AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER

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Board of Park Commissioners Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area 5100 West Central Avenue Toledo, Ohio 43615

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, Lucas County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. 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 Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 27, 2020

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Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area Lucas County

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area Lucas County 5100 W. Central Avenue Toledo, OH 43615

To the Board of Park Commissioners:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, Lucas County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area Lucas County Independent Auditors' Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, Lucas County, Ohio as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund and State Grants Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, during the year ended December 31, 2018, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's discussion and analysis, schedules of net pension liabilities, other postemployment benefit liabilities, and pension and other postemployment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit* Requirements for Federal Awards, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area Lucas County Independent Auditors' Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2019, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. December 23, 2019 This page intentionally left blank.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

The discussion and analysis of Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area's (the District) financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2018 are as follows:

- □ Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,042,719, which represents a 1.9% increase from 2017. Business-type activities minimal activity in 2018.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$17,749,073 in revenue or 71.6% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, grants and contributions accounted for \$7,042,595 or 28.4% of total revenues of \$24,791,668.
- □ The District had \$22,745,048 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$7,038,694 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily property taxes and unrestricted intergovernmental revenues) of \$17,749,073 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$18,244,992 in revenues and \$16,060,746 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance increased \$2,184,246 to \$12,749,151 for 2018. The net decrease of all governmental funds was \$140,606.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts – *management's discussion and analysis and* the *basic financial statements*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>*The Government-Wide Financial Statements*</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>*The Fund Financial Statements*</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's net position and how they have changed. Netposition (the difference between the District's assets, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) is one way to measure the District's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.
- To assess the overall health of the District you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the District's tax base and the condition of the District's capital assets.

The government-wide financial statements of the District are divided into two categories:

- <u>Governmental Activities</u> Most of the District's basic services are reported here. State and federal grants and property taxes finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.
- <u>Business-type activity</u> The District has one business-type activity, retail operations. This includes the District's retail operations at the Wildwood Farmhouse and the Providence General Store.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds, not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Governmental Funds – Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The following table provides a comparison of the District's net position between December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Governmental Activities		Busines Activ	¥1	Total		
		Restated				Restated	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	
Current and other assets	\$37,552,131	\$36,882,038	\$41,555	\$37,654	\$37,593,686	\$36,919,692	
Capital assets, Net	102,970,734	99,455,656	0	0	102,970,734	99,455,656	
Total assets	140,522,865	136,337,694	41,555	37,654	140,564,420	136,375,348	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,227,293	4,509,761	0	0	2,227,293	4,509,761	
Net Pension Liability	7,768,593	11,651,339	0	0	7,768,593	11,651,339	
Net OPEB Liability	5,482,501	5,166,040	0	0	5,482,501	5,166,040	
Long-term debt outstanding	1,275,801	1,196,074	0	0	1,275,801	1,196,074	
Other liabilities	1,184,630	890,063	0	0	1,184,630	890,063	
Total liabilities	15,711,525	18,903,516	0	0	15,711,525	18,903,516	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	17,188,318	14,136,343	0	0	17,188,318	14,136,343	
Net position							
Net Investment in capial assets	102,945,444	99,382,430	0	0	102,945,444	99,382,430	
Restricted	5,874,317	8,296,989	0	0	5,874,317	8,296,989	
Unrestricted	1,030,554	128,177	41,555	37,654	1,072,109	165,831	
Total net position	\$109,850,315	\$107,807,596	\$41,555	\$37,654	\$109,891,870	\$107,845,250	

The net pension liability (NPL) is reported by the District pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows. As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at December 31, 2017 from \$112,839,703 to \$107,807,596 for Governmental Activities (\$73,226 of the restatement is related to capital assets).

Changes in Net Position – The following table provides a comparison of the changes in net position for fiscal year 2018 and 2017:

		nmental vities	Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2018	2017	2018	2018	2018	2017
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$773,928	\$751,615	\$3,901	\$0	\$777,829	\$751,615
Capital Grants and Contributions	6,264,766	3,644,963	0	0	6,264,766	3,644,963
General revenues:						
Property Taxes	14,722,909	14,341,332	0	0	14,722,909	14,341,332
Intergovernmental Revenue, Unrestricted	2,382,758	2,485,207	0	0	2,382,758	2,485,207
Investment Earnings	164,748	85,467	0	0	164,748	85,467
Miscellaneous	478,658	1,012,368	0	0	478,658	1,012,368
Total revenues	24,787,767	22,320,952	3,901	0	24,791,668	22,320,952
Program Expenses						
Parks and Recreation	22,744,124	25,535,686	0	0	22,744,124	25,535,686
Debt Service:						
Interest and Fiscal Charges	924	144	0	0	924	144
Retail Operations Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total expenses	22,745,048	25,535,830	0	0	22,745,048	25,535,830
Change in Net Position	2,042,719	(3,214,878)	3,901	0	2,046,620	(3,214,878)
Beginning Net Position, Restated	107,807,596	N/A	37,654	37,654	107,845,250	N/A
Ending Net Position, Restated	\$109,850,315	\$107,807,596	\$41,555	\$37,654	\$109,891,870	\$107,845,250

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$60,707 for Governmental Activities computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report OPEB expense of \$427,245 for Governmental Activities.

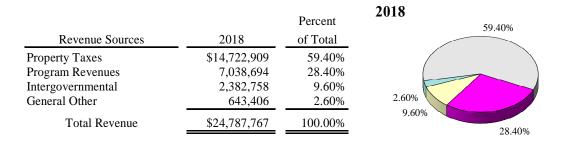
Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

	Governmental
	Activities
Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$22,745,048
OPEB expense under GASB 75	(427,245)
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	22,317,803
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	25,535,830
Change in program expenses not related to OPEB	(\$3,218,027)

Governmental Activities

Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,042,719 or 1.9% during 2018. 2018 revenue increases coupled with decreases in expenses account for the positive change in net position.

Property taxes made up 59.28% of revenues for governmental activities for the District in fiscal year 2018. The District's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph:



The District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

For the General Fund, the final budget basis revenue and other financing sources of \$17,753,152 decreased by \$75,000 when compared to original budget estimates. Total actual revenue and other financing sources were 3.3% above final budget estimates. Final budget basis expenditures and other financing uses increased by \$451,000 when compared to original budget figures. Total actual expenditures and other financing uses were 5.7% below final budgeted figures.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

In 2018, the District's General Fund balance increased by \$2,184,246 or 20.7% from 2017. This is a result of revenue collections continuing to outpace expenditures. General Fund revenues increased by \$525,815 and expenditures and transfers out decreased \$216,233 during 2018 when compared to 2017.

State Grants Fund – The balance in this fund decreased by \$28,664. 2018 saw a lot of activity running through this fund as the State funded many projects undertaken by the District.

Business-Type Activities

The Retail Operations Fund was established in 2005 to separately account for retail operations activity that was previously accounted for in the General Fund. In 2018, activity in the fund was very limited.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2018 the District had \$102,970,734 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, antiques and art, buildings, land improvements, machinery and equipment and infrastructure. The following table shows fiscal year 2018 and 2017 balances:

	Governn Activi		Increase (Decrease)
	2018	Restated 2017	
Land	\$68,848,242	\$66,937,577	\$1,910,665
Antiques and Art	553,061	553,061	0
Land Improvements	23,196,454	21,048,934	2,147,520
Buildings	24,108,673	24,288,289	(179,616)
Machinery and Equipment	5,714,631	5,319,647	394,984
Infrastructure	6,304,639	5,909,696	394,943
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(25,754,966)	(24,601,548)	(1,153,418)
Totals	\$102,970,734	\$99,455,656	\$3,515,078

The primary increases occurred in land and land improvements due to various capital improvement projects in 2018.

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 9.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Debt

At December 31, 2018, the District had \$14,526,895 in noncurrent liabilities, \$815,688 due within one year. The following table summarizes the District's noncurrent liabilities outstanding as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	Restated 2017
Governmental Activities:		
Compensated Absences	\$1,250,511	\$1,196,074
Capital Leases Payable	25,290	0
Net Pension Liability	7,768,593	11,651,339
Net OPEB Liability	5,482,501	5,166,040
Total Governmental Activities	\$14,526,895	\$18,013,453

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area acquires lands for the conservation of significant natural, historical and cultural resources. The Board may also create parks, parkways, and other reservations and may afforest, develop, improve and protect and promote the use of same as the Board deems conducive to the general welfare. The District receives the majority of its funding from property taxes, state and federal grants and charges for services (program fees). The District employs 91 full time, 35 part-time, and 85 seasonal/intern employees. The Board periodically reviews program and rental fees to help offset the costs of park operations.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to reflect the District's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Matt Cleland, Deputy Director of Administration/Treasurer, Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, 5100 W. Central Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43615-2100.

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2018

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 19,761,341	\$ 41,555	\$ 19,802,896
Receivables:			
Taxes	16,540,339	0	16,540,339
Intergovernmental	1,250,451	0	1,250,451
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	69,401,303	0	69,401,303
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	33,569,431	0	33,569,431
Total Assets	140,522,865	41,555	140,564,420
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension	1,799,980	0	1,799,980
OPEB	427,313	0	427,313
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,227,293	0	2,227,293
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	738,906	0	738,906
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	157,762	0	157,762
Intergovernmental Payable	109,960	0	109,960
Unearned Revenue	177,078	0	177,078
Accrued Interest Payable	924	0	924
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	815,688	0	815,688
Due in more than one year:	,		,
Net Pension Liability	7,768,593	0	7,768,593
Net OPEB Liability	5,482,501	0	5,482,501
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	460,113	0	460,113
Total Liabilities	15,711,525	0	15,711,525
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Tax Levy for Next Year	14,702,620	0	14,702,620
Pension	2,008,308	0	2,008,308
OPEB	477,390	0	477,390
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	17,188,318	0	17,188,318
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	102,945,444	0	102,945,444
Restricted For:	7 7	-	y y
Capital Projects	2,165,054	0	2,165,054
Other Purposes	3,598,282	0	3,598,282
Expendable	70,981	0	70,981
Nonexpendable	40,000	0	40,000
Unrestricted	1,030,554	41,555	1,072,109
Total Net Position	\$ 109,850,315	\$ 41,555	\$ 109,891,870

Statement Of Activities For The Year Ended December 31, 2018

			 Program	Reven	les
	Expenses		narges for ces and Sales		al Grants and ontributions
Governmental Activities:					
Parks and Recreation	\$	22,744,124	\$ 773,928	\$	6,264,766
Interest and Fiscal Charges		924	 0		0
Total Governmental Activities		22,745,048	 773,928		6,264,766
Business-Type Activities:					
Retail Operations		0	3,901		0
Total Business-Type Activities		0	3,901		0
Totals	\$	22,745,048	\$ 777,829	\$	6,264,766

General Revenues:

Property Taxes Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted Investment Earnings Miscellaneous Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

			ense) Revenue		
	and	l Change	es in Net Posit	ion	
0	overnmental Activities		ness-Type ctivities		Total
\$	(15,705,430)	\$	0	\$	(15,705,430)
	(924)		0		(924)
	(15,706,354)		0		(15,706,354)
	0		3,901		3,901
	0		3,901		3,901
	(15,706,354)		3,901		(15,702,453)
	14700.000		0		14722.000
	14,722,909		0		14,722,909
	2,382,758		0		2,382,758
	164,748		0		164,748
	478,658		0		478,658
	17,749,073		0		17,749,073
	2,042,719		3,901		2,046,620
	107,807,596		37,654		107,845,250
\$	109,850,315	\$	41,555	\$	109,891,870

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2018

		General	Sta	te Grants	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:	<i>•</i>	10 100 100	<i>.</i>		٠		.	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	12,138,480	\$	91,417	\$	7,531,444	\$	19,761,341
Receivables:								
Property Taxes		16,540,339		0		0		16,540,339
Intergovernmental		1,250,451		0		0		1,250,451
Advance to Other Funds		1,245,622		0		0	<u> </u>	1,245,622
Total Assets	\$	31,174,892	\$	91,417	\$	7,531,444	\$	38,797,753
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	459,410	\$	0	\$	279,496	\$	738,906
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		142,753		0		15,009		157,762
Intergovernmental Payable		92,160		0		17,800		109,960
Unearned Revenue		160,527		0		16,551		177,078
Advances from Other Funds		0		150,645		1,094,977		1,245,622
Total Liabilities		854,850		150,645		1,423,833		2,429,328
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts		2,868,271		0		0		2,868,271
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		14,702,620		0		0		14,702,620
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		17,570,891		0		0		17,570,891
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable		1,245,622		0		40,000		1,285,622
Restricted		0		0		638,398		638,398
Committed		0		0		6,351,462		6,351,462
Assigned		4,985,145		0		0		4,985,145
Unassigned		6,518,384		(59,228)		(922,249)		5,536,907
Total Fund Balances		12,749,151		(59,228)		6,107,611		18,797,534
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of								
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	31,174,892	\$	91,417	\$	7,531,444	\$	38,797,753

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Position Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2018

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the	
statement of net position are different because:	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and	
therefore are not reported in the funds.	102,970,734
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period	
expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds.	2,868,271
The net pension/OPEB liabilities are not due and payable in the current	
period; therefore, the liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows	
are not reported in governmental funds.	(13,509,499)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and	
therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Capital Lease Payable	(25,290)
Accrued Interest Payable	(924)
Compensated Absences Payable	 (1,250,511)
Net Position of Governmental Funds	\$ 109,850,315



Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Revenues:		General	State Grants		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Property Taxes	\$	14,720,330	\$	0	\$	0	\$	14,720,330
Intergovernmental Revenues	Ф	2,505,439	Ф	2,589,261	Ф	2,069,267	Ф	7,163,967
Fines and Forfeitures		2,505,459		2,389,201		2,009,207		2,081
Charges for Services		531,231		0		520 137,642		668,873
Sales		3,819		0		56,535		60,354
Fees		5,819 0		0		42,620		42,620
Donations		4,978		0		42,620		42,620 1,604,700
		4,978 77,319		0		1,399,722 87,429		
Investment Earnings All Other Revenue		400,115		0		87,429 78,543		164,748 478,658
Total Revenue		18,244,992		2,589,261		4,072,078		24,906,331
Total Revenue		18,244,992		2,389,201		4,072,078		24,900,331
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Parks and Recreation		13,831,444		2,617,925		8,622,858		25,072,227
Debt Service:								
Principal Retirement		0		0		13,694		13,694
Total Expenditures		13,831,444		2,617,925		8,636,552		25,085,921
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over Expenditures		4,413,548		(28,664)		(4,564,474)		(179,590)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers In		0		0		2,229,302		2,229,302
Transfers Out		(2,229,302)		0		0		(2,229,302)
Capital Lease Issued		0		0		38,984		38,984
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(2,229,302)		0		2,268,286		38,984
Net Change in Fund Balance		2,184,246		(28,664)		(2,296,188)		(140,606)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		10,564,905		(30,564)		8,403,799		18,938,140
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	12,749,151	\$	(59,228)	\$	6,107,611	\$	18,797,534

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds To The Statement Of Activities For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (140,606)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays and contributions exceeded depreciation.	4,189,704
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals) is to decrease net position.	(674,626)
Revenues and transfers in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(118,564)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	863,648
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liabilities are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.	(1,996,186)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net position. Capital Lease Initiated	(38,984)
The repayment of principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds, however, it does not effect net assets.	13,694
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	(924)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(54,437)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 2,042,719
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements	

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Revenues:	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	\$ 14,340,521	\$ 14.340.521	¢ 14704066	\$ 364,445
Property Taxes Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 14,540,521 2,518,756	\$ 14,340,521 2,518,756	\$ 14,704,966 2,500,855	\$ 364,443 (17,901)
Fines and Forfeitures	2,518,750	2,518,730	2,500,855	(17,901) (239)
	483,755	483,755	581,261	(239) 97,506
Charges for Services Sales				,
Sales Donations	9,536 500	9,536 500	3,819	(5,717)
			4,978	4,478
Investment Earnings All Other Revenue	135,424	135,424	137,863 523	2,439
All Other Revenue Total Revenues	262,660	262,660		(262,137)
1 otal Revenues	17,753,152	17,753,152	17,936,026	182,874
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Parks and Recreation	16,062,123	16,062,123	14,994,090	1,068,033
Total Expenditures	16,062,123	16,062,123	14,994,090	1,068,033
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	1,691,029	1,691,029	2,941,936	1,250,907
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	23,173	23,173
Transfers Out	(2,229,302)	(2,229,302)	(2,229,302)	0
Advances In	75,000	0	0	0
Advances Out	0	(451,000)	(451,000)	0
Other Sources	0	0	376,419	376,419
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	(2,154,302)	(2,680,302)	(2,280,710)	399,592
Net Change in Fund Balance	(463,273)	(989,273)	661,226	1,650,499
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	9,479,705	9,479,705	9,479,705	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	893,624	893,624	893,624	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 9,910,056	\$ 9,384,056	\$ 11,034,555	\$ 1,650,499

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Funds - State Grants Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:								
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	411,333	\$	3,156,320	\$	2,589,261	\$	(567,059)
Total Revenues		411,333		3,156,320		2,589,261		(567,059)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Parks and Recreation		424,093		3,169,080		2,763,395		405,685
Total Expenditures		424,093	_	3,169,080		2,763,395		405,685
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(12,760)		(12,760)		(174,134)		(161,374)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		109,751		109,751		109,751		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		12,760		12,760		12,760		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	109,751	\$	109,751	\$	(51,623)	\$	(161,374)

Statement of Net Position Enterprise Fund December 31, 2018

ASSETS:	Retail Operations	
Current assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 41,555	
Total Assets	 41,555	
LIABILITIES:		
Total Liabilities	 0	
NET POSITION:		
Unrestricted	41,555	
Total net position	\$ 41,555	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Enterprise Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Retail Operations		
Operating Revenues:			
Sales	\$	3,637	
Other Operating Revenue		264	
Total Operating Revenues		3,901	
Operating Expenses:		0	
Total Operating Expenses		0	
Change in Net Position		3,901	
Net Position Beginning of Year		37,654	
Net Position End of Year	\$	41,555	

Statement of Cash Flows Enterprise Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Retail Operations
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Customers	\$3,901
Net Provided by Operating Activities	3,901
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,901
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	37,654
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$41,555
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash	
Provided by Operating Activities:	¢2.001
Operating Income	\$3,901
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$3,901

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

The Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, Lucas County, Ohio (the District), 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 District is directed by a three-member Board of Commissioners appointed by the probate judge of Lucas County. The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that were included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading.

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. The District acquires lands for the conservation of significant natural, historical and cultural resources. The Board may also create parks, parkways, and other reservations and may afforest, develop, improve and protect and promote the use of same as the Board deems conducive to the general welfare.

The Board of Park Commissioners appoints a Director who is responsible for appointment of a Treasurer to act as fiscal agent for the District and custodian of all funds.

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 "*Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units*", in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the District (the reporting entity) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either the District's ability to impose its will over the organization or the possibility that the organization will provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the District. Based on the foregoing, the District does not have any component units.

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of its significant accounting policies.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses. The various funds are grouped into the categories governmental and proprietary.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Governmental Funds - These are funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the District's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>State Grants Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for projects undertaken by the District and funded by various grants from the State of Ohio.

The other governmental funds of the District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Fund - The proprietary fund is accounted for on a "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the proprietary funds are included on the statement of net position. The proprietary fund operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position.

<u>Retail Operations Fund</u> - The retail operations fund accounts for the retail operations at the Wildwood Farmhouse and the Providence General Store.

C. <u>Basis of Presentation</u> – <u>Financial Statements</u>

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The statements distinguish between those activities of the District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. <u>Basis of Presentation</u> – <u>Financial Statements</u> (Continued)

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

Fund Financial Statements – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The enterprise fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

The proprietary fund type is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund is included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the District is considered to be 60 days after fiscal year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes interest on investments and grants and entitlements. Other revenue, including fines, fees, sales, certain charges for services and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally these revenues are not measurable until received.

Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2018 but which are not intended to finance 2018 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Revenues – **Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions** – Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds, other than the agency fund, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the District Board.

1. Tax Budget

The District Treasurer submits an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to the District Board of Commissioners by July 15 for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the District by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the District receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the District must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2018.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation resolution establishes spending controls at object level within each fund, and may be modified during the year by resolution of the District Board of Commissioners. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the object level within each fund. The allocation of appropriations within a fund may be modified with the approval of the District Board Commissioners. During 2018, several supplemental appropriations measures were necessary to budget the use of contingency funds. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures, which appear on the budgetary statements, are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. <u>Lapsing of Appropriations</u>

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

5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The District's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund and major special revenue fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance			
	General Fund	State Grants Fund	
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$2,184,246	(\$28,664)	
Increase (Decrease):			
Accrued Revenues at			
December 31, 2018			
received during 2019	(1,312,849)	0	
Accrued Revenues at			
December 31, 2017			
received during 2018	902,445	0	
Accrued Expenditures at			
December 31, 2018			
paid during 2019	854,850	150,645	
Accrued Expenditures at			
December 31, 2017			
paid during 2018	(710,869)	(153,075)	
Outstanding Encumbrances	(1,256,597)	(143,040)	
Budget Basis	\$661,226	(\$174,134)	

F. Cash and Investments

During fiscal year 2018, cash and cash equivalents included amounts in demand deposits and the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). STAR Ohio is a very liquid investment and is reported as a cash equivalent in the basic financial statements.

The District pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. See Note 4, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Revised Code, and the District's Investment Policies. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the District records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (certificates of deposit) which are reported at cost. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, are recognized as revenue in the operating statements. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices. See Note 4, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The District's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of 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 District. The District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For fiscal year 2018, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$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 revenue credited to the General Fund during 2018 amounted to \$77,319 which includes \$11,745 assigned from other funds.

H. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Balance sheet of the governmental funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

H. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities (Continued)

Contributed capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date received. Infrastructure capital assets (e.g., driveways, fencing, retaining walls and other assets that are immovable and of value only to the District) are capitalized if the cost or estimated historical cost to purchase or construct equals or exceeds \$5,000. Governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs where such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

2. Depreciation

All capital assets, other than land, antiques and art, and construction in progress, are depreciated. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Governmental and
Description	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives (in Years)
Buildings	40
Land Improvements	20
Machinery and Equipment	7 - 10
Infrastructure	20

I. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following fund:

Obligation	Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund, Cardinal Fund, Education Fund, Members Fund
Capital Lease	New Capital Construction Fund

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

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

K. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

L. <u>Net position</u>

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

N. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

Receivables and payables resulting from transactions between funds for services provided or goods received are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet. Long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds."

O. <u>Fund Balance</u>

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Nonspendable – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the District to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's highest level of decision making authority. For the District, these constraints consist of resolutions passed by District Board of Commissioners. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. <u>Fund Balance</u> (Continued)

Assigned – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts intended to be used by the District for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor 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 the Board. In addition, the Director of Finance is authorized to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated resources and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget in the General Fund.

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use unrestricted resources first (committed, assigned and unassigned), then restricted resources as they are needed.

P. Estimates

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

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the District, these revenues are sales charges generated through the sale of goods at one of the two District gift shops. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

R. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u> (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows.

In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, unavailable amounts, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for property taxes, sales taxes, special assessments, and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position explained in Notes 10 and 11.

S. <u>Unearned Revenue</u>

The amounts reported as unearned revenue on the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet represent amounts received by the District in advance of services to be performed. Examples of such include deposits for future use of facilities and educational programs. The District will recognize the revenue upon the completion of these events.

T. Fair Market Value

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 2 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For 2018, the District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," Statement No. 85, "Omnibus 2017," and Statement No. 86, "Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues."

GASB Statement No. 75 addresses accounting and financial reporting for OPEB that is provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers. This Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures related to OPEB.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits). The implementation of GASB Statement No. 85 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 86 improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources—resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt—are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

The implementation of GASB 75 had the following effect on net position as reported December 31, 2017:

	Governmental
	Activities
Net position December 31, 2017	\$112,839,703
Adjustments:	
Net OPEB Liability	(5,166,040)
Deferred Outflow - Payments Subsequent	
to the Measurement Date	60,707
Restated Net Position December 31, 2017	\$107,734,370

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

The District also had a reappraisal of their capital assets performed in 2018. The result of the reappraisal increased the net beginning capital assets balance by \$73,226. The resulting restatement increased the beginning Net Position Balance from the balance above to \$107,807,596.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 3 – FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

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

Fund Balances	General	State Grants	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:				
Endowment	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000
Advances to Other Funds	1,245,622	0	0	1,245,622
Total Nonspendable	1,245,622	0	40,000	1,285,622
Restricted:				
Land Acquistion	0	0	110,973	110,973
Law Enforcement	0	0	20,159	20,159
Endowment Earnings	0	0	70,981	70,981
Capital Improvements	0	0	436,285	436,285
Total Restricted	0	0	638,398	638,398
Committed:				
Park Programs	0	0	4,254,275	4,254,275
Membership Activities	0	0	217,368	217,368
Educational Programs	0	0	27,151	27,151
Capital Improvements	0	0	1,852,668	1,852,668
Total Committed	0	0	6,351,462	6,351,462
Assigned:				
Goods and Services	831,981	0	0	831,981
Projected Budget Deficit	4,153,164		0	4,153,164
Total Assigned	4,985,145	0	0	4,985,145
Unassigned (Deficit)	6,518,384	(59,228)	(922,249)	5,536,907
Total Fund Balances	\$12,749,151	(\$59,228)	\$6,107,611	\$18,797,534

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments.

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the District into three categories. Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the District Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds which are not needed for immediate use but, which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District 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 the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

At year end the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$6,957,588 and the bank balance was \$7,661,633. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) covered \$1,000,000 of the bank balance and \$6,661,633 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

B. Investments

The District's investments at December 31, 2018 were as follows:

				Investment Maturities (in Years)	
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years
Star Ohio - NAV	\$1,982,762	AAAm ²	\$1,982,762	\$0	\$0
Negotiable C/D's	6,975,374	N/A	2,721,362	4,003,393	250,619
FNMA	741,509	Aaa ¹ , AA+ ²	247,568	493,941	0
FHLB	1,364,399	Aaa ¹ , AA+ ²	0	1,364,399	0
FHLMC	1,184,754	Aaa ¹ , AAA ²	0	641,798	542,956
FFCB	247,385	Aaa ¹ , AAA ²	247,385	0	0
Common Stock	4,744	N/A	4,744	0	0
Municipal Bonds	344,381	A2 1 , AA 2	0	344,381	0
Total Investments	\$12,845,308		\$5,203,821	\$6,847,912	\$793,575

¹ Moody's Investor Service ² Standard & Poor's

Interest Rate Risk – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date. The District has no policy that limits investment purchases beyond the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code.

Investment Credit Risk - The District has no investment policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitation of State statute for "interim" funds described previously.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The District places no limit on the amount the District may invest in one issuer. Of the District's total investments, 15.4% are Star Ohio, 54.3% are Negotiable C/D's, 5.8% are FNMA, 10.6% are FHLB, 9.2% are FHLMC, 1.9% are FFCB Notes, 2.7% are Municipal Bonds and the remaining balance is Common Stock.

Custodial Credit Risk - For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no policy on custodial credit risk and is governed by Ohio Revised Code as described under Deposits.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 5- PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the County. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2018 were levied after October 1, 2017 on assessed values as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last revaluation was completed in 2018. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due February and the remainder payable in July. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 88 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as the real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the Metropolitan Park District. The County Auditor periodically remits to the District its portion of the taxes collected.

The full tax rate for the District's operations for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$2.30 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2018 property tax receipts were based was \$7,279,789,660. This amount constitutes \$6,925,996,500 in real property assessed and \$353,793,160 in public utility property.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the District's share is .23% (2.30 mills) of assessed value.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2018 consisted of taxes, intergovernmental and advance receivables. All receivables other than those offset by deferred inflows of resources are considered collectable in full.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND BALANCES

Following is a summary of advances to/from other funds at December 31, 2018:

	Advances to	Advances From
Fund	Other Funds	Other Funds
General Fund	\$1,245,622	\$0
State Grants Fund	0	150,645
Other Governmental Funds	0	1,094,977
Totals	\$1,245,622	\$1,245,622

The advances were required due to various project costs being authorized in advance of the revenue proceeds schedule. Funds are scheduled to be returned to the General Fund upon the completion of the projects.

NOTE 8 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2018:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
Governmental Activities:		
General Fund	\$0	\$2,229,302
Other Governmental Funds	2,229,302	0
Totals	\$2,229,302	\$2,229,302
	. ,	. /

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2018:

Historical Cost:	Restated December 31,			December 31,
Class	2017	Additions	Deletions	2018
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$66,937,577	\$1,910,665	\$0	\$68,848,242
Antiques and Art	553,061	0	0	553,061
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	24,288,289	829,389	(1,009,005)	24,108,673
Land Improvements	21,048,934	2,147,520	0	23,196,454
Infrastructure	5,909,696	394,943	0	6,304,639
Machinery and Equipment	5,319,647	673,069	(278,085)	5,714,631
Total Cost	\$124,057,204	\$5,955,586	(\$1,287,090)	\$128,725,700
	Restated			
Accumulated Depreciation:	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2017	Additions	Deletions	2018
Buildings	(\$11,198,000)	(\$509,844)	\$370,173	(\$11,337,671)
Land Improvements	(9,022,533)	(580,194)	0	(9,602,727)
Infrastructure	(1,877,267)	(199,139)	0	(2,076,406)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,503,748)	(476,705)	242,291	(2,738,162)
Total Depreciation	(\$24,601,548)	(\$1,765,882)	\$612,464	(\$25,754,966)
Net Value:	\$99,455,656			\$102,970,734

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - District employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. District 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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 <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

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

Group 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
Public Safe ty	Public Safety	Public Safety
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:
Age 48 with 25 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit	Age 52 with 25 years of service credit
or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:
Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit
	or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement
Formula:	Formula:	Formula:
2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of
	service for the first 25 years and 2.1%	service for the first 25 years and 2.1%
service for the first 25 years and 2.1%		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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	Public Safety	Law Enforcement
2018 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rat	es		
Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee *	10.0%	**	***
2018 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer:			
Pension ****	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Post-employment health care benefits ****	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee	10.0%	12.0%	13.0%

Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined
This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by
This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more

**** These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was \$863,648 for 2018.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OPF's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$7,768,593
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2018	0.049519%
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2017	0.051309%
Percentage Change	(0.001790%)
Pension Expense	\$1,568,941

At December 31, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Changes in assumptions	\$928,398
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	7,934
District contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date	863,648
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$1,799,980
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$1,667,814
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	153,095
Change in proportionate share	187,399
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$2,008,308

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

\$863,648 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS	
Year Ending December 31:		
2019	\$599,976	
2020	(252,209)	
2021	(734,415)	
2022	(685,328)	
Total	(\$1,071,976)	

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Post 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple through 2018. 2.15 percent simple, thereafter
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

During 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 16.82% for 2017.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average	
		Long-Term Expected	
	Target	Real Rate of Return	
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)	
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.20 %	
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.37	
Real Estate	10.00	5.26	
Private Equity	10.00	8.97	
International Equities	20.00	7.88	
Other investments	18.00	5.26	
Total	100.00 %	5.66 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.5 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.5 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$13,795,042	\$7,768,593	\$2,744,351

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

In order to qualify for 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 health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u>, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2018, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 1.0 percent during calendar year 2017. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2018 decreased to 0 percent for both plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2018 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2018.

OPEB Liabilities, **OPEB** Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to **OPEB**

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2017, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$5,482,501
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability-2018	0.050487%
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability-2017	0.051145%
Percentage Change	(0.000658%)
OPEB Expense	\$427,245

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

At December 31, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Changes in assumptions	\$399,184
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	4,271
Change in proportionate share	23,858
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$427,313
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$408,410
Change in proportionate share	68,980
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$477,390

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	OPERS	
Year Ending December 31:		
2019	\$69,216	
2020	69,216	
2021	(86,408)	
2022	(102,101)	
Total	(\$50,077)	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2017. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.85 percent
Prior Measurement date	4.23 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.50 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	3.31 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	7.5 percent, initial
	3.25 percent, ultimate in 2028
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

During 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio is 15.2 percent for 2017.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	1.88 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	6.37
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.91
International Equities	22.00	7.88
Other investments	17.00	5.39
Total	100.00 %	4.98 %

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. A single discount rate of 4.23 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2016. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.50 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.31 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount *Rate* The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.85 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.85 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.85 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(2.85%)	(3.85%)	(4.85%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$7,283,741	\$5,482,501	\$4,025,318

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2018 is 7.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25 percent in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health Care		
	Cost Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase
District's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$5,245,586	\$5,482,501	\$5,727,231

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Detail of the changes in long-term debt and other long-term obligations of the District for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	Restated Balance at December 31, 2017	Additions	Deductions	Balance at December 31, 2018	Amount Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Net Pension Liability	\$11,651,339	(\$3,882,746)	\$0	\$7,768,593	\$0
Net OPEB Liability	5,166,040	316,461	0	5,482,501	0
Compensated Absences	1,196,074	1,250,511	(1,196,074)	1,250,511	803,380
Capital Lease	0	38,984	(13,694)	25,290	12,308
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$18,013,453	(\$2,276,790)	(\$1,209,768)	\$14,526,895	\$815,688

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Insurance

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

The District belongs to the Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc. (OPRM), a non-assessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to Ohio governments ("Members"). The 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 50% of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treaty and 30% of the first \$1 million property treaty. Members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member. OPRM had 762 members as of December 31, 2017 (latest information available).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 13 -RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

A. General Insurance (Continued)

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

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

The Pool's audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and net position at December 31, 2017 (the latest information available):

	(In thousands) 2017
Assets	\$14,854
Liabilities	(9,562)
Net Position - Unrestricted	\$5,292

You can read the complete audited financial statements for The Ohio Plan Risk Management at the Plan's website, <u>www.ohioplan.org</u>.

B. Health Insurance

The Lucas District Commissioners manage a self-funded insurance program for dental, prescription drug, and health benefits. The programs are administered by a third-party, which provides claims review and processing services. The Metroparks is charged for its proportionate share of the costs of covered employees.

C. Workers Compensation

The Lucas District Commissioners also maintains a Self-Funded Workers' Compensation fund. The Metroparks is charged for its proportionate share of the costs of covered employees.

NOTE 14 -CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The District receives financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District at December 31, 2018.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 15 – FUND DEFICITS

At December 31, 2018, the following funds had deficit fund balances:

	Fund	
Fund	Deficit	
Major Fund:		
State Grants Fund (Special Revenue)	\$59,228	
Other Governmental Funds:		
ODNR Program Fund (Special Revenue)	10,791	
Federal Grants Fund (Special Revenue)	814,777	
Wetland Mitigation Fund (Capital Projects)	96,681	
Total Other Governmental Funds	922,249	
Grand Total	\$981,477	

The deficits arise from the recognition of certain liabilities under the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the budgetary basis of accounting the deficits do not exist. The General Fund provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Five Years

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	2013	2014	2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.050562%	0.050562%	0.052460%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$5,960,601	\$6,098,342	\$9,086,721
District's covered payroll	\$6,291,123	\$5,717,553	\$5,569,735
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	94.75%	106.66%	163.14%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.36%	86.45%	81.80%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015. Information prior to 2013 is not available. The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net Pension Liability.

2016	2017
0.051309%	0.049519%
\$11,651,339	\$7,768,593
\$6,244,063	\$6,070,665
186.60%	127.97%
77.25%	84.66%

Schedule of District Pension Contributions Last Six Years

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$817,846	\$747,274	\$729,435
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	817,846	747,274	729,435
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered payroll	\$6,291,123	\$5,717,553	\$5,569,735
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.00%	13.07%	13.10%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

2016	2017	2018
\$813,106	\$850,063	\$863,648
813,106	850,063	863,648
\$0	\$0	\$0
\$6,244,063	\$6,070,665	\$5,794,360
13.02%	14.00%	14.90%



Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability Last Two Years

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	2016	2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.051145%	0.050487%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$5,166,040	\$5,482,501
District's covered payroll	\$6,244,063	\$6,070,665
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	82.74%	90.31%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	54.50%	54.14%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

Information prior to 2017 is not available.

The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net OPEB Liability.

Schedule of District's Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Contributions Last Six Years

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$62,911	\$114,351	\$111,395
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	62,911	114,351	111,395
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered payroll	\$6,291,123	\$5,717,553	\$5,569,735
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Source: District Treasurer's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018. Information prior to 2013 is not available.

2016	2017	2018
\$124,881	\$60,707	\$0
124,881	60,707	0
\$0	\$0	\$0
\$6,244,063	\$6,070,665	\$5,794,360
2.00%	1.00%	0.00%

Notes to the Required Supplemental Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

NET PENSION LIABILITY

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2018.

Changes in assumptions:

2014-2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2018: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.00% to 7.50%
- Decrease in wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25%
- Change in future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.02% to 3.25%-10.75%

2018: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

NET OPEB LIABILITY

Changes in benefit terms: For 2018, there were no changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS PREPARED BY MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water USEPA - Great lakes Restoration Initiative Projects Irwin Wet Prarie Priority Conservation Area	66.469	GL-00E02353	\$	118,680
Passed Through the Ohio Environmental Protecetion Agency Oak Openings Riparian Restoration Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	66.469	GL-00E01449		449,000 567,680
U.S. Department of Interior Office of Fish & Wildlife Service Passed Through the Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education Program	15.611	0618-01		582,840
U.S. Department of Interior Office - National Park Service Springer Farm Wetland Restoration/Park Developmnent Total U.S. Department of the Interior	15.916	P17AP00190/39-01450		256,440 839,280
Institute of Museum and Library Services Institute of Museum and Library Services Total Institute of Museum and Library Services	45.301	MA-31-17-0548-17		11,813 11,813
U.S. National Science Foundation <i>Passed Through Bowling Green State University</i> iEvolve Grant U.S. National Science Foundation	47.076	10008257-TAMP		42,602 42,602
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$	1,461,375

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS PREPARED BY MANAGEMENT 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area (the District's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2018. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the District to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The District has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.

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

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area Lucas County 5100 W. Central Avenue Toledo, OH 43615

To the Board of Park Commissioners:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, Lucas County, (the District), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2019. We noted the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2018-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area Lucas County Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We also noted a certain matter not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the District's management in a separate letter dated December 23, 2019.

Entity's Response to Finding

The District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. The District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Charlen & Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. December 23, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR THE MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area Lucas County 5100 W. Central Avenue Toledo, OH 43615

To the Board of Park Commissioners:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, Lucas County, Ohio's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the US Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the District's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2018. The District's major federal program is identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings.

Management's Responsibility

The District's management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the District's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, Lucas County, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area Lucas County Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for the Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Charles Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. December 23, 2019

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2018

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified		
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes		
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No		
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No		
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No		
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No		
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified		
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No		
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Great Lakes Program Cluster CFDA # 66.469		
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others		
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes		

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

Finding Number 2018-001 – Material Weakness

Bank Reconciliation

Performing accurate and timely reconciliations of bank accounts with the District books is a necessary control procedure to adequately safeguard cash and to provide assurance that the District receipts and disbursements are complete. This process involves accounting for the differences between the balance on the bank statements and the cash and investment balance according the District's records.

The District had not resolved various differences between the adjusted bank balance and the cash balance reflected in the District's accounting records. These differences were the result of various recording errors and omissions. The book balance was understated by \$585,757 at December 31, 2018. This variance was investigated and adjustments were made to the financial statements and District's records.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS-CONTINUED 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2018

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS (CONTNIUED)

Failure to prepare timely and accurate bank to book reconciliations including the failure to correct errors in a timely manner increases the likelihood that errors or irregularities (including theft) may occur and not be detected by management in a timely manner.

To increase control and accountability over the District's cash balances, receipts and disbursements we recommend the following:

- Formalize the reconciliation process. This should include written policies and procedures.
- Utilize the full capability of the accounting software including the bank reconciliation module
- Obtain on-site training for those responsible for preparing and monitoring reconciliations utilizing real time data using the District's computer environment.
- Document examples of various reconciling issues (i.e. unposted revenues, outstanding checks, bad checks, bad check fees, voided checks, reinstated/reissued checks, unclaimed checks) and how to properly account for them in the bank reconciliation and in the District's accounting system.
- Identify and correct bank or book errors in a timely manner (i.e. within a month).

Management and those charged with governance should consider the cost benefit relationship of investigating consistent reoccurring unidentified variances on its reconciliations versus adjusting the bank accounts or accounting system for these unidentified variances. Evidence of such analysis and decision should clearly be documented before adjustments, if any, are made. Assistance should be obtained to prepare accurate and timely bank to book reconciliations. Someone other than the preparer should review and approve the bank to book reconciliations. Evidence of this should be documented on the reconciliation (i.e. initials and date).

Official's Response:

See Corrective Action Plan

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN 2 CFR 200.511(c) DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Prepared by Management)

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2018- 001	In 2019, the District replaced all of the administrators in the finance department, implemented the use of the bank reconciliation module in the financial software and contracted for on-site training and support related to bank reconciliation and financial software. As a result of these efforts the District has identified the reconciling items that make up the December 31, 2018 book to bank variance and has made those adjustments. On-site consulting to further improve the bank reconciliation process and use of the financial software will continue through 2020. Monthly bank reconciliations are incorporated into the month end closing process to ensure timely completion.	Immediately	Matt Cleland, Deputy Director/Treasurer

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METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT OF THE TOLEDO AREA

LUCAS COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MARCH 19, 2020

> 88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 www.ohioauditor.gov