



### CITY OF DEER PARK HAMILTON COUNTY

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### CITY OF DEER PARK HAMILTON COUNTY

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City of Deer Park Hamilton County 7777 Blue Ash Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

To the Mayor and City Council:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Deer Park, Hamilton County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Deer Park, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, required budgetary comparison schedules and schedules of net pension liabilities and pension contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report date July 2, 2018, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

**Dave Yost** Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 2, 2018

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The City of Deer Park's *Management's Discussion and Analysis* of the annual financial reports provides a review of the financial performance for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The City's total net position decreased \$423,818. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$437,950, while net position of business-type activities increased by \$14,132.
- The General Fund reported a decrease in fund balance of \$114,588.
- Business-type operations reflected operating income of \$14,132.

#### USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. These statements are presented so that the reader can understand the City of Deer Park's (the "City") financial situation as a whole and also give a detailed view of the City's fiscal condition.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. These statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as the amount of funds available for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

#### REPORTING THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Government-Wide Financial Statements-Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the City as a whole begins with the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

While this document contains information about the funds used by the City to provide services to our citizens, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2017?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answers this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and the change in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial information such as changes in the City's tax base, the condition of the City's capital assets and the reputation of the public schools will also need to be evaluated.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the City presents both governmental activities and business-type activities and divides the activities between the two.

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's services are reported here including police, street maintenance, parks and recreation, and general and administrative. Income taxes, property taxes, intergovernmental revenue, charges for services, and interest finance most of these activities.
- Business-Type Activities These services include waste collection and disposal. Service fees for these operations are charged based upon the amount of usage or a usage fee. The intent is that the fees charged recoup operational costs.

#### REPORTING THE CITY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

#### Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's major funds – not the City as a whole. Some funds are required by State law and other funds may be established by the City, with approval of the Council, to help control, manage and report money received for a particular purpose or to show that the City is meeting legal responsibilities for use of grants. The City's major funds include the General Fund and the Road Levy Fund.

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

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the major funds, which were identified earlier. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

**Proprietary Funds:** When the City charges citizens for the service it provides, with the intent of recapturing operating costs, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

**Fiduciary Funds:** The City is the fiscal agent for one agency fund. The City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Statement of Net Position, Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements.

#### THE CITY AS A WHOLE

As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position looks at the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2017 compared to 2016.

TABLE 1 - NET POSITION

	Government	al Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2017	2016	016 2017 2016		2017	2016	
Assets							
Current and Other Assets	\$3,901,708	\$3,952,077	\$ 171,557	\$ 147,201	\$4,073,265	\$4,099,278	
Capital Assets, Net	4,822,035	4,780,690	-	-	4,822,035	4,780,690	
Total Assets	8,723,743	8,732,767	171,557	147,201	8,895,300	8,879,968	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	806,374	970,790	22,361	18,008	828,735	988,798	
Liabilities							
Current and Other Liabilities	195,463	151,385	28,441	27,977	223,904	179,362	
Long-Term Liabilities	5,431,195	5,244,793	60,311	45,586	5,491,506	5,290,379	
Total Liabilities	5,626,658	5,396,178	88,752	73,563	5,715,410	5,469,741	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,176,993	1,142,963	558	1,170	1,177,551	1,144,133	
Net Position Net Investment in Capital							
Assets	3,255,239	3,072,613	-	-	3,255,239	3,072,613	
Restricted	780,696	678,420	-	_	780,696	678,420	
Unrestricted	(1,309,469)	(586,617)	104,608	90,476	(1,204,861)	(496,141)	
Total Net Position	\$2,726,466	\$3,164,416	\$ 104,608	\$ 90,476	\$2,831,074	\$3,254,892	

Total net position, of the City as a whole, decreased \$423,818. Net position of the City's governmental activities decreased \$437,950 and the net position of the City's business-type activities increased \$14,132 from 2016 as charges for services exceeded the cost of providing waste collection services. The City had a deficit unrestricted net position balance of \$1,204,861 which was the result of the City recording its

share of the net pension liability as required by GASB 68. Current and other assets stayed relatively comparable from 2016 to 2017 due to stable property and income taxes receivable as well as intergovernmental receivables due to the City.

#### **Governmental Activities**

Property taxes and the 1.5% income tax are the largest sources of revenue for the City. Revenues generated by these taxes represent approximately 85% of the City's governmental activities general revenues. The balance of general revenues is mostly comprised of other intergovernmental revenue sources such as the State of Ohio's Local Government Fund distribution and other taxes collected by the State and distributed to the City.

The change in net position for 2017 and 2016 is outlined in Table 2.

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

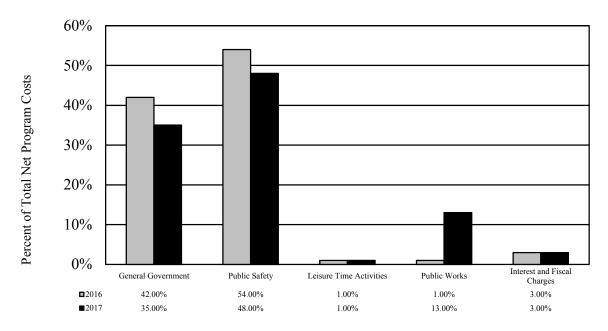
#### TABLE 2 - CHANGES IN NET POSTION

	Government	al Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2017	2016	2017 2016		2017	2016	
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charges for Services	\$ 234,667	\$ 202,916	\$ 383,134	\$ 365,920	\$ 617,801	\$ 568,836	
Operating Grants and							
Contributions	64,696	68,361	-	-	64,696	68,361	
Capital Grants and							
Contributions	28,799	282,068			28,799	282,068	
Total Program Revenues	328,162	553,345	383,134	365,920	711,296	919,265	
General Revenues							
Income Taxes	1,174,188	1,308,725	-	-	1,174,188	1,308,725	
Property Taxes	1,150,127	941,248	-	-	1,150,127	941,248	
Unrestricted Contributions	420,160	454,297	-	-	420,160	454,297	
Investment Earnings	5,249	1,622	-	-	5,249	1,622	
Transfers		(110,327)		110,327			
Total General Revenues	2,749,724	2,595,565		110,327	2,749,724	2,705,892	
Total Revenues	3,077,886	3,148,910	383,134	476,247	3,461,020	3,625,157	
Program Expenses							
General Government	1,302,327	1,205,189	-	-	1,302,327	1,205,189	
Public Safety	1,555,997	1,416,186	-	-	1,555,997	1,416,186	
Public Works	417,631	280,246	-	-	417,631	280,246	
Leisure Time Activities	129,532	116,635	-	-	129,532	116,635	
Community Development	10,940	4,884	-	-	10,940	4,884	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	99,409	83,935	-	-	99,409	83,935	
Waste Collection and Disposal			369,002	358,405	369,002	358,405	
Total Expenses	3,515,836	3,107,075	369,002	358,405	3,884,838	3,465,480	
Increase in Net Position	(437,950)	41,835	14,132	117,842	(423,818)	159,677	
Net Position Beginning of Year	3,164,416	3,122,581	90,476	(27,366)	3,254,892	3,095,215	
Net Position End of Year	\$ 2,726,466	\$ 3,164,416	\$ 104,608	\$ 90,476	\$ 2,831,074	\$ 3,254,892	

When looking at the sources of income to support operations, it should be noted that charges for services are only 8% of revenue, while 76% of revenue is derived from income and property taxes. The City substantially relies on these taxes to fund the services it provides to businesses and citizens.

Capital grants and contributions decreased in 2017 compared to 2016 as several roadway improvements wrapped up in 2016 that were significantly funded through capital grants.

Net program cost for 2017 and 2016 by percentage of total net program expenses, as presented on the statement of activities, were as follows:



#### **Business-Type Activities**

The City's business-type activity includes waste collection and disposal. This program had operating revenues of \$383,134 and operating expenses of \$369,002 for 2017. Business activities receive no support from tax revenues. The business activities net position at the end of the year was \$104,608, which increased \$14,132 during 2017 as charges for services slightly outpaced operating expenses. The City had one business-type (enterprise) fund that was a major fund: the Waste Collection and Disposal fund.

#### THE CITY'S FUNDS

Information about the City's major governmental funds begins with the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds and Statement of Revenues Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

All governmental funds had operating revenues of \$3,204,351 and expenditures of \$3,214,712.

Total fund balance decreased for 2017 compared to 2016 by \$10,361 as a result of the City's continuing efforts to maintain a structurally balanced budget across all funds.

The City has two major governmental funds – the General Fund and the Road Levy Fund. Assets of the two major funds comprised 85% of governmental fund total assets.

Budgetary Activity and Actual Results

The City adopts annual appropriated budgets for it funds. The schedule comparing the City's original and final budget and actual results is included in the Required Supplementary Information for the General Fund and the Road Levy Fund.

During 2017, there were no major revisions to the General fund budget. Actual revenues were 2% under the final budget and actual expenditures plus encumbrances were 5% under final budget amounts.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

TABLE 3 - Net Capital Assets

	Government	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Land	\$ 286,445	\$ 286,445	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 286,445	\$ 286,445	
Buildings and Improvements	1,797,451	1,799,024	-	-	1,797,451	1,799,024	
Equipment	237,531	261,300	-	-	237,531	261,300	
Infrastructure	1,986,902	2,069,621	-	-	1,986,902	2,069,621	
Construction in process	513,706	364,300	-	-	513,706	364,300	
Total Net Capital Assets	\$ 4,822,035	\$ 4,780,690	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,822,035	\$ 4,780,690	

Additional information regarding capital assets can be found in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

#### Debt

At December 31, 2017, the City had \$1,615,000 in un-voted general obligation bonds.

Table 4 - Outstanding Debt at Year End

		2017	_		2016
Governmental Activities					
Current Interest Bonds Municipal Building	\$	1,495,000		\$	1,640,000
•	Ψ	1,190,000		Ψ	1,010,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds					
Municipal Building		120,000	_		120,000
Total Debt	\$	1,615,000	_	\$	1,760,000

Additional information regarding debt can be found in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION

The City continues to seek ways to improve the quality and quantity of services we provide to our residents. Furthermore, we are committed to providing our residents with full disclosure of the financial position of the City.

While we are currently in stable financial condition, we are not immune to the tough economic conditions that are facing our economy as a whole. We are carefully watching the activity in the General and Waste Collection Funds and will take actions necessary to keep our funds, and City as a whole, on stable financial ground.

#### CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, taxpayers, creditors and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the City of Deer Park, 7777 Blue Ash Road, Deer Park, Ohio 45236.

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Net Position December 31, 2017

	Activities	siness-Type Activities		Total
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)	\$ 1,978,263	\$ 141,879	\$	2,120,142
Taxes-Real & Personal Property	1,218,000	-		1,218,000
Taxes-Income	476,000	-		476,000
Accounts	24,031	29,678		53,709
Intergovernmental	205,414	-		205,414
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	800,151	-		800,151
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	 4,021,884	 -		4,021,884
Total Assets	 8,723,743	 171,557		8,895,300
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred Charge on Refunding	130,577	-		130,577
Pension	 675,797	 22,361		698,158
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	 806,374	 22,361		828,735
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	59,737	26,583		86,320
Accrued Wages and Benefits	89,649	1,858		91,507
Accrued Interest Payable	46,077	-		46,077
Long-Term Liabilities Due Within One Year	251,877	-		251,877
Long-Term Liabilities Due in More Than One Year	 5,179,318	 60,311		5,239,629
Total Liabilities	5,626,658	 88,752		5,715,410
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes Levied for Next Year	1,166,500	-		1,166,500
Pension	 10,493	 558		11,051
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 1,176,993	 558		1,177,551
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,255,239	-		3,255,239
Restricted for				
Public Safety	72,735	-		72,735
Roads	581,520	-		581,520
Culture and Recreation	126,441	-		126,441
Unrestricted	 (1,309,469)	104,608	-	(1,204,861)
Total Net Position	\$ 2,726,466	\$ 104,608	\$	2,831,074

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

			Program Revenue	es	,	Expense) Revenuanges in Net Posi	
Function/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Reporting Entity Total
Governmental Activities: General Government Public Safety Leisure Time Activities Community Development Public Works Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$ 1,302,327 1,555,997 129,532 10,940 417,631 99,409	\$ 198,713 35,954 - - - -	\$ - 5,978 58,718 - -	\$ - 28,799 - -	\$ (1,103,614) (1,514,065) (42,015) (10,940) (417,631) (99,409)	\$ - - - - -	\$ (1,103,614) (1,514,065) (42,015) (10,940) (417,631) (99,409)
Total Governmental Activities	3,515,836	234,667	64,696	28,799	(3,187,674)		(3,187,674)
Business Type Activities: Waste Collection and Disposal	369,002	383,134				14,132	14,132
Totals	\$ 3,884,838	\$ 617,801	\$ 64,696	\$ 28,799	\$ (3,187,674)	\$ 14,132	\$ (3,173,542)
		Genera Public Public	Faxes Taxes Levied for al Purposes Works Safety d Contributions	:	\$ 1,174,188 910,063 215,700 24,364 420,160 5,249	\$ - - - - -	\$ 1,174,188 910,063 215,700 24,364 420,160 5,249
		Total General	Revenues		2,749,724		2,749,724
		Change in Ne	t Position		(437,950)	14,132	(423,818)
		Net Position I	Beginning of Yea	r	3,164,416	90,476	3,254,892
		Net Position I	End of Year		\$ 2,726,466	\$ 104,608	\$ 2,831,074

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2017

Access	General Fund		Road	Road Levy Fund		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents,									
and Investments	\$	1,335,674	\$	209,204	\$	433,385	\$	1,978,263	
Receivables:		002.000		200.000		26.100		1 210 000	
Taxes - Property Taxes - Income		983,000 476,000		208,900		26,100		1,218,000 476,000	
Accounts		20,866		_		3,165		24,031	
Intergovernmental		73,264		2,750		129,400		205,414	
-									
Total Assets	\$	2,888,804	\$	420,854	\$	592,050	\$	3,901,708	
Liabilities and Fund Balances									
Liabilities									
Accounts Payable	\$	31,952	\$	-		27,785	\$	59,737	
Accrued Wages and Benefits		82,776		-		6,873		89,649	
Total Liabilities		114,728		<u>-</u>		34,658		149,386	
Deferred Inflows of Resources									
Property Taxes Levied for Next Year		942,000		199,500		25,000		1,166,500	
Unavailable Property Taxes		41,000		9,400		1,100		51,500	
Unavailable Income Taxes		330,000		-		-		330,000	
Unavailable Intergovernmental Revenue and Other		62,420		2,750		86,000		151,170	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,375,420		211,650		112,100		1,699,170	
Fund Balances									
Restricted:									
Public Safety		-		-		70,135		70,135	
Roads		-		209,204		311,868		521,072	
Recycling		-		-		20,648		20,648	
Recreation		-		-		69,591		69,591	
Assigned:						-			
General Government		181,423		-		-		181,423	
Unassigned		1,217,233				(26,950)		1,190,283	
Total Fund Balances		1,398,656		209,204		445,292		2,053,152	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,									
and Fund Balances	\$	2,888,804	\$	420,854	\$	592,050	\$	3,901,708	

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio

#### Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2017

December 31, 2017		
Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 2,053,152
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:		
x 1	206 445	
Land Construction in Progress	286,445 513,706	
Other Capital Assets	6,057,024	
Accumulated depreciation	(2,035,140)	
•		4,822,035
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds.		
Income Taxes	330,000	
Delinquent Property Taxes	51,500	
Intergovernmental and Other Revenues	151,170	
		532,670
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability		
only when it will require the use of current financial resources.		
Accrued Interest Payable	(46,077)	
Accreted Interest	(178,863)	(224.040)
		(224,940)
Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.		
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:		
Due to Other Governments	(46,086)	
Long-Term Note Payable	(82,373)	
Bonds	(1,615,000)	
Compensated Absences	(118,138)	
Premium on Bonds	(163,647)	(2.025.244)
		(2,025,244)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	675,797	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(10,493)	
Net Pension Liability	(3,227,088)	
		(2,561,784)
Deferred charges on debt refundings are expended in the fund level financial		
statements but are accrued and amortized over the life of the bonds in		100 555
the government-wide financial statements.		130,577
N. D. W. CO. A. L. A. W. W.		e 2.726.466

Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$ 2,726,466

## City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	General Fund Road Levy		d Loury Fund	Other Governmental I Funds		Go	Total evernmental Funds	
Revenues	G	eneral rund	Koa	d Levy Fund		runus		ruiius
Taxes	\$	2,119,694	\$	206,300	\$	73,423	\$	2,399,417
Charges for Services	*	131,016	*	-	*	1,750	-	132,766
Contributions and Donations		-		-		6,143		6,143
Fines, Licenses & Permits		103,704		-		3,670		107,374
Investment Earnings		5,249		-		-		5,249
Intergovernmental		177,872		5,584		311,393		494,849
Other Revenues						58,553		58,553
Total Revenues		2,537,535		211,884		454,932		3,204,351
Expenditures								
Current:								
General Government		1,120,355		-		-		1,120,355
Public Safety		1,240,337		-		6,459		1,246,796
Leisure Time Activities		59,394		-		52,795		112,189
Community Development		1,801		-		9,139		10,940
Transportation and Street Repair		21,551		2,680		247,578		271,809
Capital Outlay		4,442		-		248,194		252,636
Debt Service		7.162				1.45.000		152 162
Principal Retirement		7,162		-		145,000		152,162
Interest and Fiscal Charges		-		-		47,825		47,825
Total Expenditures		2,455,042		2,680		756,990		3,214,712
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over								
(Under) Expenditures	-	82,493		209,204		(302,058)		(10,361)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers In		-		-		209,581		209,581
Transfers Out		(197,081)				(12,500)		(209,581)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(197,081)				197,081		
Net Change in Fund Balances		(114,588)		209,204		(104,977)		(10,361)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		1,513,244				550,269		2,063,513
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$	1,398,656	\$	209,204	\$	445,292	\$	2,053,152

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio

### Hamilton County, Ohio Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures

### and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (10,361)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.  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 exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.	41,345
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the City's year-end, they are not considered "available" revenues and are reported as deferred inflows in the governmental funds.	
Income Taxes (90,000)	
Delinquent Property Taxes 14,898 Intergovernmental and Other Revenues (51,363)	(126,465)
Governmental funds report premiums, discounts, and bond issuance costs as expenditures, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	
Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding Amortization of Bond Premiums  (10,881) 14,493	3,612
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	
Payments on Obligation to Other Governments 7,679	
Payments on OPWC Note Payable 7,162 Bond Principal Retirement 145,000	
	159,841
In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.	(55,196)
Compensated absences 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.	5,798
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	216,064
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the	
statement of activities.	 (672,588)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (437,950)

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund December 31, 2017

	Waste Collection and Disposal	
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$	141,879
Accounts		29,678
Total Assets		171,557
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pension		22,361
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		22,361
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		26,583
Accrued Wages and Benefits		1,858
Long-Term Liabilities Due Over 1 year		60,311
Total Liabilities		88,752
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Pension		558
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		558
Net Position		
Unrestricted		104,608
Total Net Position	\$	104,608

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Revenues,

#### Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Waste Collection and Disposal		
Operating Revenues Charges for Services	\$	383,134	
Total Operating Revenues		383,134	
Operating Expenses Contractual Services		369,002	
Total Operating Expenses		369,002	
Change in Net Position		14,132	
Net Position Beginning of Year		90,476	
Net Position End of Year	\$	104,608	

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Waste Collection and Disposal	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Receipts from Customers and Users Payments to Employees Payments to Suppliers	\$	379,234 (24,727) (334,051)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		20,456
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		20,456
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year		121,423
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$	141,879
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities Operating Income Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:	\$	14,132
Increase in Accounts Receivable Increase in Deferred Outflows - Pension Increase in Accrued Liabilities Decrease in Deferred Inflows - Pension Increase in Net Pension Liability		(3,900) (4,353) 464 (612) 14,725
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	20,456

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2017

	Agency	
Assets Equity Pooled in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	7,267
Total Assets	\$	7,267
Liabilities Due to Other Governments	\$	7,267
Total Liabilities	\$	7,267

#### Note 1 - Description of the City and Reporting Entity

The City of Deer Park, Ohio (the "City") was incorporated in 1912, and became a city in 1952. The City is a municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government.

#### Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City, this includes; public services, public safety, recreation and development. The City operates under a seven member council and has direct responsibility for these activities.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board; and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City authorizes the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes, or determines the budget. There are no component units included as part of this report.

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

#### **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

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

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for the fiduciary fund. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from

these statements; however, any effects from inter-fund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities. 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 or grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

#### Fund Financial Statements

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

#### B. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

#### Governmental Funds

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

#### General Fund

The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

#### Road Levy Fund

The road levy fund accounts for financial resources received from the City's road levy and expended for roadway maintenance and improvements.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net position, financial position and cash flows.

Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City does not have an Internal service fund.

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

#### Waste Collection and Disposal Fund

This fund accounts for the collection and disposal of waste to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

#### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: agency funds, pension trust funds, investment trust funds and private-purpose trust funds. The City has one Agency fund - a Mayor's Court Agency fund (to account for amounts held on behalf of other governments and bonds deposited with the court pending final disposition of various causes). Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Trust funds are used to account for assets held under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City currently has no trust funds.

#### C. Measurement Focus

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the *economic resources measurement focus*. All assets and all liabilities (and deferred outflows and inflows of resources) associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

#### Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of *current financial resources measurement focus*. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet (as well as deferred outflows and inflows of resources). The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

#### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

#### 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. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

#### **Operating Revenues and Expenses**

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for waste services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

#### 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.

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. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflow of resources in the periods that the amounts become available or for the periods in which they are to be used.

#### Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

#### E. Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments" on the statement of net position and the governmental fund balance sheet. For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position/balance sheet, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

Interest is distributed according to Ohio statutes. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2017 amounted to \$5,249.

#### F. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2017, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

#### G. Capital Assets

Capital assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of one thousand dollars. The City's infrastructure consists of curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers and streets. The City is not required to report infrastructure before December 31, 2003 since it is considered a Phase 3 Government. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

Capital assets utilized by the proprietary fund are reported both in the business-type column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective proprietary fund.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure are estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement.

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

Description	Estimated Lives	
Land Improvements	20 years	
<b>Buildings and Improvements</b>	40 years	
Infrastructure	20 to 35 years	
Machinery and Equipment	5 to 20 years	

#### H. Compensated Absences

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at fiscal year-end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees.

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount normally due for payment during the current year.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

#### I. Pensions

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

#### J. Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, compensated absences, capital leases and general obligation bonds that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are normally due for payment during the current year. The entire balance is reported as a liability on the statement of net position.

#### K. Classification of Fund Balance

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," the City's fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City must observe constraints imposed upon the use of its governmental-fund resources. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - The City classifies assets as *nonspendable* when legally or contractually required to maintain the amounts intact.

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

<u>Committed</u> - The City's Council can *commit* amounts via formal action (resolution). The City must adhere to these commitments unless the City's Council amends the resolution. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed to satisfy contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Assigned fund balances are intended for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as *restricted* or *committed*. Governmental funds other than the general fund report all fund balances as *assigned* unless they are restricted or committed. In the general fund, *assigned* amounts represent intended uses established by the City's Council or by State Statute.

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

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

#### L. Net Position

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

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

#### M. Interfund Activity

During the course of normal operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds. Interfund transactions are generally classified as follows:

- Transfers are reported as "Other Financing Sources and Uses" in the governmental funds, as "Transfers In" by the recipient fund and "Transfers Out" by the disbursing fund on the fund financial statements. These transfers are consolidated on the government-wide statements.
- Long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds" and are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance account which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities columns of the statement of net position.

Transactions that would be treated as revenues and expenditures if the transactions involved organizations external to the City are similarly treated when involving other funds of the City.

#### N. Estimates

The preparation of the 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.

#### **Note 3 - Deposits and Investments**

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the City has identified as not required for use within the current two year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts. Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but 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;
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and
- Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation it will be held to maturity. Investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian

The carrying amount of the City's cash and investments totaled \$2,127,409 at December 31, 2017 as summarized below:

Deposits With Financial Institutions	\$ 1,960,105
STAROhio	 167,304
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 2,127,409

#### **Deposits**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$1,736,580 of the City's bank balance of \$1,986,580 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money have been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The City 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 City and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five 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.

#### Investments

As of December 31, 2017, the City had \$167,304 invested in STAROhio. STAROhio investments mature in 12 months or less.

*Interest Rate Risk*: The City does not have an investment policy other than State statute. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and that investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

*Credit Risk:* The City's investment in STAROhio was rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services. State statute only addresses credit risk by limiting the investments that may be purchased to those offered by specifically identified issuers.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount it may be invested in any one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 100% is in STAROhio.

#### **Note 4 - Receivables**

Receivables at December 31, 2017 consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements, accounts receivable and an interfund receivable.

No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

#### **Property Taxes**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Real property taxes collected in 2017 were levied after October 1, 2016, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2016, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35% of appraised market value.

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

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

Real Property – Residential & Agricultural	\$ 84,006,090
Real Property – Commercial, Industrial & Other	14,008,130
Public Utility (Personal Property)	 6,610,100
Total Valuation	\$ 104,624,320

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

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing Districts in the county, including the City. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Accrued property taxes receivable represents real and public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2017 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, they were not levied to finance 2017 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by deferred inflows of resources.

#### **Note 5 – Income Taxes**

The City levies a 1.5% income tax on wages, salaries, commissions and other compensation in addition to net profits of business activity. The tax applies to all income earned within the City plus income earned by residents who earned income outside the City.

Employers within the City withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly based on an annual declaration and file an annual tax return.

#### **Note 6 - Risk Management**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City carries commercial general liability insurance against risks and all other risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance. More information about the City's partially self-insured health program is detailed in Note 15. For 2017, 2016 and 2015 settlement amounts did not exceed insurance coverage limits.

**Note 7 - Capital Assets** 

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance		
	1/1/2017	Additions	Deductions	12/31/2017		
Governmental Activities						
Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated:						
Land	\$ 286,445	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 286,445		
Construction in Progress	364,300	206,406	57,000	513,706		
	650,745	206,406	57,000	800,151		
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:						
Buildings and Improvements	2,684,278	65,000	-	2,749,278		
Machinery and Equipment	776,350	33,885	170	810,065		
Infrastructure	2,497,681			2,497,681		
	5,958,309	98,885	170	6,057,024		
Total Assets at Historical Cost	6,609,054	305,291	57,170	6,857,175		
Less Accumulated Depreciation:						
Buildings and Improvements	885,254	66,573	_	951,827		
Machinery and Equipment	515,050	57,654	170	572,534		
Infrastructure	428,060	82,719	-	510,779		
	1,828,364	206,946	170	2,035,140		
	<b>4.7</b> 00.600		<b>* **</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	A 4000 005		
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 4,780,690	\$ 98,345	\$ 57,000	\$ 4,822,035		
Business-Type Activities						
Capital Assets, being depreciated:						
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 133,071	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,071		
Total Assets at Historical Cost	133,071			133,071		
Less Accumulated Depreciation:						
Machinery and Equipment	133,071			133,071		
Total Accumulated Depreciation	133,071			133,071		
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:						
General Government	\$ 83,264					
Public Safety	26,104					
Leisure Time Activities	5,458					
Public Works	92,120					
	\$ 206,946					
	φ 200,940					

**Note 8 - Long-Term Obligations** 

A schedule of changes in bonds and other long-term obligations of the City during 2017 follows:

	Ou	tstanding /1/2017	Ad	ditions_	Dele	etions	Ου	Amount atstanding 2/31/2017	D	nounts Oue in e Year
Governmental Activities Unvoted General Obligation Bonds Current Interest Bonds Interest Varies from 2.00%										
Municipal Building	\$	1,640,000	\$	-	\$ 1	45,000	\$	1,495,000	\$	150,000
Interest Varies from 2.90% Municipal Building		120,000		-		-		120,000		-
Premium		178,140				14,493		163,647		
Total Long-Term Bond - Principal		1,938,140		-	1	59,493		1,778,647		150,000
Accreted Interest		132,788		46,075				178,863		_
Accreted Interest and Total Long-Term Bonds - Principal		2,070,928		46,075	1	59,493		1,957,510		150,000
Other Long-Term Obligations										
Due to Other Governments		53,765		-		7,679		46,086		7,679
OPWC Note Payable		89,535		-		7,162		82,373		7,162
Compensated Absences Net Pension Liability:		123,936		83,568		89,366		118,138		87,036
OPERS		841,108		295,158		_		1,136,266		_
OP&F		2,065,521		25,301				2,090,822		<u>-</u>
Total Other Long-Term Obligations		3,173,865		404,027	1	04,207		3,473,685		101,877
Total Governmental Activities	\$	5,244,793	\$	450,102	\$ 2	263,700	\$	5,431,195	\$	251,877
Business-Type Activities										
Other Long-Term Obligations										
Net Pension Liability:										
OPERS	¢	45,586	¢	14,725	•		•	60,311	\$	
OF ERS	\$	43,380		14,/23	\$		\$_	00,311	•	
Total Business-Type Activities	\$	45,586	\$	14,725	\$		\$	60,311	\$	<u>-</u>

The intergovernmental note is to an adjoining City in conjunction with a fire hydrant replacement program. Under the agreement, The City of Deer Park must make annual payments of \$7,679 through 2023.

The note payable to the Ohio Public Works Commission is due in semi-annual installments of \$3,581. The terms of the note agreement state that it is interest free. The note is due in January 2029.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid. Historically, this is the General Fund or a Special Revenue Fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term debt obligations at December 31, 2017, are as follows:

Year Ending	Bonds	- 2012		Capital Appreciation Bonds - 2012					
December 31	Principal		Interest	P	rincipal	Interest			
2018	\$ 150,000	\$	46,375	\$	-	\$	-		
2019	-		43,375		46,851		103,149		
2020	-		43,375		39,629		110,371		
2021	-		43,375		33,520		116,480		
2022	155,000		43,375		-		-		
2023-2027	820,000		144,553		-		-		
2028-2029	 370,000		19,600						
Total	\$ 1,495,000	\$	384,028	\$	120,000	\$	330,000		

Year Ending	Total					
December 31		Principal	]	Interest		
2018	\$	150,000	\$	46,375		
2019		46,851		146,524		
2020		39,629		153,746		
2021		33,520		159,855		
2022		155,000		43,375		
2023-2027		820,000		144,553		
2028-2029		370,000		19,600		
Total	\$	1,615,000	\$	714,028		

Principal and interest requirements to retire the note payable at December 31, 2016, are as follows:

Year Ending				
December 31	 Principal	Interest		
2018	\$ 7,162	\$	-	
2019	7,162		-	
2020	7,162		-	
2021	7,162		-	
2022	7,162		-	
2023-2027	35,810		-	
2028-2029	 10,753		-	
	_			
Total	\$ 82,373	\$	_	

#### **Note 9 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans**

#### Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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 – City employees, other than full-time firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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

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

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 Safety	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 Enforce ment	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
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%
for service years in excess of 25	for service years in excess of 25	for service years in excess of 25

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

- \* This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
- \*\* This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$73,994 for 2017. Of this amount, \$9,890 is reported as accrued wages and benefits payable.

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

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

Upon attaining a qualifying age with sufficient years of service, a member of OPF may retire and receive a lifetime monthly pension. OPF offers four types of service retirement: normal, service commuted, age/service commuted and actuarially reduced. Each type has different eligibility guidelines and is calculated using the member's average annual salary. The following discussion of the pension formula relates to normal service retirement.

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

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

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

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

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

	Police	Firefighters
2017 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50%	24.00%
Employee	12.25%	12.25%
2017 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00%	23.50%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50%	0.50%
Total Employer	19.50%	24.00%
Employee	12.25%	12.25%

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$146,079 for 2017. Of this amount \$17,885 is reported as accrued wages and benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OPF's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS		OP&F	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net			_	_
Pension Liability	\$ 1,196,577	\$ 2	2,090,822	\$ 3,287,399
Proportion of the Net Pension	0.0052693%	0.	0330100%	
Liability				
Pension Expense	\$ 254,036	\$	168,211	\$ 422,247

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

	OPERS	 OP&F	 Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	_	 	
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 178,198	\$ 51,296	\$ 229,494
Changes in employer proportion and differences			
between contributions and proportionate			
share of contributions	12,761	44,416	57,177
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	1,622	-	1,622
Change in Assumptions	189,792	-	189,792
Entity contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	73,994	 146,079	220,073
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 456,367	\$ 241,791	\$ 698,158
	OPERS	OP&F	Total
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 7,121	\$ 591	\$ 7,712
Changes in employer proportion and differences			
between contributions and proportionate			
share of contributions	\$ 3,339	\$ -	\$ 3,339
	\$ 10,460	\$ 591	\$ 11,051

\$220,073 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:			
2018	153,407	23,780	177,187
2019	158,873	23,780	182,653
2020	64,992	23,780	88,772
2021	(5,359)	23,781	18,422
Total	\$ 371,913	\$ 95,121	\$ 467,034

#### 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, 2016, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation
Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA
Investment Rate of Return
Actuarial Cost Method

3.25 percent
3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
3 percent, simple
7.5 percent
Individual Entry Age

In 2016, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2011 through 2015, comparing assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions, with the most notable being a reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.0% down to 7.5%, for the defined benefit investments.

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

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

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 2016 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%	2.75%
Domestic Equities	20.70%	6.34%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.75%
Private Equity	10.00%	8.97%
International Equities	18.30%	7.95%
Other investments	18.00%	4.92%
Total	100.00%	5.66%

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

### Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.5 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.5 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate:

				Current		
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1%	% Increase
		(6.50%)	(7.50%)		(8.50%)	
Entity's proportionate share				_		
of the net pension liability	\$	1,828,026	\$	1,196,577	\$	670,360

#### Actuarial Assumptions – OPF

OPF's total pension liability as of December 31, 2016 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2016, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OPF's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2016, are presented below:

Valuation Date	January 1, 2016
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases	4.25 percent to 11 percent
Payroll Increases	3.75 percent
Inflation Assumptions	3.25 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.60 percent and 3.00 percent

Rates of death are based on the RP2000 Combined Table, age-adjusted as follows. For active members, set back six years. For disability retirements, set forward five years for police and three years for firefighters. For service retirements, set back zero years for police and two years for firefighters. For beneficiaries, set back zero years. The rates are applied on a fully generational basis, with a base year of 2009, using mortality improvement Scale AA.

The most recent experience study was completed January 1, 2012.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OPF's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2016 are summarized below:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00%	0.00%
Domestic Equity	16.00%	5.21%
Non-US Equity	16.00%	5.40%
Core Fixed Income *	20.00%	2.37%
Global Inflation Protected *	20.00%	2.33%
High Yield	15.00%	4.48%
Real Estate	12.00%	5.65%
Private Markets	8.00%	7.99%
Real Assets	5.00%	6.87%
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00%	7.36%
Total	120.00%	

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

OPF's Board of Trustees has incorporated the "risk parity" concept into OPF's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.2 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

**Discount Rate** The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 8.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.25 percent. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

### Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8.25 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.25 percent), or one percentage point higher (9.25 percent) than the current rate.

				Current		
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1	% Increase
		(7.25%)	(8.25%)		(9.25%)	
Entity's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	2,784,725	\$	2,090,822	\$	1,502,727

#### Changes between Measurement Date and Report Date

In October 2017, the OP&F Board adopted certain assumption changes which will impact their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of January 1, 2017. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 8.25 percent to 8 percent. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, it has the potential to impact to the City's net pension liability.

#### **Note 10 – Postemployment Benefits**

#### Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

#### A. Plan Description

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

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

In order to qualify for health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined plans must have 20 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45. Please see the Plan Statement in the OPERS 2016 CAFR for details.

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.

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

#### **B. Funding Policy**

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS 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 2017, State and Local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary and Public Safety and Law Enforcement employers contributed at 18.1%. 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 of Trustees 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% 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% for both plans. The 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 to the VEBA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2017 was 4.0%.

#### **C.** City Contributions

The City's actual contributions that were used to fund postemployment benefits were approximately \$5,002, \$15,097 and \$12,776 for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2017, 2016 and 2015.

#### Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

#### A. Plan Description

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

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

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

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

#### **B. Funding Policy**

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare was 0.5% of covered payroll from January 1, 2017 thru December 31, 2017. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

#### C. City Contributions

The City's actual contributions that were used to pay postemployment benefits were approximately \$3,899, \$3,833 and \$3,650 for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2017, 2016 and 2015.

#### Note 11 – Interfund Activity

During 2017 the following transfers occurred:

- The Street Maintenance Fund transferred \$12,500 to the Blue Ash Road Fund to provide resources for roadway improvements.
- The General Fund transferred \$192,825 to the Municipal Building Bond Retirement Fund to provide resources to cover schedule debt service payments.
- The General Fund transferred \$4,256 to the McNicholas Road Fund to provide resources for roadway improvements.

#### **Note 12 – Joint Venture**

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

The Fire District Board of Trustees consists of eight trustees, with each City appointing four of the trustees. The City's ability to effect operations is limited to its representation on the Board.

The funding for the operation of the Fire District is provided by tax revenues from a continuing levy approved by the electorate of both cities. There is no explicit and measurable equity interest in the fire District. The City has an ongoing financial responsibility, because the continued existence of the joint venture depends on the City's contributions. The Joint Fire District is not accumulating significant financial resources or experiencing fiscal distress that may cause additional burden to the City.

#### **Note 13 – Contingent Liabilities**

At times, the City may be a party to legal proceedings seeking damages. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of the various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

#### Note 14 – Compliance and Accountability

At year-end, the City had a modified-accrual-based-deficit balance in the O'Leary Avenue Fund and McNicholas Road Fund. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

#### Note 15 – Incurred But Not Reported Claims – Health Benefits Program

Medical coverage is offered to employees through a self-funded insurance plan. Under this program, the Risk Management Agency provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$100,000 per covered person. The plan is offered to local governments state-wide through the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OME-RESA) in Steubenville, and administered by United Healthcare of Ohio.

The City participates in the program and makes payments to the Risk Management Agency based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay claims and actual amounts needed to pay fixed costs (premiums for stop-loss coverage and medical conversion and administrative fees and services). The City's independent advisor has actuarially determined that no liability provision for incurred but not reported claims is appropriate as of December 31, 2017. This amount is non-discounted and is based upon historical claims experience. The nonexistence of a claims liability reported at December 31, 2017, is based on an estimate provided by USI Insurance (independent advisor) and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus," which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims.

#### **Note 16 – Joint Economic Development Zone**

The City participates in a Joint Economic Development Zone (JEDZ) with Sycamore Township. The purpose of the JEDZ is to facilitate economic development and improve the welfare of people in the area of the JEDZ.

Under the terms of the JEDZ with Sycamore Township, the City of Deer Park receives 10% of the net income tax revenues collected and is entitled to an administrative fee from the JEDZ to cover the cost of collecting the income taxes.

#### Note 17 – Tax Abatements

The City does not have any tax abatements that are required to be disclose in accordance with GASB Statement No. 77.

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### City of Deer Park

#### Hamilton County, Ohio

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual

#### General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	 Budgeted	l Amo	ounts		Fin	iance With al Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual		legative)
Revenues Property and Other Taxes Charges for Services	\$ 2,333,000 114,300	\$	2,322,853 114,300	\$ 2,230,892 121,485	\$	(91,961) 7,185
Fees, Licenses, and Permits Fines and Forfeitures	28,025 35,000		28,025 35,000	73,170 36,035		45,145 1,035
Intergovernmental Interest	 55,000 350		55,000 350	 51,571 5,249		(3,429) 4,899
Total Revenues	 2,565,675		2,555,528	 2,518,402		(37,126)
Expenditures Current:						
General Government	1,186,760		1,163,660	1,110,140		53,520
Public Safety	1,282,300		1,273,900	1,235,924		37,976
Leisure Time Activities Transportation and Street Repair	44,700 23,650		62,400 28,750	56,574 21,433		5,826 7,317
Economic Development	2,000		2,000	661		1,339
Capital Outlay	5,500		9,200	4,442		4,758
Debt Service:	-,		-,	.,		1,120
Principal Retirement and Interest	 10,638		10,638	 7,162		3,476
Total Expenditures	 2,555,548		2,550,548	 2,436,336		114,212
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 10,127		4,980	 82,066		77,086
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers Out Advances In	(192,825)		(197,825)	(197,081) 13,000		744 13,000
Total Other Financing Uses	(192,825)		(197,825)	 (184,081)		13,744
Net Change in Fund Balance	(182,698)		(192,845)	(102,015)		90,830
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 1,437,689		1,437,689	1,437,689		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 1,254,991	\$	1,244,844	\$ 1,335,674	\$	90,830

## City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio

### Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Road Levy Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

		Budgeted	d Amo	ounts		Fir	riance With nal Budget Positive
	(	Original		Final	Actual		Negative)
Revenues Property and Other Taxes Intergovernmental	\$	200,000	\$	200,000	\$ 211,865 19	\$	11,865 19
Total Revenues		200,000		200,000	 211,884		11,884
Expenditures Current:							
Transportation and Street Repair		200,000		200,000	 2,680		197,320
Total Expenditures		200,000		200,000	2,680		197,320
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-	209,204		209,204
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year							
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	-	\$		\$ 209,204	\$	209,204

# City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan Last Four Years \*

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0052693%	0.0051191%	0.0051970%	0.0051970%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,196,577	\$ 886,694	\$ 626,819	\$ 612,661
Entity's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 694,495	\$ 662,086	\$ 643,063	\$ 625,764
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	172.29%	133.92%	97.47%	97.91%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

<sup>\*</sup> Information prior to 2013 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the Entity's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

## City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Four Years \*

	2016 2015			2014	 2013		
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0330100%		0.0321079%		0.0320366%		0.0320366%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	2,090,822	\$	2,065,521	\$	1,659,629	\$ 1,560,282
Entity's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	788,602	\$	814,688	\$	673,819	\$ 691,431
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll		265.13%		253.54%		246.30%	225.66%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability		68.36%		66.77%		72.20%	73.00%

<sup>\*</sup> Information prior to 2013 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the Entity's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

## City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan

#### Last Five Years \*

	 2017	2016	2015	 2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 73,994	\$ 104,105	\$ 89,470	\$ 76,459	\$ 89,890
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(73,994)	(104,105)	(89,470)	(76,459)	(89,890)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 656,953	\$ 694,495	\$ 662,086	\$ 643,063	\$ 625,764
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	11.26%	14.99%	13.51%	11.89%	14.36%

<sup>\*</sup> Information prior to 2013 is not available.

## City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Ten Years

	2017	 2016	2015	2014	 2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 146,079	\$ 143,572	\$ 140,360	\$ 134,071	\$ 154,216
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(146,079)	(143,572)	(140,360)	(134,071)	(154,216)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ _	\$ 	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 745,972	\$ 788,602	\$ 814,688	\$ 673,819	\$ 691,431
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	19.58%	18.21%	17.23%	19.90%	22.30%
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 141,706	\$ 153,356	\$ 141,498	\$ 130,676	\$ 129,484
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(141,706)	(153,356)	(141,498)	(130,676)	(129,484)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 709,302	\$ 753,928	\$ 753,637	\$ 702,515	\$ 650,417
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	19.98%	20.34%	18.78%	18.60%	19.91%

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

#### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

#### A. Budgets

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City, except for the agency fund. The Council passes appropriations for each department within each fund and for personal services within each department. The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the basic financial statements.

*Tax Budget* A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 15 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources The County Budget Commission determines if the tax budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by October 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources that states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will 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 balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources can be further amended during the year if the Council agrees that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements as final reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2017.

Appropriations A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation resolution may be supplemented during the year by action of the Council, as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the first appropriated budget that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Lapsing of Appropriations At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations.

**Encumbrances** As part of formal budgetary control purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. During the current year, the City did not record encumbrances as required by the Ohio Revised Code.

#### City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

**Budgetary Basis of Accounting** While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for each major governmental fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary cash basis statements for the City's General Fund.

		General Fund	Ro	oad Levy Fund
GAAP Basis	\$	(114,588)	\$	209,204
Adjustments:	Ψ	(111,500)	Ψ	200,201
Revenue Accruals		(19,133)		-
Expenditure Accruals		18,706		-
Advances In		13,000		-
Budget Basis	\$	(102,015)	\$	209,204



## Dave Yost · Auditor of State

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

City of Deer Park Hamilton County 7777 Blue Ash Road City, Ohio 45236

To the Mayor and City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Deer Park, Hamilton County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 2, 2018.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

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

#### Purpose of this Report

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

**Dave Yost** Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 2, 2018



#### **CITY OF DEER PARK**

#### **HAMILTON COUNTY**

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JULY, 31 2018