CASH BASIS BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

MARC MILLIRON, VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR



Village Council Village of Crestline 100 N. Seltzer Street Crestline, Ohio 44827

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Village of Crestline, Crawford County, prepared by Bastin & Company, LLC, for the audit period January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

August 19, 2016



CASH BASIS BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

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Bastin & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Village of Crestline Crawford County 100 N. Seltzer Street Crestline, Ohio 44827

To the Village Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with the cash accounting basis Note 2 describes. This responsibility includes determining that the cash accounting basis is acceptable for the circumstances. Management is also responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2015, and the respective changes in cash financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Police and Fire Levy Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 2.

Accounting Basis

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

Other Matters

Supplemental and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the financial statements taken as a whole.

We applied no procedures to Management's Discussion & Analysis as listed in the table of contents. Accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Bastin & Company, LLC

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 20, 2016, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 20, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

The management's discussion and analysis of the Village of Crestline's (the "Village") financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2015, within the limitations of the Village's cash basis of accounting. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Village's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Village's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2015 are as follows:

- The total net position of the Village increased \$568,007. The net position of governmental activities increased \$138,458 or 30.71% from 2014 and the net position of business-type activities increased \$429,549 or 42.25% from 2014.
- ➤ General cash receipts accounted for \$1,705,585 or 75.77% of total governmental activities cash receipts. Program specific cash receipts accounted for \$545,415 or 24.23% of total governmental activities cash receipts.
- ➤ The Village had \$2,091,577 in cash disbursements related to governmental activities; \$545,415 of these cash disbursements were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining cash disbursements of the governmental activities were offset by general cash receipts (primarily property taxes, income taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$1,705,585.
- ➤ The Village's major governmental funds include the general fund and the police and fire levy fund. The general fund had cash receipts of \$1,444,396 in 2015. The cash disbursements of the general fund totaled \$1,094,367 in 2015. The fund balance of the general fund increased \$350,029 from a deficit balance of \$6,145 to a balance of \$343,884.
- ➤ The police and fire levy fund had cash receipts of \$415,610 in 2015. The cash disbursements of the police and fire levy fund totaled \$482,433 in 2015. The fund balance of the police and fire levy fund decreased \$66,823 from \$279,965 to \$213,142.
- Net position for the business-type activities, which are composed of the water, sewer, and ambulance (a nonmajor fund) enterprise funds, increased \$429,549 from \$1,016,654 to \$1,446,203.
- ➤ In the general fund, actual budgetary basis receipts totaled \$1,330,477 and actual budgetary basis disbursements totaled \$1,015,142.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, as applicable to the Village's cash basis of accounting. The annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. The statements are organized so the reader can understand the Village as a financial whole, or, as an entire operating entity.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

Report Components

The statement of net position - cash basis and the statement of activities - cash basis provide information about the activities of the whole Village, presenting both an aggregate view of the Village's finances and a longer-term view of those finances.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the Village's most significant funds, with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in a single column. For the Village, the general fund is the most significant fund. The Village's major governmental funds are the general fund and the police and fire levy fund. The Village's major enterprise funds are the water fund and the sewer fund.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The Village has elected to present its financial statements on a cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America. Under the Village's cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and the effects of these items on receipts and disbursements are not recorded in these financial statements; therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this annual report, the reader should keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

Reporting the Village as a Whole

Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis and Statement of Activities - Cash Basis

The statement of net position - cash basis and the statement of activities - cash basis answer the question, "How did the Village perform financially during 2015?" These statements include only net position using the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than GAAP. This basis of accounting takes into account only the current year receipts and disbursements if the cash is actually received or paid.

These two statements report the Village's net position and changes in net position on a cash basis. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the Village as a whole, the cash basis financial position of the Village has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the Village's property tax base, sales tax receipts, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, mandated federal and State programs, and other factors.

In the statement of net position - cash basis and the statement of activities - cash basis, the Village is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental activities - Most of the Village's programs and services are reported here including police, fire and rescue, street maintenance, capital improvements and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes and intergovernmental receipts including federal and State grants and other shared receipts.

Business-type activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the cash disbursements of the goods or services provided. The Village's water, sewer and ambulance service operations are reported here.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Village, like other State and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Village can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the Village's major funds. The Village uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the Village's most significant funds. The analysis of the Village's major governmental and proprietary funds begins on page 10.

Governmental Funds

Most of the Village's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using the cash basis of accounting. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed view of the Village's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or fewer cash basis financial resources that can be readily spent to finance various Village programs. Since the Village is reporting on the cash basis of accounting, there are no differences in the net position and fund balances or changes in net position and changes in fund balances. Therefore, no reconciliation is necessary between such financial statements.

The Village's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a cash basis, adjusted for encumbrances. The budgetary statements for the general fund and all annually budgeted major special revenue funds are presented to demonstrate the Village's compliance with annually adopted budgets.

Proprietary Funds

The Village maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Village uses enterprise funds to account for its water, sewer, and ambulance service functions. Both the water and sewer fund of the Village's enterprise funds are considered to be major funds.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Village. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Village's own programs. The Village's only fiduciary fund type is a private-purpose trust fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements as related to the cash basis of accounting.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position - cash basis serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The table below provides a summary of the Village's net position at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Net Cash Position

	 ernmental ctivities 2015		siness-type Activities 2015	vernmental Activities 2014	В	usiness-type Activities 2014		2015 Total	 2014 Total
Assets Equity in peopled each and									
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 569,603	\$	1,446,203	\$ 406,309	\$	1,016,654	\$	2,015,806	\$ 1,422,963
Cash in segregated accounts	 19,694	_		 44,530	_		_	19,694	 44,530
Total assets	 589,297		1,446,203	 450,839	_	1,016,654		2,035,500	 1,467,493
Net cash position									
Restricted	410,123		-	479,794		-		410,123	479,794
Unrestricted	 179,174		1,446,203	 (28,955)	_	1,016,654		1,625,377	 987,699
Total net cash position	\$ 589,297	\$	1,446,203	\$ 450,839	\$	1,016,654	\$	2,035,500	\$ 1,467,493

The total net position of the Village increased \$568,007. Net position of the governmental activities increased \$138,458 or 30.71% from 2014, and the net position of business-type activities increased \$429,549 or 42.25% from 2014.

At December 31, 2015, a portion of the Village's net position, \$410,123, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$1,625,377 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The table on the following page shows the changes in net position for 2015 and 2014.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

Change in Net Cash Position

	Governmental Activities 2015	Business-type Activities 2015	Governmental Activities 2014	Business-type Activities 2014	2015 Total	2014 Total
Cash receipts:						
Program receipts:						
Charges for services	\$ 322,877	\$ 2,107,923	\$ 306,792	\$ 2,034,711	\$ 2,430,800	\$ 2,341,503
Operating grants and contributions	222,538	-	341,256	-	222,538	341,256
Capital grants and contributions		213,639	304,277	93,608	213,639	397,885
Total program receipts	545,415	2,321,562	952,325	2,128,319	2,866,977	3,080,644
General receipts:						
Property taxes	165,423	-	153,255	-	165,423	153,255
Income taxes	1,284,682	-	1,192,483	-	1,284,682	1,192,483
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	151,127	-	140,945	-	151,127	140,945
OWDA loan issuance	-	719,015	-	136,219	719,015	136,219
OPWC loan issuance	-	658,427	-	-	658,427	-
Investment earnings	10,019	-	8,694	-	10,019	8,694
Miscellaneous	94,334	19,741	106,878	53,618	114,075	160,496
Total general receipts	1,705,585	1,397,183	1,602,255	189,837	3,102,768	1,792,092
Total cash receipts	2,251,000	3,718,745	2,554,580	2,318,156	5,969,745	4,872,736
Cash disbursements:						
General government	272,218	-	291,274	-	272,218	291,274
Security of persons and property	1,176,681	-	1,355,439	-	1,176,681	1,355,439
Transportation	273,921	-	369,143	-	273,921	369,143
Community environment	22,774	-	29,386	-	22,774	29,386
Leisure time activity	74,468	-	86,088	-	74,468	86,088
Capital outlay	173,557	-	360,208	-	173,557	360,208
Other	16,544	-	-	-	16,544	-
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	70,420	-	44,282	-	70,420	44,282
Interest and fiscal charges	10,994	-	10,416	-	10,994	10,416
Water	-	1,127,609	-	878,017	1,127,609	878,017
Sewer	-	1,986,266	-	1,100,234	1,986,266	1,100,234
Ambulance		196,286		220,769	196,286	220,769
Total cash disbursements	2,091,577	3,310,161	2,546,236	2,199,020	5,401,738	4,745,256
Increase in net cash position						
before transfers	159,423	408,584	8,344	119,136	568,007	127,480
Transfers	(20,965)	20,965				
Change in net cash position	138,458	429,549	8,344	119,136	568,007	127,480
Net cash position at beginning of year	450,839	1,016,654	442,495	897,518	1,467,493	1,340,013
Net cash position at end of year	\$ 589,297	\$ 1,446,203	\$ 450,839	\$ 1,016,654	\$ 2,035,500	\$ 1,467,493

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased \$138,458 in 2015.

Security of persons and property disbursements primarily support the operations of the police and fire departments and totaled \$1,176,681 during 2015, accounting for 56.26% of total governmental activities cash disbursements. Security of persons and property cash disbursements were partially funded by direct charges to users of \$69,094.

General government cash disbursements totaled \$272,218. General government cash disbursements were partially funded by \$105,140 in direct charges to users of the services.

Transportation cash disbursements of \$273,921 were partially funded by direct charges to users of \$6,935 and operating grants and contributions of \$221,693.

Community environment cash disbursements of \$22,774 were funded by \$60,251 in direct charges to users.

Leisure time activity cash disbursements of \$74,468 were funded by \$81,457 in direct charges to users and \$845 in operating grants and contributions.

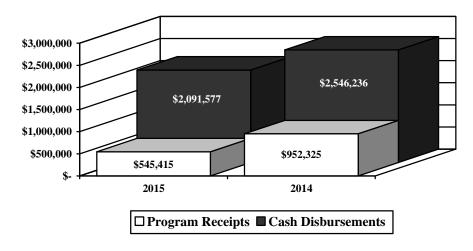
The State and federal government contributed to the Village a total of \$222,538 in operating grants and contributions. These program cash receipts are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total operating grants and contributions, \$221,693 subsidized transportation programs and \$845 subsidized leisure time activities.

General cash receipts totaled \$1,705,585 and amounted to 75.77% of total governmental cash receipts. These cash receipts primarily consist of property and income tax receipts of \$1,450,105. The other primary source of general cash receipts are grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government and homestead and rollback reimbursements, making up \$151,127.

The statement of activities - cash basis shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. As can be seen in the graph on the following page, the Village is highly dependent upon general cash receipts (primarily property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements) to support its governmental activities. Program cash receipts were not sufficient to cover total governmental cash disbursements for 2015.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

Governmental Activities - Program Receipts vs. Total Cash Disbursements



The following table shows, for the governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2015 and 2014. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax receipts, unrestricted State grants and entitlements, and other general cash receipts.

Governmental Activities

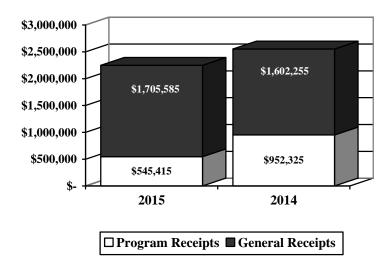
		otal Cost of Services 2015	Net Cost of Services 2015	Total Cost of Services 2014		N	Net Cost of Services 2014	
Cash disbursements:								
General government	\$	272,218	\$ 167,078	\$	291,274	\$	199,058	
Security of persons and property		1,176,681	1,107,587		1,355,439		1,188,875	
Transportation		273,921	45,293		369,143		132,605	
Community environment		22,774	(37,477)		29,386		(46,512)	
Leisure time activity		74,468	(7,834)		86,088		9,256	
Capital outlay		173,557	173,557		360,208		55,931	
Other		16,544	16,544		-		-	
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		70,420	70,420		44,282		44,282	
Interest and fiscal charges		10,994	 10,994		10,416		10,416	
Total	\$	2,091,577	\$ 1,546,162	\$	2,546,236	\$	1,593,911	

The dependence upon general cash receipts for governmental activities is apparent, with 73.92% of cash disbursements supported through taxes and other general cash receipts.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

The chart below illustrates the Village's program cash receipts versus general cash receipts for 2015 and 2014.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Receipts



Business-type Activities

Business-type activities include the water, sewer, and ambulance enterprise funds. These programs had program cash receipts of \$2,321,562, general cash receipts of \$1,397,183, transfers in of \$20,965 and cash disbursements of \$3,310,161 during 2015. The net position of these programs increased \$429,549 from 2014.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As previously noted, the Village uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The Village's governmental funds are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting.

The Village's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$589,297, which is \$138,458 greater than last year's total of \$450,839.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	I	und Cash Balances 2/31/2015	Balar	und Cash nces (deficit) 2/31/2014	Increase/ Decrease)
Major funds:					
General	\$	343,884	\$	(6,145)	\$ 350,029
Police and fire levy		213,142		279,965	(66,823)
Nonmajor governmental funds		32,271		177,019	 (144,748)
Total	\$	589,297	\$	450,839	\$ 138,458

General Fund

The Village's general fund balance increased \$350,029. The table that follows assists in illustrating the cash receipts of the general fund for 2015 and 2014.

	2015 Amount	2014 Amount	_	Amount Change	Percentage Change
	 _	 			
Cash receipts:					
Taxes	\$ 1,007,672	\$ 1,022,953	\$	(15,281)	(1.49) %
Charges for services	98,243	102,707		(4,464)	(4.35) %
Licenses, permits and fees	56,420	56,381		39	0.07 %
Fines and forfeitures	89,077	79,581		9,496	11.93 %
Intergovernmental	147,477	136,853		10,624	7.76 %
Investment income	9,657	8,380		1,277	15.24 %
Other	 35,850	 42,164		(6,314)	(14.97) %
Total	\$ 1,444,396	\$ 1,449,019	\$	(4,623)	(0.32) %

Overall, cash receipts of the general fund decreased \$4,623 or 0.32%. Fines and forfeitures income increased \$9,496 or 11.93% primarily due to an increase in court fines in 2015. Investment income increased \$1,277 or 15.24% primarily due to increasing interest rates. Other cash receipts decreased \$6,314 or 14.97% primarily due to a reduction of insurance reimbursement in 2015.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

The table that follows assists in illustrating the cash disbursements of the general fund for 2015 and 2014.

	2015 Amount		2014 Amount		Amount Change	Percentage Change	
Cash disbursements:							
General government	\$	272,218	\$	291,274	\$ (19,056)	(6.54) %	
Security of persons and property		649,232		1,138,947	(489,715)	(43.00) %	
Community environment		22,774		26,521	(3,747)	(14.13) %	
Leisure time activity		25,933		42,131	(16,198)	(38.45) %	
Debt service		6,710		4,623	 2,087	45.14 %	
Total	\$	976,867	\$	1,503,496	\$ (526,629)	(35.03) %	

Overall, cash disbursements of the general fund, excluding transfers-out, decreased \$526,629 or 35.03%. Debt service disbursements increased \$2,087 or 45.14% primarily due to the fire pension fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the police pension fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) paying a lower portion of the fire pension and police pension liabilities during 2015 compared to 2014. Security of persons and property disbursements decreased \$489,715 or 43.00% due to some disbursements now being classified in the police and fire levy fund. Leisure time activity disbursements decreased \$16,198 or 38.45% due a decrease in the Village's leisure time activity personnel. Community environment disbursements decreased \$3,747 or 14.13% due to a decrease in disbursements for festival supplies in 2015.

Police and Fire Levy Fund

The police and fire levy fund had cash receipts, excluding transfers-in, of \$298,110 in 2015. The cash disbursements of the police and fire levy fund totaled \$482,433 in 2015. The fund balance of the police and fire levy fund decreased \$66,823 from \$279,965 to \$213,142.

Proprietary Funds

The Village's enterprise funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail. During 2015, the Village's proprietary funds had total operating receipts of \$2,127,664, total operating disbursements of \$1,450,988, total nonoperating disbursements of \$481,731, and a total capital contributions of \$234,604. The proprietary funds' net position increased \$429,549 during 2015, from \$1,016,654 to \$1,446,203.

Budgeting Highlights

The Village's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). In essence, the budget is the Village's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated cash receipts certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC; as a consequence, the Village's plans or desires cannot be reflected completely by the original budget. If budgeted cash receipts change based on actual activity throughout the year, then the appropriations may be adjusted accordingly.

Budgetary information is presented in the Village's financial statements for the general fund and police and fire levy fund, the Village's only major special revenue fund. In the general fund, actual budgetary basis receipts totaled \$1,330,477 and actual budgetary basis disbursements totaled \$1,015,142.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Village does not report capital assets in the accompanying basic financial statements, but records payments for capital assets as disbursements. The Village had cash disbursements for capital outlay of \$194,522 in the governmental activities and \$1,587,002 in the business-type activities during 2015.

Debt Administration

The Village does not report liabilities for long-term obligations in the accompanying basic financial statements, but does track the outstanding balances of all long-term debt in the notes to the basic financial statements. The Village had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

	Governmental Activities							
	2015	2014						
Lease purchase agreements Police and fire pension	\$ 133,998 89,437	\$ 201,549 92,306						
Total long-term obligations	\$ 223,435	\$ 293,855						
	Business-typ 2015	be Activities 2014						
Equipment acquisition bonds Sewer improvement bonds Lease purchase agreement OWDA loans OPWC loans	\$ - 421,200 317,603 1,147,704 1,026,090	\$ 10,521 517,100 386,190 463,326 398,545						
Total long-term obligations	\$ 2,912,597	\$ 1,775,682						

Further detail on the Village's long-term obligations can be found in Note 12 to the basic financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 UNAUDITED

Economic Conditions and Outlook

The Village's population as of the 2010 Census was 4,630.

The Village is located in Crawford County. Crawford County reported a non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 4.8% in December 2015, compared to the 4.5% State average.

State funding is uncertain due to budgetary shortfalls at the State level. It appears Local Government Revenue Funds may be cut as part of the biennial State budget. These funds represented 7.48% of the Village's general fund cash receipts in 2015. Income tax cash receipts experienced a healthy increase during 2015, which is a positive sign for the Village's economy. Property tax cash receipts are expected to remain consistent for the foreseeable future, as are the Village's overall cash disbursements. These economic factors were considered in preparing the Village's budget for 2015.

The Village's general fund began negative \$6,145; at the end of the year the general fund was restored to a positive \$343,884 due to several cuts in spending, total operational expenses decreased more than a quarter million dollars in 2015. Although general fund receipts stayed relatively the same its operational cost and transfers decreased by approximately \$400,000, this was due to the State Auditor office making a few recommendations mainly separating the police and fire funds from the general fund. The State Auditor's office also found errors within income tax appropriations, improper legislation allotted for taxes being transferred from the police and fire levy fund to be transferred into the street and capital funds. Under the direction of the State Auditor's office these funds had to be adjusted before the year end could be closed. This adjustment reflected 5 years of missed tax allocations thus causing a negative balance in the street fund and the capital fund for the year ending 2015.

Contacting the Village's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to show the Village's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information please contact Marc Milliron, Village Administrator, 100 North Seltzer Street, Crestline, Ohio 44827.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 2015

		Governmental Activities	В	usiness-type Activities	Total		
Assets:	_		_		_		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents		569,603	\$	1,446,203	\$	2,015,806 19,694	
Cash in segregated accounts		19,694		<u>-</u> _	-	19,094	
Total assets	\$	589,297	\$	1,446,203	\$	2,035,500	
Net position:							
Restricted for:							
Capital projects	\$	18,687	\$	-	\$	18,687	
Debt service		17,919		-		17,919	
Transportation projects		49,093		-		49,093	
Community environment programs		47,134		-		47,134	
Police and fire pension		213,142		-		213,142	
Other purposes		64,148		-		64,148	
Unrestricted		179,174		1,446,203	-	1,625,377	
Total net position	\$	589,297	\$	1,446,203	\$	2,035,500	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

					Program Cash Receipts						
		Cash		Charges for		rating Grants	Capital Grants				
		Disbursements	S	ervices and Sales	-	Contributions	_	Contributions			
Governmental activities:											
General government	\$	272,218	\$	105,140	\$	-	\$	-			
Security of persons and property		1,176,681		69,094		-		-			
Transportation		273,921		6,935		221,693		-			
Community environment		22,774		60,251		-		-			
Leisure time activity		74,468		81,457		845		-			
Capital outlay		173,557		-		-		-			
Other		16,544		-		-		-			
Principal retirement		70,420									
•		10,994		•		-		-			
Interest and fiscal charges Total governmental activities		2,091,577		322,877	-	222,538					
Total governmental activities		2,091,377		322,611		222,336					
Business-type activities:											
Water		1,127,609		967,764		_		57,247			
Sewer		1,986,266		965,870		_		156,392			
Ambulance		196,286		174,289		_		-			
Total business-type activities		3,310,161		2,107,923		-		213,639			
Totals	\$	5,401,738	\$	2,430,800	\$	222,538	\$	213,639			
10465	Ψ	3,401,730	Ψ	2,430,000	<u> </u>	222,330	Ψ	213,037			
				eral cash receipts:							
				operty taxes levied for							
				General purposes							
				Police pension							
				Fire pension							
				General purposes							
				Police and fire levy.							
				Street construction a							
				Capital improvement							
				ants and entitlement							
			t	o specific programs							
			O	WDA loan issuance.							
			OF	WC loan issuance.							
			Inv	estment earnings .							
			Mi	scellaneous							
			Tota	l general cash receip	ts						
			Tran	sfers							
			Tota	l general revenues ar	nd transfers						
			Chai	nge in net position.							
			Net	position at beginnin	ng of year	• • • • • • • • •					

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net Cash Receipts (Cash Disbursements) and Changes in Net Position

Governmental		Business-type			
Activities		Activities	Total		
\$ (167,078)	\$	-	\$	(167,078)	
(1,107,587)		-		(1,107,587)	
(45,293)		-		(45,293)	
37,477		-		37,477	
7,834		-		7,834	
(173,557)		-		(173,557	
(16,544)		-		(16,544	
(70,420)		-		(70,420	
(10,994)		-		(10,994	
(1,546,162)				(1,546,162	
-		(102,598)		(102,598	
-		(864,004)		(864,004	
-		(21,997)		(21,997	
		(988,599)		(988,599	
(1,546,162)		(988,599)		(2,534,761	
140,713		-		140,713	
12,355		-		12,355	
12,355		-		12,355	
866,959		-		866,959	
294,171		-		294,171	
79,426		-		79,426	
44,126		-		44,126	
151,127		-		151,127	
-		719,015		719,015	
-		658,427		658,427	
10,019		-		10,019	
94,334		19,741		114,075	
1,705,585		1,397,183		3,102,768	
(20,965)		20,965			
1,684,620	_	1,418,148		3,102,768	
138,458		429,549		568,007	
450,839		1,016,654		1,467,493	
\$ 589,297	\$	1,446,203	\$	2,035,500	

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND FUND BALANCES - CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2015

	(General	Poli	ce and Fire Levy	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	327,111	\$	213,142	\$	29,350	\$	569,603
Cash in segregated accounts		16,773		-		2,921		19,694
Total assets	\$	343,884	\$	213,142	\$	32,271	\$	589,297
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable	\$	13,440	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13,440
Restricted		3,356		213,142		193,625		410,123
Committed		-		-		23,950		23,950
Assigned		2,780		_		-		2,780
Unassigned (deficit)		324,308				(185,304)		139,004
Total fund balances	\$	343,884	\$	213,142	\$	32,271	\$	589,297

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	General	Police and Fire Levy	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash receipts:				
Municipal income taxes	\$ 866,959	\$ 294,171	\$ 123,552	\$ 1,284,682
Property and other taxes	140,713	-	24,710	165,423
Charges for services	98,243	-	53,845	152,088
Licenses, permits and fees	56,420	-	-	56,420
Fines and forfeitures	89,077	-	9,792	98,869
Intergovernmental	147,477	-	224,136	371,613
Special assessments	-	-	6,935	6,935
Investment income	9,657	-	2,414	12,071
Rental income	7,565	-	-	7,565
Contributions and donations	-	-	1,000	1,000
Other	28,285	3,939	62,110	94,334
Total cash receipts	1,444,396	298,110	508,494	2,251,000
Cash disbursements:				
Current:				
General government	272,218	-	-	272,218
Security of persons and property	649,232	477,433	50,016	1,176,681
Transportation	-	-	273,921	273,921
Community environment	22,774	-	-	22,774
Leisure time activity	25,933	-	48,535	74,468
Other	-	-	16,544	16,544
Capital outlay	-	-	194,522	194,522
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	2,869	4,056	63,495	70,420
Interest and fiscal charges	3,841	944	6,209	10,994
Total cash disbursements	976,867	482,433	653,242	2,112,542
Excess (deficiency) of cash receipts				
over (under) cash disbursements	467,529	(184,323)	(144,748)	138,458
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	117,500	-	117,500
Transfers (out)	(117,500)	=	-	(117,500)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(117,500)	117,500		
Net change in fund balances	350,029	(66,823)	(144,748)	138,458
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year	(6,145)	279,965	177,019	450,839
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 343,884	\$ 213,142	\$ 32,271	\$ 589,297

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - BUDGETARY BASIS GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Budgeted	d Amou	nts			Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	Original		Final Actual		(N	legative)	
Receipts:			_		_		_
Municipal income taxes	\$ 762,026	\$	710,449	\$	758,960	\$	48,511
Property and other taxes	141,282		131,719		140,713		8,994
Charges for services	98,640		91,963		98,243		6,280
Licenses, permits and fees	56,648		52,814		56,420		3,606
Fines and forfeitures	88,008		82,051		87,654		5,603
Intergovernmental	148,073		138,050		147,477		9,427
Investment income	9,696		9,040		9,657		617
Rental income	7,596		7,081		7,565		484
Other	23,884		22,267		23,788		1,521
Total receipts	1,335,853		1,245,434		1,330,477		85,043
Disbursements:							
Current:							
General government	219,421		222,876		192,321		30,555
Security of persons and property	1,043,659		660,684		656,523		4,161
Community environment	27,365		27,365		22,774		4,591
Leisure time activity	30,970		27,610		26,024		1,586
Total disbursements	1,321,415		938,535		897,642		40,893
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements	14,438		306,899		432,835		125,936
Other financing uses:							
Transfers (out)	-		(205,000)		(117,500)		87,500
Total other financing uses			(205,000)		(117,500)		87,500
Net change in fund balances	14,438		101,899		315,335		213,436
Unencumbered Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.	(70,157)		(70,157)		(70,157)		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	418		418		418		-
Unencumbered Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$ (55,301)	\$	32,160	\$	245,596	\$	213,436

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - BUDGETARY BASIS POLICE AND FIRE LEVY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

		Budgeted	Amou	nts				Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	(Original		Final		Actual		Negative)	
Receipts:									
Municipal income taxes	\$	335,500	\$	533,660	\$	294,171	\$	(239,489)	
Other		4,492		7,146		3,939		(3,207)	
Total receipts		339,992		540,806		298,110		(242,696)	
Disbursements:									
Current:									
Security of persons and property		471,968		514,687		484,335		30,352	
Total disbursements		471,968		514,687		484,335		30,352	
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements		(131,976)		26,119		(186,225)		(212,344)	
Other financing sources:									
Transfers in		134,008		213,159		117,500		(95,659)	
Total other financing sources		134,008		213,159		117,500		(95,659)	
Net change in fund balances		2,032		239,278		(68,725)		(308,003)	
Unencumbered Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.		279,965		279,965		279,965		_	
Unencumbered Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$	281,997	\$	519,243	\$	211,240	\$	(308,003)	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2015

 Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

 Water
 Sewer
 Nonmajor
 Total

 1,092,327
 \$ 334,222
 \$ 19,654
 \$ 1,446,203

 1,092,327
 \$ 334,222
 \$ 19,654
 \$ 1,446,203

334,222 \$ \$ 1,092,327 \$ 19,654 \$ 1,446,203 Net position: 334,222 \$ 19,654 \$ \$ 1,092,327 \$ 1,446,203 _\$ \$ 1,092,327 334,222 19,654 1,446,203

\$

Assets:

Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Water

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

Nonmajor

1 5 4 0

(20,965)

(19,416)

19,654

\$

Total

(481,731)

194,945

1,446,203

Sewer

222 028

(366, 130)

(43,202)

334,222

Operating receipts: 967,764 \$ 965,870 \$ 174,289 \$ 2,107,923 Charges for services 8,981 8,179 2,581 19,741 976,745 974,049 176,870 2,127,664 Total operating receipts. **Operating disbursements:** 139,152 459,641 328,944 927,737 83,347 191,800 19,694 294,841 43,837 35,682 15,956 95,475 Materials and supplies. 37,376 94,266 131,642 519 1,293 345 429 175,321 624,546 651,121 1,450,988 Total operating disbursements.

over operating disbursements	352,199	322,928	1,549	676,676
Nonoperating receipts (disbursements):				
Capital outlay	(464,752)	(1,122,250)	-	(1,587,002)
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	(33,986)	(187,612)	(18,929)	(240,527)
Interest and fiscal charges	(4,325)	(25,283)	(2,036)	(31,644)
OWDA loan issuance	-	719,015	-	719,015
OPWC loan issuance	408,427	250,000	-	658,427

(94,636)

257,563

252 100

Excess of operating receipts

Total nonoperating receipts (disbursements). . . .

Income (loss) before capital contributions.

Net position at end of year

57,247 156,392 20,965 234,604 Change in net position 314,810 1,549 429,549 113,190 Net position at beginning of year 221,032 18,105 777,517 1,016,654

1,092,327

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

\$

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - CASH BASIS FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Private-Purpos Trust		
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	13,705	
Total assets		13,705	
Net position: Held in trust for donations and scholarships		13,705	
Total net position	\$	13,705	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET CASH POSITION - CASH BASIS FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Private-Purp Trust		
Cash additions: Gifts and contributions	\$	7,000	
	Ψ	7,000	
Total cash additions		7,000	
Cash deductions:			
Donations and scholarships		7,239	
Total cash deductions		7,239	
Change in net position		(239)	
Net position at beginning of year.		13,944	
Net position at end of year	\$	13,705	

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE

The Village of Crestline (the "Village") is a statutory municipal corporation operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The Village was incorporated as a Village on April 30, 2011, by proclamation of the Secretary of State of Ohio as a result of the federal census of 2010.

The Village operates under a mayor-council form of government. Legislative power is vested in a six member Village Council, two of whom are elected to four-year terms with the remaining four members being elected to two-year terms. The Mayor is an elected official and the Fiscal Officer is appointed by the Mayor.

The Village is divided into various departments and financial management and control systems. Services provided include police protection, fire protection, street construction and maintenance, parks and recreation and water, sewer and ambulance services as well as a staff to provide support (i.e., payroll processing, accounts payable, and receipt collection) to the service providers. The operation and control of these activities is provided by the Village Council through the budgetary process and by the Mayor through administrative and managerial requirements and procedures.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

As discussed further in Note 2.D., these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. The following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies:

The Village's reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34". For financial reporting purposes, the Village's basic financial statements (BFS) include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the Village is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the Village appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the Village. The Village may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed governing board that is fiscally dependent on the Village. The Village also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Village are such that exclusion would cause the Village's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based upon the application of these criteria, the Village has no component units.

The Village obtained its risk management services from The Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc during 2015. This organization is further described in Note 8 to the basic financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

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

B. Basis of Presentation

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

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position - cash basis and the statement of activities - cash basis display information about the Village as a whole, except for fiduciary funds. These statements distinguish between those activities of the Village that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statement of net position - cash basis presents the cash balances of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year end. The government-wide statement of activities - cash basis compares disbursements with program receipts for each segment of the business-type activities of the Village and for each function or program of the Village's governmental activities. These disbursements are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Receipts which are not classified as program receipts are presented as general receipts of the Village. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing on the cash basis or draws from the general receipts of the Village.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the Village. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The financial statements for governmental funds are a statement of assets and fund balances, and a statement of cash receipts, cash disbursements and changes in fund balances - cash basis, which reports on the sources (i.e., receipts and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., disbursements and other financing uses) of the current financial resources.

The financial statements of proprietary funds are a statement of net position - cash basis, and a statement of cash receipts, cash disbursements and changes in net position - cash basis, which presents increases (i.e., receipts) and decreases (i.e., disbursements) in net position.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating transactions from nonoperating transactions. Operating receipts and disbursements generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating transactions of the Village's proprietary funds are charges for sales and services and personnel disbursements related to water, sewer and ambulance operations. All other receipts and disbursements not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating transactions.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

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

C. Fund Accounting

The Village uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is a concept developed to meet the needs of governmental entities in which legal or other restraints require the recording of specific receipts and disbursements. The transactions of each fund are reflected in a self-balancing group of accounts. The Village classifies each fund as either governmental, proprietary or fiduciary.

Governmental Funds - The Village classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants), and other nonexchange transactions as governmental funds. The following are the Village's major governmental funds:

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is disbursed or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Police and fire levy fund</u>- This fund accounts for a portion of municipal income taxes intended for police and fire operations.

Other governmental funds of the Village are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to disbursements for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets, (b) specific receipt sources that are restricted or committed to a disbursement for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects, and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to disbursement for principal and interest.

Proprietary Funds - These funds are used to account for activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The Village has no internal service funds, but does report the operations of various enterprise funds.

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

<u>Water fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to residential and commercial users within the Village.

<u>Sewer fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of wastewater treatment service to residential and commercial users within the Village.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the Village under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are not available to support the Village's own programs. The Village's private-purpose trust fund accounts for resources held for donations and scholarships that are intended to benefit various individuals and organizations within the community. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The Village has no agency funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

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

D. Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the basic financial statements. The Village's basic financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting. Except for modifications having substantial support, receipts are recorded in the Village's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when incurred. Any such modifications made by the Village are described in the appropriate section of the notes to the basic financial statements.

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and the effects of these items on receipts and disbursements are not recorded in these financial statements. These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, in accordance with the basis of accounting described above.

E. Budgetary Process

All funds of the Village are required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget indicates the projected receipts and disbursements for those funds receiving tax monies. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Village Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on disbursements at the level of control selected by Village Council. The legal level of control has been established by Village Council at the fund and department level for the general fund and the fund level for all other funds.

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

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the Village's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the basic financial statements.

The Village has segregated bank accounts for departmental monies held separately from the Village's central bank account. These various depository accounts are presented as "cash in segregated accounts" on the basic financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

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

During 2015, the Village's investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs) and Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities. Investments are reported at cost. Investment procedures are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest receipts credited to the general fund during 2015 were \$9,657, including \$9,069 assigned from other Village funds. Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

G. Capital Assets

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

H. Compensated Absences

Employees are entitled to cash payments for unused vacation and sick leave in certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment. Unpaid vacation and sick leave are not reflected as liabilities under the basis of accounting utilized by the Village (See Note 2.D.).

I. Long-term Obligations

Bonds and other long-term obligations are not recognized as liabilities in the basic financial statements under the cash basis of accounting. These statements report proceeds of debt when cash is received and debt service disbursements for principal and interest when cash is paid.

J. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. During 2015, the sewer fund received capital contributions of \$156,392 and the water fund received \$57,247 from Ohio Public Works Commission.

During 2015, the capital improvements fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) paid the ambulance lease debt obligation of \$20,965 for the ambulance fund (a nonmajor proprietary fund). This is shown as a capital contribution on the proprietary fund financial statements and a transfer on the government-wide financial statements.

K. Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes primarily includes resources restricted for security of persons and property. The Village first applies restricted resources when an obligation is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

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

L. Restricted Cash Assets

Cash assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted cash assets represent certain resources which are segregated from other resources of the Village to comply with various covenants established by bond financing agreements. These assets are generally held in separate accounts of the Village or by a trustee. The various covenants place restrictions on the use of these resources, require minimum balances to be maintained in certain accounts and establish annual amounts to be accumulated for specific purposes. The Village reported no restricted cash assets at December 31, 2015.

M. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursements for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 9 and 10, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement healthcare.

N. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general receipts. Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchasing funds. Nonexchange flows of cash from one fund to another are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating receipts/disbursements in proprietary funds.

O. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

On the cash basis of accounting, inventories of materials and supplies are recorded as disbursements when purchased. These items are not reported as assets in the basic financial statements.

P. Prepaid Items

On the cash basis of accounting, payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2015 are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reported as assets in the basic financial statements.

Q. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of Village Council (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless Village Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Village for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of Village Council, which includes giving the Fiscal Officer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

<u>Unassigned</u> - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

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

R. 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 management and are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2015.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2015, the Village has implemented GASB Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and GASB Statement No. 71, "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 68".

GASB Statement No. 68 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for pensions that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 effected the Village's pension plan disclosures, as presented in Note 9 to the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 71 improves the accounting and financial reporting by addressing an issue in GASB Statement No. 68, concerning transition provisions related to certain pension contributions made to defined benefit pension plans prior to implementation of that Statement by employers and nonemployer contributing entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 71 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Village.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Compliance

Contrary to Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.10(I), the Village had cash deficits in the Street Construction Maintenance and Repair and Capital Improvements Funds (nonmajor governmental funds) at December 31, 2015. In addition, contrary to Ohio Revised Code Section §5705.41(D) the Village did not properly certify expenditures prior to incurring an obligation.

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The statements of cash receipts, cash disbursements and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (budgetary basis) presented for the general fund and the street construction, maintenance and repair fund are prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The differences between the budgetary basis and the cash basis are outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as a component of fund balance (cash basis) and some funds are included in the general fund (cash basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budgetary basis). At December 31, 2015, the encumbrances outstanding at year end (budgetary basis) amounted to \$1,833 for the general fund and \$1,902 for the police and fire levy fund. At December 31, 2015, funds included as part of the general fund (cash basis) had a total fund balance of \$96,455.

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by the Village 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 Village treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

- 1. United States Treasury 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;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 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;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 and 2 above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the Village'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 Village by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the Village had \$1,000 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the basic financial statements of the Village as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents". This amount is not included in the Village's depository balance below.

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year end, the Village had \$16,773 deposited with financial institutions for monies related to the Mayor's Court and police auxiliary, which are reported as components of the Village's general fund. The remaining \$2,921 in cash in segregated accounts related to Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) and police food in the nonmajor governmental funds on the basic financial statements. These amounts are included in the Village's depository balance below.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of all Village deposits was \$1,051,539. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2015, \$759,481 of the Village's bank balance of \$1,032,509 was exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below, while \$273,028 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the Village. The Village has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the Village to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

As of December 31, 2015, the Village had the following investments and maturities:

			Investment Maturities							
			6 Mo	nths	7 to	o 12	13 t	o 18	19 to 24	Greater than
Investment type	Carr	ying Value	or L	ess	Mo	onths	Mo	nths	Months	24 Months
FNMA	\$	34,747	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 34,747
Negotiable CD's		961,919							348,056	613,863
Total	\$	996,666	\$		\$		\$	_	\$ 348,056	\$ 648,610

The weighted average length to maturity of the investments at December 31, 2015 is 1.42 years.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises as potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the Village's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The Village's investments in federal agency securities carry a rating of AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's Investor Services. The negotiable certificates of deposit are fully insured by the FDIC. The Village's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the Village to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the Village's name. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Village or qualified trustee.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The Village places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the Village at December 31, 2015:

Investment type	Carr	rying Value	% of Total
FNMA	\$	34,747	3.49
Negotiable CD's		961,919	96.51
Total	<u>\$</u>	996,666	100.00

E. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the preceding note to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2015:

Cash and investments per note

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 1,051,539
Investments	996,666
Cash on hand	1,000
Total	\$ 2,049,205

Cash and investments per statement of net cash position

Governmental activities	\$ 589,297
Business-type activities	1,446,203
Private-purpose trust fund	13,705
Total	\$ 2,049,205

NOTE 6 - MUNICIPAL INCOME TAXES

The Village levies and collects an income tax of 2% based on all income earned within the Village as well as on the income of residents earned outside the Village. In the latter case, the Village allows a credit of 75% of the tax paid to another municipality. Employers within the Village are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the Village at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually. The Village's income tax is distributed to the general fund, the police and fire levy fund, the street construction, maintenance and repair fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the capital improvements fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the Village. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

Public utility real property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2015 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2014, are levied after October 1, 2015, and are collected in 2016 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the Village of Crestline. The County Auditor periodically remits to the Village its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, delinquent tangible personal property taxes and other outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2015 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. For 2015, the Village's financial statements are presented on the cash basis of accounting and therefore the Village does not record a receivable for property taxes either on a modified accrual or full accrual basis of accounting.

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$4.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and public utility property upon which 2015 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property	
Residential/agricultural	\$34,416,020
Commercial/industrial	11,340,470
Public utility	
Real	212,050
Personal	1,745,250
Total assessed value	\$47,713,790

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2015, the Village contracted with The Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc to obtain insurance coverage for general liability, excess liability, wrongful acts, law enforcement, property, automobile, inland marine, and criminal liability. The Village has transferred risk of loss to the insurance carrier to the extent of the limits as follows:

Type of Coverage	<u>Limits of Coverage</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
General liability:	_	
Per occurrence	\$3,000,000	\$0
Aggregate	5,000,000	0
Excess liability	3,000,000	0
Wrongful acts	3,000,000	1,000
Law enforcement	3,000,000	5,000
Property	16,155,176	1,000
Automobile	3,000,000	1,000
Inland marine	1,174,459	500
Criminal liability	50,000	0

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Employee Health Benefits

The Village provides employees with medical, dental, life, and vision insurance. As of December 31, 2015, medical insurance is provided by Anthem and dental, life, and vision insurance is provided by Guardian. The Village currently pays 90% of the premiums for medical insurance and 100% of the premiums for dental and life insurance. Vision insurance is optional, so the entire premium is to be paid by the employee. The risk of loss transfers entirely to the insurance carriers.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from 2014 and no insurance settlement has exceeded insurance coverage during the last three years.

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

Group A
Eligible to retire prior to
anuary 7, 2013 or five years

January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Group B

20 years of service credit prior to

January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire

ten years after January 7, 2013

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

Group C

Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013

State and Local

ents: 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 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

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

	State
	and Local
2015 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2015 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	12.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	2.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Village's contractually required contribution was \$110,639 for year 2015.

B. Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Police	Firefighters
2015 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee:		
January 1, 2015 through July 1, 2015	11.50 %	11.50 %
July 2, 2015 through December 31, 2015	12.25 %	12.25 %
2015 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50 %	0.50 %
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee:		
January 1, 2015 through July 1, 2015	11.50 %	11.50 %
July 2, 2015 through December 31, 2015	12.25 %	12.25 %

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Village's contractually required contribution to OPF for police officers and firefighters was \$66,428 and \$65,129, respectively, for 2015.

NOTE 10 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

OPERS - Plan Description

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

In order to qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and combined Plan must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by writing OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

OPERS - Funding Policy

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-employment health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-employment health care benefits. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2015, state and local employees contributed at a rate of 10% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14% of covered payroll for state and local employers units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Post-employment Health Care Plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of post-employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan and Combined Plan was 2% during calendar year 2015.

The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The Village's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$18,446, \$17,923 and \$9,014, respectively; 91.06% has been contributed for 2015 and 100% has been contributed for 2014 and 2013.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 10 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

OP&F - Plan Description

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

OP&F provides access to post-employment health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person.

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

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

Funding Policy

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan into the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2015, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.50% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that the pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

The Village's contributions to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for police officers and firefighters were \$1,745 and \$1,383 for the year ended December 31, 2015, \$1,700 and \$1,611 for the year ended December 31, 2014, and \$10,616 and \$11,436, for the year ended December 31, 2013. 100% has been contributed for 2014 and 2013. 91.45% has been contributed for police and 90.64% has been contributed for firefighters for 2015.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 11 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws.

Village employees earn and accumulate vacation at varying rates depending on length of service. Current policy credits vacation leave on the employee's anniversary date. Employees are paid for 100 percent of earned unused vacation leave upon termination.

Sick leave is earned at various rates as defined by Village policy. All employees with ten or more years of full-time service as a public employee, who elect to retire, are entitled to receive one-half of the value of their accumulated unused sick leave up to a maximum of 1,440 hours. Payments made in accordance with the Village's sick leave policy are based on the employees' rate of pay at the time of departure.

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The Village's long-term obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2015, was as follows:

	Balance Outstanding <u>12/31/14</u> <u>Issued</u>					Balance Outstandie Retired 12/31/15			Amount Due in One Year		
Governmental activities:											
Other long-term obligations											
Lease purchase agreements payable	\$	201,549	\$		-	\$	(67,551)	\$	133,998	\$	49,759
Police and fire pension liability		92,306			_		(2,869)		89,437		2,992
Total other long-term obligations	_	293,855			_	_	(70,420)		223,435		52,751
Total governmental activities long-term obligations	\$	293,855	\$			\$	(70,420)	\$	223,435	\$	52,751

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

	Interest Rate	Balance Outstanding 12/31/14	<u>Issued</u> <u>Retired</u>		Balance Outstanding 12/31/15	Amount Due in One Year
Business-type activities:						
Bonds			_		_	_
Equipment acquisition bonds	4.59%	\$ 10,521	\$ -	\$ (10,521)		\$ -
Sewer improvement bonds series 2012	3.75%	517,100		(95,900)	421,200	99,500
Total bonds		527,621		(106,421)	421,200	99,500
OWDA loans						
Sewer planning	1.00%	36,610	-	(16,703)	19,907	19,907
Sewer sanitary improvements	1.00%	290,497	-	(14,807)	275,690	14,955
Bibich Ct. & Patterson St. sewer	1.00%	15,954	-	(3,127)	12,827	3,159
WWTP improvements	1.00%	120,265	568,124	-	688,389	-
Sewer seperation phase II	1.00%	-	150,891	-	150,891	-
OPWC loans						
Wiley Street waterline replacement		97,409	-	(3,896)	93,513	3,896
West side storm sewer		265,374	-	(24,125)	241,249	24,125
Cloverdale Ave. sewer replacement		35,762	-	(2,861)	32,901	2,861
Countyline, Arnold St., Scott St. waterline		-	408,427	-	408,427	20,421
WWTP improvements phase I		-	250,000	-	250,000	4,167
Total loans		861,871	1,377,442	(65,519)	2,173,794	93,491
Lease purchase agreements payable		386,190		(68,587)	317,603	67,513
Total business-type activities						
long-term obligations		\$ 1,775,682	\$ 1,377,442	\$ (240,527)	\$ 2,912,597	\$ 260,504

Sewer Improvement Bonds

The sewer improvement bonds were issued on May 22, 2012 in the amount of \$698,000 to replace the sewer improvement notes that were formerly rolled over year-to-year by the Village. The bonds bear an interest rate of 3.75% and mature on June 1, 2019. These bonds are to be repaid from the sewer enterprise fund.

Lease Purchase Agreements

Lease purchase agreements will be paid from the fund that maintains custody of the related assets (See Note 13).

Police and Fire Pension Liability

The Village pays installments on the accrued liability incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police and fire personnel in 1967. The liability is payable semiannually from some combination of the general fund, police pension fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and fire pension fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

OPWC Loans

Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans consist of money owed to the OPWC for the replacement of the West side storm sewer, for the replacement of the Cloverdale Avenue sewer, for the replacement of the Wiley Street waterlines, for the replacement of the Countyline, Arnold Street, Scott Street waterlines, and the WWTP improvements phase I. The loans are interest free. OPWC loans are payable from the gross receipts of the water and sewer enterprise funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

OWDA Loans

The Village has pledged future sewer fund receipts to repay Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans. The loans are payable solely from sewer fund receipts and are payable through 2036. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans are expected to require 14.04 percent of net receipts and 4.31 percent of total receipts. The total principal remaining to be paid on the loans is \$1,147,704. The OWDA loans (WWTP Improvements loan and the Sewer Separation Phase II loan) do not currently include finalized amortization schedules and therefore future interest payments on the loans are undeterminable as of December 31, 2015. Principal and interest paid for the current year was \$38,004, total net receipts were \$974,049, and total operating income was \$322,928.

Equipment Acquisition Bonds

On July 28, 2010, the Village issued equipment acquisition bonds for the purpose of purchasing a new backhoe. The bonds were issued in the amount of \$81,550 and bear an interest rate of 4.59%. The bonds matured on July 28, 2015 and were repaid from the water and sewer enterprise funds.

Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the Village's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the Village's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2015, the Village's total debt margin was \$5,027,867 and the unvoted debt margin was \$2,624,258.

The following is a summary of the Village's future annual debt service requirements for governmental activities:

	Governmental Activities									
Year Ending	Police and Fire Pension									
December 31,	Pı	rincipal	_	Interest	_	Total				
2016	\$	2,992	\$	3,718	\$	6,710				
2017		3,120		3,589		6,709				
2018		3,256		3,455		6,711				
2019		3,394		3,316		6,710				
2020		3,540		3,170		6,710				
2021 - 2025		20,117		13,430		33,547				
2026 - 2030		24,824		8,724		33,548				
2031 - 2035		28,194	_	5,050		33,244				
Total	\$	89,437	\$	44,452	\$	133,889				

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The Village's future annual debt service requirements payable from the enterprise funds are as follows:

	Business-type Activities							
Year Ending		Sewer Improvement Bonds						
December 31,	P	rincipal	_	Interest		Total		
2016	\$	99,500	\$	13,968	\$	113,468		
2017		103,300		10,122		113,422		
2018		107,200		6,174		113,374		
2019	_	111,200		2,079	_	113,279		
Total	\$	421,200	\$	32,343	\$	453,543		

Business-type Activities								
Year Ending	C	PWC Loar	ıs	C	OWDA Loans			
December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total		
2016	\$ 55,470	\$ -	\$ 55,470	\$ 38,021	\$ 2,989	\$ 41,010		
2017	59,637	-	59,637	18,295	2,658	20,953		
2018	59,637	-	59,637	18,479	2,475	20,954		
2019	59,637	-	59,637	18,666	2,290	20,956		
2020	59,637	-	59,637	15,564	2,111	17,675		
2021 - 2025	298,185	-	298,185	80,193	8,182	88,375		
2026 - 2030	167,546	-	167,546	84,294	4,081	88,375		
2031 - 2035	163,255	-	163,255	34,912	438	35,350		
2036 - 2040	57,253	-	57,253	-	-	-		
2041-2045	41,667	-	41,667	-	-	-		
2046	4,166		4,166					
Total	\$ 1,026,090	\$ -	\$ 1,026,090	\$ 308,424	\$25,224	\$333,648		

The Village's OWDA loans do not include finalized amortization schedules for Sewer Separation Phase II loan and the WWTP Improvements loan.

NOTE 13 - LESSEE DISCLOSURES

A. Lease Purchase Agreements - Governmental Activities

In prior years, the Village entered into lease purchase agreements for police cruisers, a street sweeper, a snow plow, and two boilers. These leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Principal payments in 2015 included \$20,572 made on the police cruisers lease from the Mayor's Court capital projects fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the capital improvements fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$18,282 made on the street sweeper lease from the capital improvements fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$4,056 made on the boiler lease from the police and fire levy fund, and \$24,641 made on the snow truck lease from the capital improvements fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the street construction, maintenance and repair fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 13 - LESSEE DISCLOSURES - (Continued)

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2015:

Year Ending	
December 31,	 Amount
2016	\$ 55,490
2017	31,716
2018	31,716
2019	 26,716
Total	 145,638
Less: amount representing interest	 (11,640)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 133,998

B. Lease Purchase Agreement - Business-type Activities

In prior years, the Village entered into a lease purchase agreement for an ambulance, a sewer cleaner, and two boilers. These leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Principal payments in 2015 included \$18,929 made on the ambulance lease from the capital improvements fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) on behalf of the ambulance fund (See Note 2.J for details), \$3,865 made on the boiler lease and \$45,793 made on the sewer cleaner lease, both principal lease payments were made from the water and sewer funds.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2015:

Year Ending December 31 ,	Amount			
2016	\$	79,114		
2017		58,148		
2018		58,149		
2019		53,383		
2020		53,384		
2021		53,384		
Total		355,562		
Less: amount representing interest		(37,959)		
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$	317,603		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 14 - FUND BALANCE

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

Find and below		C1		e and Fire	Gov	onmajor vernmental	Go	Total vernmental
Fund cash balance	General		Levy		Funds		Funds	
Nonspendable:								
Unclaimed monies	\$	13,440	\$		\$		\$	13,440
Total nonspendable		13,440				<u> </u>		13,440
Restricted:								
Capital projects		-		-		18,687		18,687
Debt service		-		-		17,919		17,919
Transportation projects		-		-		49,093		49,093
Security of persons and property		-		213,142		-		213,142
Community environment programs		-		-		47,134		47,134
Other purposes		3,356				60,792		64,148
Total restricted		3,356		213,142		193,625		410,123
Committed:								
Capital projects		-		-		14,826		14,826
Other purposes		-				9,124		9,124
Total committed		-				23,950		23,950
Assigned:								
General government		2,108		-		-		2,108
Security of persons and property		581		-		-		581
Leisure time activities		91						91
Total assigned		2,780				_		2,780
Unassigned		324,308				(185,304)		139,004
Total fund cash balances	\$	343,884	\$	213,142	\$	32,271	\$	589,297

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Litigation

At December 31, 2015, the Village was not involved in any lawsuits that would have a material adverse effect on the Village's financial position.

B. Federal and State Grants

The Village received federal and State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for disbursements disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the Village believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

Bastin & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

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

Village of Crestline Crawford County 10500 Reading Road Crestline, Ohio 45241

To the Village Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Crestline, Crawford County, (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2016, wherein we noted the Village uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Village's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2015-01 and 2015-02.

Village's Response to Findings

Bastin & Company, L&C

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Cincinnati, Ohio June 20, 2016

VILLAGE OF CRESTLINE CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2015

FINDING NUMBER 2015-01

Noncompliance - Negative Cash Balance

At December 31, 2015 Village maintained cash deficits of \$69,444 in the Street Construction Maintenance and Repair Fund and \$115,860 in the Capital Improvements Funds. Ohio Rev. Code \$5705.10(I) provides that money paid into any fund shall be used only for purposes for which such fund is established. A deficit cash balance indicates money from another fund has been used to pay the obligations of the aforementioned funds.

We recommend that the Village take steps to eliminate negative cash balances.

Village's Response

The Village is aware of the condition and is taking steps to correct the negative cash balances. During 2014 an analysis was performed to determine proper recording of income tax receipts and certain expenditures. Adjustment arising from that analysis resulted in adjustments to these funds causing their cash fund balance to be negative. The Village is monitoring future activity to eliminate the negative balances.

FINDING NUMBER 2015-02

Noncompliance - Certification of Fund Availability

Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.41(D) requires that no subdivision or taxing unit shall make any contract or give any order involving the expenditure of money unless there is attached thereto a certificate of the fiscal officer of the subdivision that the amount required to meet the obligation has been lawfully appropriated for such purpose and is in the treasury or in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrances. This certificate need be signed only by the subdivision's fiscal officer. Every contract made without such a certificate shall be void, and no warrant shall be issued in payment of any amount due thereon.

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

1. "Then and Now" certificate - If the fiscal officer can certify that both at the time that the contract or order was made ("then"), and at the time that the fiscal officer is completing the certification ("now"), that sufficient funds were available or in the process of collection, to the credit of a proper fund, properly appropriated and free from any previous encumbrance, the Village can authorize the drawing of a warrant for the payment of the amount due. The Village has thirty days from the receipt of the "then and now" certificate to approve payment by ordinance or resolution. Amounts of less than \$3,000 may be paid by the fiscal officer without a resolution or ordinance upon completion of the

"then and now" certificate, provided that the expenditure is otherwise lawful. This does not eliminate any otherwise applicable requirement for approval of expenditures by the Village.

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

During 2015, all purchase orders tested were not properly certified prior to incurring the obligation. The transactions also had no evidence of the above mentioned exceptions. Failure to properly certify the availability of funds and encumber appropriations can result in overspending of funds and negative cash balances. Unless the Village uses the exceptions noted above, prior certification is not only required by statute but also is a key control in the disbursement process to assure that purchase commitments receive prior approval.

To improve controls over disbursements and to help reduce the possibility of the Village's funds exceeding budgetary spending limitations, we recommend that the fiscal officer certify that funds are or will be available prior to obligation by the Village. When prior certification is not possible, "then and now" certification should be used.

We recommend Village officials and employees obtain the Fiscal Officer's certification of the availability of funds prior to the commitment being incurred. The most convenient certification method is to use purchase orders that include the certification language 5705.41(D) requires to authorize disbursements. The Fiscal Officer should sign the certification at the time the Village incurs a commitment, and only when the requirements of 5705.41(D) are satisfied. The Fiscal Officer should post approved purchase orders to the proper appropriation code to reduce the available appropriation. In the event that "Then and Now" certificates are used when the expenditure exceeds \$3,000 these certificates would need to be approved via a resolution by Council.

Village's Response

The Village will attempt to ensure certifications are properly performed in the future.

VILLAGE OF CRESTLINE CRAWFORD COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2015

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Status Explanation
2014-01	Material Weakness - Audit Adjustments.	Yes	Corrected for current audit period.
2014-02	Noncompliance - Negative Cash Balances	No	Restated as finding 2015-01.
2014-03	Noncompliance - Certification of Fund Availability	No	Restated as finding 2015-02.
2014-04	Noncompliance - Budgetary Compliance	Yes	Corrected for current audit period.



VILLAGE OF CRESTLINE

CRAWFORD COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 1, 2016