and agricultural	\$ 21,887,850
Other	4,103,890
Public utility	 1,254,560
Total assessed value	\$ 27,246,300

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

Note 7 – Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees. The Village insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

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

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

OPRM coverage programs are developed specific to each member's risk management needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria addressing the member's exposure to loss. Effective November 1, 2016, the OPRM retained 50% of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treaty and 30% of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty. Effective November 1, 2017, the OPRM retained 47% of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treaty and 30% of the first \$250,000 casualty treaty and 30% of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty and 30% of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty and 30% of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty. Effective November 1, 2018, the OPRM the property retention remained unchanged, however, the Plan assumed 100% of the first \$250,000 casualty treaty. Members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member. OPRM had 774 members as of December 31, 2018.

Note 7 – Risk Management (continued)

The Pool's audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and equity at December 31, 2018.

Assets	\$ 15,065,412
Liabilities	<u>(10,734,623)</u>
Members' Equity	<u>\$ 4,330,789</u>

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

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – Village employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, 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 features. While members (e.g. Village employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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

Note 8 – 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 and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:
Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 57 with 25 years of service credit
or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula:	Formula:	Formula:
2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of
service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 35 years and 2.5%
for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 30	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
2018 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%
2018 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0%
Total Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Village's contractually required contribution was \$88,226 for 2018.

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description – Village full-time police and firefighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OPF. OPF provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OPF fiduciary net position. The report may be obtained by visiting the OPF website at www.op-f.org or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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

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

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

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

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

	Police	Fire Fighters
2018 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %
2018 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50	0.50
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %

Employer contributions rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Village's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$17,678 for 2018.

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The memberdirected plan is a defined contribution plan. The combined plan is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

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

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits (continued)

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

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2018, the Village contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary for state and local employees. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund the OPEB Plan.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2018, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2018 was 4.0 percent.

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description – The Village contributed to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF) sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined post-employment health care plan administered by OPF. OPF provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to postretirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit, or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

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

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

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits (continued)

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OPF (defined benefit pension plan). Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.5% and 24% of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24% of covered payroll for fire employer do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. There is one account for health care benefits and one account for Medicare Part B reimbursements. A separate health care trust accrual account is maintained for health care benefits under IRS Code Section 115 trust. An Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account is maintained for Medicare Part B reimbursements.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5% of covered payroll for 2018. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F is changing its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan will no longer be offered. In its place is a stipend-based health care model. A stipend funded by OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

The Village's contributions to OPF allocated to the health care plan for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$453.

Note 10 – Debt

The Village's long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2018 was as follows:

	Interest		Original	
Debt Issue	Rate	Iss	ue Amount	Date of Maturity
Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Loan	7.03%	\$	1,061,767	July 1, 2018
OMEGA JV5 Loan	2.50%		437,946	February 15, 2024
Lockwood Road Improvement Bonds	6.00%		75,000	December 1, 2019

Village of Milan Erie County Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Note 10 – Debt (continued)

	Bal	ance at					Bal	ance at	Due	e within
Governmental Activities	1/	1/2018	Incr	ease	Deci	rease	12/3	31/2018	on	e year
Lockwood Bonds	\$	13,000	\$	-	\$ (0	6,000)	\$	7,000	\$	7,000
	\$	13,000	\$	-	\$ (0	6,000)	\$	7,000	\$	7,000
	Bala	nce at					Ba	lance at	D	ue within
Business-Type Activities	2		Increa	ise	Deci	rease	2	lance at 31/2018	2	ue within one year
<i>Business-Type Activities</i> OWDA Loan	1/1/	2018	Increa \$	ise		rease 1,712)	2		2	
•1	1/1/ \$ 5	2018			\$ (5		12/ \$		<u> </u>	

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan related to a water system improvement project. The loan agreement was entered into during August 1992. The original loan amount was \$1,287,380. The loan matured in 2018.

The Lockwood Road general obligation bonds totaling \$75,000 were issued to finance capital improvements to Lockwood road. The bonds carry a 6.00% interest rate and mature in 2019. The Village is repaying these bonds using a special assessment levy.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	Lockwood Road GO Bonds			
Year Ending	P	rincipal	In	terest
December 31:				
2019	\$	7,000	\$	420

No amortization schedule is available for the OMEGA JV5 loan.

Note 11 - Fund Balances

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

2018 Fund Balances		eral	Street Levy		Capital Improvements		Gove	Other ernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Restricted for										
Law enforcement	\$	-	\$	- 5	5	-	\$	5,092	\$	5,092
Street and highway repair		-	188,37	19		-		117,229		305,608
Computer		-		-		-		18,043		18,043
Special assessment		-		-		-		3,135		3,135
Permissive Tax		-		-		-		60,561		60,561
Capital improvements		-		-	431,61	19		-		431,619
Total restricted		-	188,37	79	431,61	19		204,060		824,058
Assigned to										
Encumbrances		756		-		-		-		756
Total assigned	-	756		-		-		-		756
Unassigned (Deficit)	68	80,693		-		-		(2,497)		678,196
Total fund balances	\$ 68	81,449	\$ 188,37	9 9	431,61	19	\$	201,563	\$	1,503,010

Note 12 - Interfund Transactions

The following is a reconciliation of the Village's transfers:

	2018			
	Transfers	Transfers		
Fund	In	Out		
General	\$ -	\$ 15,000		
Other Governmental Funds	15,000	-		
Total	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000		

Transfers are made from the general fund to subsidize operations of other funds. Transfers were in accordance with budgetary authorizations and Ohio Revised Code provisions.

Note 13 – Contingent Liabilities

The Village may be a defendant in lawsuits. Although management cannot presently determine the outcome of any suit, they believe the resolution of any matter will not materially adversely affect the Village's financial condition.

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

Note 14 – Joint Ventures

OMEGA JV2

The Village is a Non-Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with an ownership percentage of .55% and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, in the OMEGA JV2 Project in the amount of their respective Project Shares. Purchaser Participants agree to purchase the output associated with their respective Project shares, ownership of which is held in trust for such Purchaser Participants.

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV2 Agreement, the participants jointly undertook as either Financing Participants or Non-Financing Participants and as either Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV2, including such portions of OMEGA JV2 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the JV2 Agreement.

OMEGA JV2 was created to provide additional sources of reliable, reasonably priced electric power and energy when prices are high or during times of generation shortages or transmission constraints, and to improve the reliability and economic status of the participants' respective municipal electric utility system. The Project consists of 138.65 MW of distributed generation of which 134.081MW is the participants' entitlement and 4.569MW are held in reserve. On dissolution of OMEGA JV2, the net position will be shared by the participants on a percentage of ownership basis. OMEGA JV2 is managed by AMP, which acts as the joint venture's agent. The Village's net investment in OMEGA JV2 was \$36,493 at December 31, 2018. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV2 may be obtained from AMP or from the State Auditor's website at www.ohioauditor.gov.

The thirty-six participating subdivisions and their respective ownership shares at December 31, 2018 are:

Municipality	Percent <u>Ownership</u>	Kw <u>Entitlement</u>	Municipality	Percent <u>Ownership</u>	Kw <u>Entitlement</u>
Hamilton	23.87%	32,000	Grafton	0.79%	1,056
Bowling Green	14.32%	19,198	Brewster	0.75%	1,000
Niles	11.49%	15,400	Monroeville	0.57%	764
Cuyahoga Falls	7.46%	10,000	Milan	0.55%	737
Wadsworth	5.81%	7,784	Oak Harbor	0.55%	737
Painesville	5.22%	7,000	Elmore	0.27%	364
Dover	5.22%	7,000	Jackson Center	0.22%	300
Galion	4.29%	5,753	Napoleon	0.20%	264
Amherst	3.73%	5,000	Lodi	0.16%	218
St. Mary's	2.98%	4,000	Genoa	0.15%	199
Montpelier	2.98%	4,000	Pemberville	0.15%	197
Shelby	1.89%	2,536	Lucas	0.12%	161
Versailles	1.24%	1,660	South Vienna	0.09%	123
Edgerton	1.09%	1,460	Bradner	0.09%	119
Yellow Springs	1.05%	1,408	Woodville	0.06%	81
Oberlin	0.91%	1,217	Haskins	0.05%	73
Pioneer	0.86%	1,158	Arcanum	0.03%	44
Seville	<u>0.79%</u>	<u>1,066</u>	Custar	0.00%	<u>4</u>
	<u>95.20%</u>	<u>127,640</u>		<u>4.80%</u>	<u>6,441</u>
			Grand Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>134,081</u>

Under the Village's cash basis of accounting, the equity interest in OMEGA JV2 is not reported as an asset in the accompanying cash basis financial statements.

OMEGA JV5

The Village is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of .39%, and shares participation with fortyone other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to OMEGA Joint Venture JV5 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a 42 Megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (including 40MW of backup generation) and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and sells electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV5 Participants.

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Management Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net position will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of the OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2018, the Village of Milan has met their debt coverage obligation.

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power. Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant, an accumulated maximum kilowatts equal to 25% of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project prior to any such increases.

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP-Ohio issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of the 30-year fixed rate Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The 2001 Certificates accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. On February 17, 2004 the 1993 Certificates were refunded by issuing 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024. On February 15, 2014, all of the 2004 BIRCs were redeemed from funds held under the trust agreement securing the 2004 BIRCs and the proceeds of a promissory note issued to AMP by OMEGA JV5. This was accomplished with a draw on AMP's revolving credit facility. The resulting balance was \$65,891,509 at February 28, 2014. On January 29, 2016, OMEGA JV5 issued the Beneficial Interest Certificates (2016 Certificates) in the amount of \$49,745,000 for the purpose of refunding the promissory note to AMP in full. The outstanding amount on the promissory note had been reduced to \$49,243,377 at the time of refunding as compared to its value at December 31, 2015 of \$49,803,187. The promissory note represented the February 2014 redemption of the 2004 Certificates from funds held under the trust agreement securing the 2004 BIRCs.

The Village's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$11,596 at December 31, 2018. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP or from the State Auditor's website at www.ohioauditor.gov.

AMP Generating Station (AMPGS) Project

The Village is a member of American Municipal Power (AMP) and has participated in the AMP Generating Station (AMPGS) Project. This project intended to develop a pulverized coal power plant in Meigs County, Ohio. The Village's share was 1,259 kilowatts of a total 771,281 kilowatts, giving the Village a .16% share. The AMPGS Project required participants to sign "take or pay" contracts with AMP. As such, the participants are obligated to pay any costs incurred for the project. Until November 2009, AMP had been developing a 960 MW twin unit, supercritical boiler, coal-fired, steam and electric generating facility, to be known as the American Municipal Power Generating Station ("*AMPGS*"), in Meigs County, in southeastern Ohio, on the Ohio River. AMP had planned for AMPGS to enter commercial operation in 2014 at a total capital cost of approximately \$3 billion. In the fourth quarter of 2009, however, the estimated capital costs increased by 37% and Bechtel Power Corporation ("*Bechtel*"), the EPC (engineer, procure and construct) contractor, would not guarantee that the costs would not continue to escalate. As a result of the estimated cost increases and prior to the commencement of major construction at the project site, the 81 AMP Members that had subscribed for capacity from AMPGS ("*AMPGS Participants*") voted to cease development of AMPGS as a coal fired project. The Village is one of the 81 AMPGS Participants.

In August 2016, AMP and Bechtel engaged in court-ordered mediation to resolve disputes raised in litigation relating to the cancellation of the AMPGS Project. Following the mediation, AMP and Bechtel reached a comprehensive settlement which resolved all claims. The terms of such settlement are confidential.

As of December 31, 2018, the Village's allocated share of the stranded costs recoverable from the AMPGS Participants is \$2,021.

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

Village of Milan Erie County 11 South Main Street Milan, Ohio 44846-1450

To the Village 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 cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Milan, Erie County (the Village) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 30, 2020, wherein we noted the Village uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Village.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Village'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 Village'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 Village's financial statements. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings that we consider a material weakness. We consider finding 2019-001 to be a material weakness. Village of Milan Erie 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 Village'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 an instance of noncompliance or other matter we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*, which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2019-002.

We also noted certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated September 30, 2020.

Entity's Responses to Findings

The Village's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying corrective action plan. We did not audit the Village's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

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

Charlen E Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. September 30, 2020

VILLAGE OF MILAN ERIE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS December 31, 2019 and 2018

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

Finding Number 2019-001 - Material Weakness

During 2019 and 2018, the Village erroneously recorded several transactions. The more significant adjustments are as follows:

- Recorded property and other taxes at net instead of gross.
- Did not record half of the water and half of the sewer department expenses refunded by the electric fund per Ordinance 654-02.15. Thus, overstating water and sewer fund expenditures.
- Recorded income tax at net in one year and did not properly allocated it between the general fund and the capital improvement fund in another year.

Adjustments were made in the financial statements and Village records. Due to the above adjustments and certain incorrect information provided, additional changes were made to the footnotes. Other immaterial items were noted that may or may not have been posted.

The Village Officers' Handbook provides suggested account classifications. These accounts classify receipts by fund and source (taxes or charges for services, for example). Using these classifications will provide the Village with information required to monitor compliance and with the budget and prepare annual reports in the format required by the Auditor of State.

We recommend that the Village refer to the Village Officer's Handbook and other Auditor of State guidance to properly classify its transactions. We also recommend the Fiscal Officer review all financial reports to ensure their accuracy. Further, management should review all debt activity and departmental reimbursements for the year for accuracy.

Management Response:

See Corrective Action Plan

VILLAGE OF MILAN ERIE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS – (continued) December 31, 2019 and 2018

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

Finding Number 2019-002 - Noncompliance

Certification of Purchase Orders

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41 (D) (1) prohibits a subdivision or taxing entity from making a contract or ordering any expenditure of money unless a certificate signed by a fiscal officer is attached thereto. The fiscal officer must certify that the amount required to meet any such contract or expenditure has been lawfully appropriated and is in the treasury, or is in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrance.

There are several exceptions to the standard requirement stated above that a fiscal officer's certificate must be obtained prior to a subdivision or taxing authority entering into a contract or order involving expenditure of money. The main exceptions are: "then and now" certificates, blanket certificates, and super blanket certificates, which are provided for in sections 5705.41 (D)(1) and 5705.41 (D)(3), respectively, of the Ohio Revised Code.

 "Then and Now Certificates" – If the fiscal officer can certify that both at the time that contract or order was made ("then") and at the time that the fiscal officer was completing the certification ("now"), that sufficient funds were available or in the process of collection, to credit of a proper fund, properly appropriated and free from any previous encumbrance, the Village can authorize the drawing of a warrant for payment of the amount due. The Village has thirty days from the receipt of the "then and now" certificate to approve payment by resolution or ordinance.

Amounts of less than \$3,000 may be paid by the fiscal officer without a resolution or ordinance upon completion of the "then and now" certificate, provided that the expenditure is otherwise lawful. This does not eliminate any otherwise applicable requirement for approval of expenditures by the Village.

- 2. Blanket Certificates Fiscal officers may prepare "blanket" certificates for a certain sum of money not in excess of an amount established by resolution or ordinance adopted by a majority of members of the legislative authority against any specific line item amount over a period not running beyond the end of the current fiscal year. The blanket certificates may, but need not, be limited to a specific vendor. Only one blanket certificate may be outstanding at one particular time for any one particular line item appropriation.
- 3. Super Blanket Certificates The Village may also make expenditures and contracts for any amount for a specific line-item appropriation account in a specified fund upon certification of the fiscal officer for most profession services, fuel, oil, food items, and any other specific recurring and reasonably predictable operating expense. This certification is not to extend beyond the current year. More than one super blanket certificate may be outstanding at a particular time for any line item appropriation.

VILLAGE OF MILAN ERIE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS – (continued) December 31, 2019 and 2018

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

Finding Number 2019-002 - Noncompliance (continued)

Certification of Purchase Orders (continued)

During fiscal years 2019 and 2018, 48% and 37%, respectively of purchase orders tested were not certified by the Fiscal Officer prior to incurring the obligation. The transactions had no evidence of the above-mentioned exceptions. Failure to properly certify the availability of funds can result in overspending funds and negative cash fund balances.

Unless the exceptions noted above are used, prior certification is not only required by statute but is a key control in the disbursement process to assure that purchase commitments receive prior approval. To improve controls over disbursements and to help reduce the possibility of the Village's expenditures exceeding budgetary spending limitations, we recommend that the Village certify expenditures prior to incurring the liability.

Management Response:

See Corrective Action Plan

Village of Milan Erie County

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS (Prepared by Management) December 31, 2019 and 2018

FINDING	FINDING		ADDITIONAL
NUMBER	SUMMARY	STATUS	INFORMATION
	Material weakness –	Not Corrected	See Corrective Action Plan
2017-001	Recording of Transactions		
	and Adjustments		
2017-002	Material weakness –	Corrective Action	
	Bank Reconciliation	Taken and Finding	
		is Fully Corrected	
2017-003	Significant Deficiency –	Corrective Action	
	Overtime approval,	Taken and Finding	
	Unearned compensatory	is Fully Corrected	
	time, Sick Leave and		
	Vacation		
2017-004	Non-compliance –	Not Corrected	See Corrective Action Plan
	Purchase Orders		
2017-005	Non-compliance –	Partially Corrected	
	Negative Fund Balance	-	

VILLAGE OF MILAN ERIE COUNTY

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (Prepared by Management) For the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2019-001	The Fiscal Officer will begin posting Property Tax Revenue and Regional Income Tax Revenue at the Gross Amount, and expense out the collection fees.	Immediately	Zachary Rospert, Fiscal Officer
2019-002	Staff has been informed that Purchases are not to be completed until the Purchase Order has been approved by the appropriate authority. The Fiscal Officer also plans to set up Regular Purchase orders for vendors that we use multiple times throughout the year.	Immediately	Zachary Rospert, Fiscal Officer

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VILLAGE OF MILAN

ERIE COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 11/5/2020

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370