



**CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY**

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



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Board of Directors
Conneaut Port Authority
P. O. Box 218
Conneaut, Ohio 44030

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Keith Faber'.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 9, 2019

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Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Conneaut Port Authority
P.O. Box 218
Conneaut, Ohio 44030

To the Members of Board of Directors:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Conneaut Port Authority (the Port Authority), Ashtabula County, Conneaut, Ohio, a component unit of the City of Conneaut, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Port Authority'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 express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Conneaut Port Authority, Ashtabula County, Conneaut, Ohio, as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements, in 2018, the Port Authority adopted new accounting guidance, *GASBS No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's Discussion and Analysis* and Schedules of Net Pension and Postemployment Benefit Liabilities and Pension and Postemployment Benefit Contributions, listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 28, 2019, on our consideration of the Port Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Port Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Port Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



CANTER & ASSOCIATES

Poland, Ohio
June 28, 2019

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
UNAUDITED

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2018 are as follows:

Net position decreased by \$31,717 which represents a 3.6% decrease from 2017.

Total assets increased \$8,870, which represents a 0.6% increase from 2017. Total liabilities decreased \$60,513 which represents a 11.7% decrease from 2017.

Total cash increased \$9,536 or 11.4% due to increased revenues.

Net Investment in Capital Assets increased \$30,607, or 2.6% due to the purchase of assets offset by current year depreciation expense.

For 2018, the Authority adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB), resulting in the restatement of beginning net position from the previously reported \$1,007,039, to \$890,309.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the Conneaut Port Authority as an entire operating entity.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position provide information about the activities of the Conneaut Port Authority presenting both an aggregated view of the Port Authority's finances and a longer-term view of that position.

REPORTING THE CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY AS A WHOLE

The Port Authority's single fund is an enterprise fund with reporting focused on the determination of the change in net position, financial position and cash flows. An enterprise fund accounts for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users.

While this document contains information about the fund used by the Port Authority to provide services to its customers, the view of the Port Authority as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2018?" The financial statements answer this question. The statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by the 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 Port Authority's net position and the changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether for the Port Authority as a whole, the financial position of the Port Authority has improved or diminished.

The Port Authority utilizes only one propriety fund to account for charges to customers for services provided such as dock rental or boat launching fees.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
UNAUDITED

THE CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY AS A WHOLE

The Statement of Net Position looks at the Port Authority as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the Port Authority's net position for 2018 compared to 2017.

**(TABLE 1)
NET POSITION**

	Business Type Activities		
	2018	2017	Change
ASSETS			
Current and Other Assets	\$ 107,678	\$ 99,417	8,261
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	1,310,229	1,309,620	609
Total Assets	1,417,907	1,409,037	8,870
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension - OPERS	78,234	118,897	(40,663)
OPEB - OPERS	8,950	1,848	7,102
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	87,184	120,745	(33,561)
LIABILITIES			
Current and Other Liabilities	144,400	128,328	(16,072)
Long-term Liabilities due within One Year	30,000	30,000	-
Long-term Liabilities due in more than One Year	405,559	479,098	73,539
Total Liabilities	579,959	637,426	57,467
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension - OPERS	53,848	2,047	(51,801)
OPEB - OPERS	12,692	-	(12,692)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	66,540	2,047	64,493
NET POSITION			
Net Investment In Capital Assets	1,220,228	1,189,621	30,607
Unrestricted	(361,636)	(299,312)	(62,324)
Total Net Position	\$ 858,592	\$ 890,309	(31,717)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the Authority at December, 2017 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For 2018, the Authority adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Authority's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
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Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

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

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

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

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

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Authority's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the Authority is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting.

Total assets increased \$8,870. Current and other assets increased \$8,261, due to reduced operating expenses and increase revenues.

Net position decreased \$31,717 which includes capital asset depreciation for the current year of \$70,521.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
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Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to the year ended December 31, 2017.

(TABLE 2)
CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Business-Type Activities		
	2018	2017	Change
OPERATING REVENUES			
Dockage	\$ 417,568	\$ 389,278	\$ 28,290
Property Lease	65,593	51,221	14,372
Other Revenue	614	450	164
	<u>483,775</u>	<u>440,949</u>	<u>42,826</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and Benefits	257,606	348,513	(90,907)
Contractual Services	61,852	65,202	(3,350)
Insurance	19,836	19,286	550
Utilities	43,628	42,939	689
Materials and Supplies	65,288	20,231	45,057
Depreciation Expense	70,521	68,225	2,296
Other Expenses	12,240	1,766	10,474
	<u>530,971</u>	<u>566,162</u>	<u>(35,191)</u>
Operating Loss	(47,196)	(125,213)	78,017
NON-OPERATING REVENUES(EXPENSES)			
Total Non-operating Revenues/Expenses	15,479	(2,594)	18,073
	<u>(31,717)</u>	<u>(127,807)</u>	<u>96,090</u>
Change in Net Position			
Net Position Beginning of Year, Restated	<u>890,309</u>	<u>n/a</u>	<u></u>
Net Position End of Year	<u>\$ 858,592</u>	<u>\$ 890,309</u>	<u>\$ (31,717)</u>

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$1,848 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report OPEB expense of \$8,636. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 Expenses under GASB 75	\$530,971
OPEB Expense under GASB 75	8,636
2018 Contractually Required Contributions	-
Adjusted 2018 Expenses	<u>539,607</u>
Total 2017 Expenses under GASB 75	<u>566,162</u>
Decrease in Expenses not Related to OPEB	<u>(\$26,555)</u>

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
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Total Operating Expenses decreased \$35,191, or 6.2%, due to a decrease in expense recognized for post-employment benefits.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The largest portion of the Authority's net position is its net investment in capital assets. The Authority uses these capital assets to provide services to the businesses and public using the Authority. Table 3 shows 2018 balances compared with 2017.

(Table 3)
CAPITAL ASSETS AT DECEMBER 31, 2017 (NET OF DEPRECIATION)

	Business-Type Activities		
	2018	2017	Change
Land	\$ 89,638	\$ 74,713	\$ 14,925
Land Improvements	31,021	31,021	-
Other Nondepreciable Assets	55,012	55,012	-
Construction In Progress	5,230	-	5,230
Building and Improvements	291,737	301,620	(9,883)
Dock Improvements	809,309	825,086	(15,777)
Machinery and Equipment	28,282	22,168	6,114
Totals	<u>\$ 1,310,229</u>	<u>\$ 1,309,620</u>	<u>\$ 609</u>

Capital assets increased \$609 due to the purchase of property and investment in existing assets totaling \$71,130 offset by current year depreciation of \$70,521. For additional information refer to Note 5 of the basic financial statements.

DEBT

At December 31, 2018 the Port Authority had \$90,000 in a long-term obligations to the City of Conneaut to re-pay notes issued on behalf of the Port Authority for dock improvements.

THE FUTURE

The Port Authority is strong financially; planning to continue with the capital improvements to the marinas and aggressively pursuing economic growth for the community.

CONTACTING THE PORT AUTHORITY TREASURER

This financial report is designed to provide the board with a general overview of the Port Authority's finances and to show the Port Authority's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Patrick Arcaro, Treasurer, P.O. Box 218, Conneaut, Ohio 44030, 440-593-1300, or e-mail at cpaadmin@conneautportauthority.com.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY

ASHTABULA COUNTY

Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2018

	<u>Port Authority</u>
Assets	
Cash	\$ 93,153
Prepaid Expenses	10,498
Gasoline Inventory	4,027
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	180,901
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>1,129,328</u>
<i>Total assets</i>	<u>1,417,907</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	78,234
OPEB	<u>8,950</u>
<i>Total deferred outflows of resources</i>	<u>87,184</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	17,882
Accrued Wages and Benefits	3,625
Unearned Revenue	118,525
Deposits on Future Revenue	4,005
Current Portion of Long-term Debt	30,000
Accrued Interest Payable	363
Long-Term Debt, Net of Current Portion	60,000
Net Pension Liability	223,935
Net OPEB Liability	<u>121,624</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>579,959</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension	53,848
OPEB	<u>12,692</u>
<i>Total deferred inflows of resources</i>	<u>66,540</u>
Net Position	
Net Investment In Capital Assets	1,220,228
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>(361,636)</u>
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 858,592</u>

The notes to the basic financial statement are an integral part of this statement

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Statement of Revenues, Expenses
and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Port Authority
Operating Revenues	
Dockage	\$ 417,568
Property Lease	65,593
Other Revenues	614
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<i>483,775</i>
Operating Expenses	
Salaries and Benefits	257,606
Contractual Services	61,852
Insurance	19,836
Utilities	43,628
Materials and Supplies	65,288
Depreciation Expense	70,521
Other	12,240
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<i>530,971</i>
<i>Operating (Loss)</i>	<i>(47,196)</i>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Contributions	20,000
Grant Income	500
Gain on Sale of Asset	386
Unrealized Loss on Inventory	(1,184)
Interest Expense	(4,223)
<i>Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)</i>	<i>15,479</i>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	<i>(31,717)</i>
<i>Net Position, Beginning of Year, Restated</i>	<i>890,309</i>
<i>Net Position, End of Year</i>	<i>\$ 858,592</i>

The notes to the basic financial statement are an integral part of this statement

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Port Authority
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 490,745
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(193,389)
Cash Payments to and on Behalf of Employees	(203,372)
<i>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</i>	93,984
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Cash Received from Grants and Contributions	20,500
Cash Received from Sale of Scrap	386
Principal Paid on Long-Term Debt and Line of Credit	(30,000)
Interest Paid on Debt	(4,204)
Purchase of Capital Assets	(71,130)
<i>Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities</i>	(84,448)
<i>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	9,536
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year</i>	83,617
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year</i>	\$ 93,153

**Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash
Provided by Operating Activities**

<i>Operating Loss</i>	\$ (47,196)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	70,521
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:	
Prepaid Expenses	91
Deferred Outflows of Resources	33,561
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	9,364
Accrued Wages and Benefits	(281)
Unearned Income	7,245
Deposits on Future Revenue	(275)
Net Pension Liability	(46,585)
Net OPEB Liability	3,046
Deferred Inflows of Resources	64,493
<i>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</i>	\$ 93,984

The notes to the basic financial statement are an integral part of this statement

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

1. DESCRIPTION OF CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY

The Conneaut Port Authority, Ashtabula County, (the Port Authority) is a body corporate and politic established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Port Authority for the City of Conneaut is directed by a seven-member Board appointed by the City Manager with the approval of Conneaut City Council. The Port Authority is a component unit of the City of Conneaut.

Charged with the responsibility of industrial development and the improvement of Conneaut's interconnecting waterways, the Port Authority is empowered with the ability to carry out the actions they consider necessary to achieve these responsibilities. The Port Authority operates two marinas and leases other lakefront facilities at the Port to private entities. The Port Authority's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Port Authority is financially accountable.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Port Authority have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

A. Basis of Presentation

The Authority's basic financial statements consist of a statement of net position, statement of revenues expenses and changes in net position, and a statement of cash flows. The Authority reports its operations in an enterprise fund. Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The Authority follows the business-type activities reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 34. In accordance with this Statement, the accompanying basic financial statements are reported on an Authority-wide basis.

GASB Statement No. 34 requires the following, which collectively make up the Authority's basic financial statements:

- Management Discussion and Analysis
- Basic Financial Statements
 - Statement of Net Position
 - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
 - Statement of Cash Flows
- Required Supplementary Information

B. Measurement Focus

The enterprise fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the Port Authority finances and meets the cash flow needs of its activities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. The single proprietary fund used the 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.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Port Authority receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the 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 Port Authority must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Port Authority on a reimbursement basis.

Unearned Revenue Unearned revenue arises when assets (cash) are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

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

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. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the Authority, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 8 and 9.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the Authority, deferred inflows of resources were reported on the Statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 8 and 9.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies of the Port Authority are maintained in one bank account. Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. During 2018, the Port Authority maintained no investment accounts.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, all bank deposits, including investments with maturity of less than three months are considered to be cash equivalents.

E. Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on the first-in, first-out basis and expensed when used.

F. Capital Assets

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 Port Authority maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500. Improvements are capitalized; the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized. Interest incurred on related debt during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

When assets are sold, or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any profit or loss arising from such disposition is included as income or expense in the year in which sold.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Capital Assets (Continued)

All capital assets, except land, land improvements, other non-depreciable assets, and construction in progress, are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight line method over the following useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings and Improvements	15 – 40 years
Dock Improvements	10 – 40 years
Machinery and Equipment	3 – 10 years
Vehicles	5 – 20 years

G. Net Position

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

H. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the Port Authority, these revenues are dock rentals and property leases. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the fund. Revenue and expenses which do not meet these definitions are reported as non-operating.

I. Pension/Other Postemployment Benefits

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB 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/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB 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/OPEB systems report investments at fair value.

J. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Port Authority management and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. No extraordinary or special items occurred within the audit period.

K. 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.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
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3. Change in Accounting Principle & Restatement of Prior Year Net Position

Change in Accounting Principles

For 2018, the Authority has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions”, GASB Statement No. 85, “Omnibus 2017” and GASB Statement No. 86, “Certain Debt Extinguishments”.

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 effected the Authority’s postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 9 to the basic financial statements and added required supplementary information which is presented after the notes to the basic financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and OPEB. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 85 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Authority.

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

Restatement of Prior Year Net Position

A net position restatement is required in order to implement GASB Statement No. 75. The governmental activities and business-type activities at January 1, 2018 have been restated as follows:

	Port Authority
Net Position as Previously Reported	\$ 1,007,039
Deferred Outflows - Payments	
Subsequent to Measurement Date	1,848
Net OPEB Liability - OPERS	(118,578)
Restated Net Position at January 1, 2018	\$ 890,309

4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by the Port Authority into three categories.

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

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4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

Protection of Port Authority's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

Monies held by the Port Authority which are not considered active are classified as interim monies. Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations, or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All Federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or its political subdivisions, provided that such political subdivisions are located wholly or partly within the Port Authority territory;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) 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;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of 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 Port Authority and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only with delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
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4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Port Authority will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, all of the Port Authority's bank balance of \$93,153 was insured.

The Port Authority has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to the Port Authority and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2018, the Port Authority had no investments.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Balance 12/31/17	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/18
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 74,713	\$ 14,925	\$ -	\$ 89,638
Land Improvements	31,021	-	-	31,021
Other Nondepreciable Assets	55,012	-	-	55,012
Construction In Progress	-	5,230	-	5,230
<i>Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets</i>	<u>160,746</u>	<u>20,155</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>180,901</u>
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Building and Improvements	2,628,623	-	-	2,628,623
Dock Improvements	1,231,106	38,085	-	1,269,191
Vehicles	16,823	-	-	16,823
Machinery and Equipment	151,650	12,890	-	164,540
<i>Total Depreciable Capital Assets</i>	<u>4,028,202</u>	<u>50,975</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,079,177</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Building and Improvements	(2,327,003)	(9,883)	-	(2,336,886)
Dock Improvements	(406,020)	(53,862)	-	(459,882)
Vehicles	(16,823)	-	-	(16,823)
Machinery and Equipment	(129,482)	(6,776)	-	(136,258)
<i>Total Depreciable Capital Assets</i>	<u>(2,879,328)</u>	<u>(70,521)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,949,849)</u>
<i>Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>1,148,874</u>	<u>(19,546)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,129,328</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 1,309,620</u>	<u>\$ 609</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,310,229</u>

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6. LEASES

The Port Authority has entered into a fifty-year, non-monetary, lease commencing June 1, 1988 and ending May 31, 2038, with the City of Conneaut for specified lands in the lakefront area owned by the City.

The Port Authority has entered into a fifty-year lease commencing July 1, 1989 through June 30, 2039, with the State of Ohio for submerged land at the lakefront. The annual lease amount is \$1, due and payable the first day of June of each year for property that does not generate revenues for the Port Authority.

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in the Port Authority's long term obligations were as follows:

Business-Type Activities	Interest Rate	(Restated)			12/31/2018 Balance	Due Within One Year
		12/31/2017 Balance	Additions	Deletions		
City of Conneaut	3.27%	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$ (30,000)	\$ 90,000	\$ 30,000
Net Pension Liability	n/a	240,520	-	(16,585)	223,935	n/a
Net OPEB Liability	n/a	118,578	3,046	-	121,624	n/a
Total Long-Term Liabilities		\$ 479,098	\$ 3,046	\$ (46,585)	\$ 435,559	\$ 30,000

The City of Conneaut issued notes on behalf of the Port Authority for dock improvements. All long term obligations will be paid with dock rental receipts.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the operating Authority Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 8 and 9.

The following is a summary of the future annual debt service and interest requirements on the long term obligations:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	\$ 30,000	\$ 2,943	\$ 32,943
2020	30,000	1,962	31,962
2021	30,000	981	30,981
	\$ 90,000	\$ 5,886	\$ 95,886

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Net Pension Liability

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 retirement systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The retirement systems report investments at fair value.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – The Port Authority participates 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. Port Authority employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS’ traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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

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

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8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

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:

	<u>State and Local</u>
2018 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2018 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0 %
	<u>14.0 %</u>
Total Employer	<u>14.0 %</u>
Employee	<u>10.0 %</u>

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll.

The Port Authority's contractually required contribution was \$20,903 for 2018. Of this amount, \$827 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
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8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Port Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Port Authority'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			Total
	Traditional	Combined	Member-Directed	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability				
Current Measurement Date	0.001440%	0.001516%	0.000328%	
Prior Measurement Date	<u>0.001195%</u>	<u>0.001516%</u>	<u>0.000347%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.000245%</u>	<u>0.000000%</u>	<u>-0.000019%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$225,908	(\$1,962)	(\$11)	\$223,935
Pension Expense	\$48,502	\$317	(\$4)	\$48,815

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8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

	OPERS			
	Traditional	Combined	Member-Directed	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$231	\$0	\$6	\$237
Changes of assumptions	26,998	171	1	27,170
Changes in proportion and differences between Port Authority contributions and proportionate share of contributions	29,920	0	4	29,924
Port Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date	20,015	708	180	20,903
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$77,164	\$879	\$191	\$78,234
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$4,452	\$584	\$0	\$5,036
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	48,499	310	3	48,812
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$52,951	\$894	\$3	\$53,848

\$20,903 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Port Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as pension expense in the year ending December 31, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Traditional	Combined	Member-Directed	Total
Year Ending December 31:				
2019	\$27,116	\$136	(\$1)	\$27,251
2020	22,166	136	(1)	22,301
2021	(4,756)	136	(2)	(4,622)
2022	(24,753)	193	(5)	(24,565)
2023 & Thereafter	(23,971)	122	1	(23,848)
Total	(\$4,198)	\$723	(\$8)	(\$3,483)

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8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (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 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement, in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67:

Wage Inflation	3.25 Percent
Future Salary Increases, Including Inflation COLA or Ad hoc COLA	3.25 Percent to 10.75 Percent Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3 Percent; Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3 Percent Simple through 2018, then 2.15 Percent Simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 Percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age
Mortality Tables	RP-2014

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

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

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

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

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

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8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

Sensitivity of the Port Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Port Authority'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 Port Authority'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:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Port Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$400,082	\$223,935	\$77,209

9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS' Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, health care is not being funded.

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

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	OPERS
Proportion of the net OPEB liability prior measurement date	0.00117400%
Proportion of the net OPEB liability current measurement date	0.00112000%
Change in proportionate share	-0.00005400%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 121,624
OPEB expense	\$ 8,636

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

	OPERS
Deferred outflows of Resources:	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 95
Changes of assumptions	8,855
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 8,950
	OPERS
Deferred inflows of Resources:	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 9,060
Changes in employer's proportionate share/difference between employer contributions	3,632
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 12,692

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

No amount was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will not be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2019.

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

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS
2019	\$ 277
2020	277
2021	(2,031)
2022	(2,265)
Total	\$ (3,742)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

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

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

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. A single discount rate of 4.23 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2016. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.50 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.31 percent.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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

	1% Decrease (2.85%)	Current Discount Rate (3.85%)	1% Increase (4.85%)
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 161,582	\$ 121,624	\$ 89,298

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 116,368	\$ 121,624	\$ 127,053

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Port Authority is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

The Port Authority insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

The Port Authority belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. York Insurance Services Group, Inc. (York) functions as the administrator of PEP and provides underwriting, claims, loss control, risk management, and reinsurance services for PEP. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP), which is also administered by York. Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

10. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Casualty and Property Coverage

APEEP provides PEP with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, PEP retains insured risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2017, (the latest information available), PEP retained \$350,000 for casualty claims and \$100,000 for property claims.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreement does not discharge PEP's primary liability for claims payments on covered losses. Claims exceeding coverage limits are the obligation of the respective government.

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and net position at December 31, 2017.

	<u>2017</u>
Assets	\$44,452,326
Liabilities	<u>(13,004,011)</u>
Net Position	<u>\$31,448,315</u>

At December 31, 2017, the liabilities above include approximately \$11.8 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$11.2 million of unpaid claims to be billed. The Pool's membership increased to 527 members in 2017. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. As of December 31, 2017, the Port Authority's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$12,000.

Based on discussions with PEP, the expected rates PEP charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to PEP for each year of membership.

<u>Contributions to PEP in 2017</u>
\$19,286

After one year of membership, a member may withdraw on the anniversary of the date of joining PEP, if the member notifies PEP in writing 60 days prior to the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to PEP. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

11. CONTINGENCIES

Grants

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the Port Authority are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the Federal government. Grantors may require refunding any disallowed cost or excess reserve balances. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow or recapture. However, based on prior experience, management believes any such disallowed claims or recapture amounts would not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position at December 31, 2018.

Litigations and Claims

In the normal course of operations, the Port Authority may be subject to litigation and claims. At December 31, 2018, the Port Authority was not aware of any such matters that would have a material effect on the financial statements.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events noted through the date of the report, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Any subsequent events after that date have not been evaluated.

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Net Pension Asset
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Five Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Traditional Plan					
Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.001440%	0.001195%	0.001077%	0.0009410%	0.0009410%
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$225,908	\$271,365	\$186,550	\$113,495	\$110,932
Authority's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$151,522	\$154,537	\$134,059	\$115,390	\$113,651
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	149.39%	175.60%	139.16%	98.36%	97.61%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%
Combined Plan					
Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Asset	0.001441%	0.001516%	0.001340%	0.0005130%	0.0005130%
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset	\$1,962	\$844	\$652	\$198	\$54
Authority's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$5,900	\$5,900	\$4,875	\$1,800	\$969
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	33.25%	14.31%	13.37%	11.00%	5.57%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	137.28%	116.67%	116.90%	114.83%	104.56%

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Net Pension Asset
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Five Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<i>Member-Directed Plan</i>					
Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Asset	0.000328%	0.000347%	0.000592%	N/A	N/A
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset	\$11	\$1	\$2	N/A	N/A
Authority's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$2,825	N/A	N/A
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	0.73%	0.06%	0.07%	N/A	N/A
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	124.46%	100.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A

Note: Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Authority Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Ten Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015
<i>Traditional Plan</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$20,014	\$18,147	\$18,544	\$16,086
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	20,014	18,147	18,544	16,086
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Authority Covered-Employee Payroll	\$166,792	\$151,222	\$154,537	\$134,059
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%
<i>Combined Plan</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$708	\$708	\$708	\$585
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	708	708	708	585
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Authority Covered-Employee Payroll	\$5,900	\$5,900	\$5,900	\$4,875
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%
<i>Member-Directed Plan</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$180	\$216	\$339	\$339
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	180	216	339	339
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Authority Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$2,825	\$2,825
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Authority Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Ten Years

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$13,846	\$14,775	\$14,445	\$13,478	\$12,810	\$6,187
13,846	14,775	14,445	13,478	12,810	6,187
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$5,390	\$113,651	\$144,450	\$134,780	\$132,335	\$75,728
12.00%	13.00%	10.00%	10.00%	9.68%	8.17%
\$216	\$126	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
216	126	0	0	0	0
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$1,800	\$969	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12.00%	13.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Two Years (1)

	2018	2017
Authority's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00112000%	0.00117400%
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$121,624	\$118,578
Authority's Covered Payroll	\$158,922	\$162,237
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	76.53%	73.09%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	54.14%	54.05%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Authority OPEB Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Ten Years

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$0	\$1,848	\$3,243	\$2,835	\$2,462
OPEB Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$0	(\$1,848)	(\$3,243)	(\$2,835)	(\$2,462)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Authority Covered Payroll	\$174,192	\$158,922	\$162,237	\$141,759	\$123,090
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$1,205	\$5,777	\$5,391	\$5,124	\$4,299
OPEB Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(\$1,205)	(\$5,777)	(\$5,391)	(\$5,124)	(\$4,299)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Authority Covered Payroll	\$120,520	\$144,450	\$134,780	\$132,335	\$75,728
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.00%	4.00%	4.00%	3.87%	5.68%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information and amounts presented in Note 9.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

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

Pension

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2018.

Changes in assumptions : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016. For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2018.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2018.

Changes in assumptions : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%.

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County
P.O. Box 218
Conneaut, Ohio 44030

To the Members of the Board of Directors:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Conneaut Port Authority, Ashtabula County, (the Port Authority) a component unit of the City of Conneaut, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2019, wherein we noted the Port Authority adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 75 "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension*".

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Port Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts.

However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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



CANTER & ASSOCIATES

Poland, Ohio

June 28, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY

ASHTABULA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
SEPTEMBER 19, 2019**