THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO

CLERMONT COUNTY

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015



Members of City Council City of Milford 745 Center Street Milford, Ohio 45150

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Milford, Clermont 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 City of Milford is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

August 16, 2016



CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

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Bastin & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Milford Clermont County 745 Center Street Milford, Ohio 45150

To the Members of City Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Street and Fire/EMS Levy funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, during the year ended December 31, 2015, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and also GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No.68, and as a result restated their December 31, 2014 net position. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Bastin & Company, LLC

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 28, 2016, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 28, 2016

The discussion and analysis of the City of Milford's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2015. While the intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole, readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the City's fiscal performance.

Financial Highlights

Key highlights for 2015 are as follows:

- □ Total assets and deferred outflows of the City exceeded its total liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the year ended December 31, 2015, by \$21,527,698 (net position). Of this amount, \$252,170 (governmental unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors, and \$3,886,322 is classified as unrestricted in the Water, Wastewater and Stormwater activities.
- □ The City's total net position increased by \$347,202 which represents a 1.64% increase from 2014.
- □ At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$4,308,238. Of this amount \$3,382,767 is available for spending (unassigned General Fund balance) on behalf of its citizens.
- □ At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$3,382,767 or 76.79% of total general fund expenditures.
- □ The other governmental major funds: Street and Fire/EMS Levy Special Revenue Funds and Debt Service have ending fund balances of (\$388,615), (\$38,986) and \$837,452. The Debt Service fund saw the fund balance decrease in the current year as the spent down some of the TIF debt service fund balance on related improvements. Both major special revenue funds reported a deficit fund balance resulting from the interfund payable for advances during the year.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City of Milford as a complete operating entity.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities present both an aggregate view of the City's finances and longer-term view of those assets. Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what dollars remain for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting City of Milford as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities:

While this document contains information about the funds used by the City to provide services to our citizens, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2015?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting considers all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's services are reported here including police, social services programs, administration, and all departments with the exception of our Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Management functions.
- Business-Type Activities These services have a charge based upon the amount
 of usage. The City charges fees to recoup the cost of the entire operation of our
 Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Management systems as well as all capital
 expenses associated with these facilities.
- Component units are legally separate entities that the City has voting control over or fiscal responsibility for. The City has no component units.

Reporting the City of Milford's Most Significant Funds

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 objects. The City, 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 City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. Based on restrictions on the use of monies, the City has established many funds which account for the multitude of services provided to our residents.

However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. In the case of Milford, our major funds are the General, Street and Fire/EMS Levy Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service, Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Management funds.

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

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

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

Proprietary Funds: The City maintains only 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 City uses enterprise funds to account for its water, wastewater and stormwater management operations.

Fiduciary Funds: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The City maintains three agency funds which have no measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting.

Notes to the Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the governmental-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI): The City is required to report the budgetary schedules for the General Fund and the Street and Fire/EMS Levy special revenue funds along with the applicable accounting policies to develop those schedules. The City also presents the pension tables as required under GASB 68 as RSI.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. In the case of the City, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$21,527,698 (\$6,193,807 in governmental activities and \$15,333,891 in business type activities) as of December 31, 2015. The largest portion of the City's net position (74.78%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's statement of net position for 2015 compared to 2014 (which is restated).

	Governmenta	al Activities	Business-Typ	e Activities	Tot	al
_	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Current and Other Assets	\$7,654,838	\$7,251,567	\$4,582,420	\$4,521,395	\$12,237,258	\$11,772,962
Capital Assets	6,205,080	6,308,589	16,177,214	16,377,401	22,382,294	22,685,990
Total Assets	13,859,918	13,560,156	20,759,634	20,898,796	34,619,552	34,458,952
Deferred Outflows of Resources	520,092	281,036	123,351	99,109	643,443	380,145
Total Assets/Deferred Outflows	14,380,010	13,841,192	20,882,985	20,997,905	35,262,995	34,839,097
-						
Long-term liabilities	5,549,778	5,567,500	5,482,592	5,352,926	11,032,370	10,920,426
Other liabilities	332,220	371,364	53,876	99,793	386,096	471,157
Total Liabilities	5,881,998	5,938,864	5,536,468	5,452,719	11,418,466	11,391,583
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,304,205	1,722,727	12,626	0	2,316,831	1,722,727
N. 5. 10						
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	4,650,065	4,561,531	11,447,569	11,768,099	16,097,634	16,329,630
Restricted	1,291,572	1,466,638	0	0	1,291,572	1,466,638
Unrestricted	252,170	(392,859)	3,886,322	3,777,087	4,138,492	3,384,228
Total Net Position	\$6,193,807	\$5,635,310	\$15,333,891	\$15,545,186	\$21,527,698	\$21,180,496

During 2015, the City adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for pension costs, GASB 27 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability*. GASB 68 takes an earnings approach to pension accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension systems and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

Under the new standards required by GASB 68, the net pension liability equals the City's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the City is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension system as against the public State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability. As explained

above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension liability, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required pension payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability is satisfied, this liability is separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the City is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation along with other adjustments listed in Note 16 also had the effect of restating governmental activities net position at December 31, 2014, from \$8,907,112 to \$5,635,310 and restating business-type activities net position at December 31, 2014, from \$16,148,546 to \$15,545,186.

An additional portion of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. In the current fiscal year, this represented \$1,291,572 or 6.00% of net position. The remaining unrestricted \$4,138,492 or 19.22% of net position may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors and for business-type activities.

As of December 31, 2015, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the City as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

The City saw overall current and other assets increase as the cash balance for the City went up 3.56% and taxes receivable increased 22.30%. The City saw long term liabilities increase from 2014 with one new debt issue in the business type activities and related net pension liability increase.

Statement of Activities

			Busines	s-Type		
_	Governmenta	al Activities	Activ	rities	Tota	1
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$565,491	\$442,844	\$2,233,614	\$2,285,417	2,799,105	\$2,728,261
Operating Grants and Contributions	280,849	287,379	0	0	280,849	287,379
Capital Grants	0	0	355,513	279,277	355,513	279,277
General Revenues						
Income Taxes	3,673,043	3,234,120	0	0	3,673,043	3,234,120
Property Taxes	2,171,559	1,775,296	0	0	2,171,559	1,775,296
Other Taxes	623,269	504,862	0	0	623,269	504,862
Unrestricted Grants	398,023	396,643	0	0	398,023	396,643
Investment earnings	71,843	6,085	70,916	5,650	142,759	11,735
Other Revenues	7,172	32,738	0	0	7,172	29,588
Total Revenues	7,791,249	6,679,967	2,660,043	2,570,344	10,451,292	9,250,311
Expenses:						
Security of Persons and Property	3,979,769	4,440,969	0	0	3,979,769	4,440,969
Public Health and Welfare	425,410	442,386	0	0	425,410	442,386
Leisure Time Activities	128,321	133,010	0	0	128,321	133,010
Transportation	1,092,386	953,524	0	0	1,092,386	953,524
General Government	1,429,234	1,452,144	0	0	1,429,234	1,452,144
Intergovernmental	94,788	87,923	0	0	94,788	87,923
Interest and Fiscal Charges	82,844	96,524	0	0	82,844	96,524
Water	0	0	1,121,599	1,157,921	1,121,599	1,157,921
Wastewater	0	0	1,354,310	1,311,629	1,354,310	1,311,629
Stormwater Management	0	0	395,429	326,295	395,429	326,295
Total Expenses	7,232,752	7,606,480	2,871,338	2,795,845	10,104,090	10,402,325
Change in Net Position	558,497	(926,513)	(211,295)	(225,501)	347,202	(1,152,014)
Beginning Net Position	5,635,310	9,833,625	15,545,186	16,374,047	21,180,496	26,207,672
Restatement (Note 16)	0	(3,271,802)	0	(603,360)	0	(3,875,162)
Ending Net Position	\$6,193,807	\$5,635,310	\$15,333,891	\$15,545,186	\$21,527,698	\$21,180,496

Governmental Activities

The primary focus of governmental activities is in the area of security of persons and property, which represents the police, fire and EMS services of the City. For 2015, total security of persons and property expenses were \$3.98 million representing 55.02% (down 3.36% from 2014) of governmental activity spending yielding a reliance on general revenues to fund the program of approximately \$3.72 million after direct support to their programs.

Governmental revenues increased approximately 16.6% as the total income tax and property tax revenues increased over \$835,000. The City has become a strong partner in Joint Economic Development Districts with the surrounding townships. This enables the City to increase the income tax revenue from outside the city.

Business-Type Activities

The City's business-type activities include the water, wastewater and stormwater management systems. The water fund and stormwater management fund were able to produce an increase in net position for 2015. Combined change in net position totaled to (\$211,295) mainly from depreciation of the capital assets reducing the net position by \$768,842. The operating revenues decreased by \$52,257 across all three funds. All three of the enterprise funds have significant unrestricted net position to offset any operating losses during the year.

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance–related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds: The focus of these City funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements as well as its ability to meet the needs of its citizens. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of 2015, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4.31 million. Approximately \$3.38 million constitutes unassigned fund balance available for spending for citizen needs as allowed under the Ohio Revised Code guidelines. A larger portion (\$1.29 million) is restricted by external sources (restricted fund balance) earmarked for specific purposes and not available to be spent for some purposes.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. As of December 31, 2015, the unassigned general fund balance was \$3.38 million with a total fund balance of \$3.48 million. As a measure of liquidity, it is often useful to compare these numbers to total general fund expenditures and other financing uses. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 74.51% of the total expenditures and other financing uses, while total fund balance represents 76.66% of that same amount.

During 2015, the City's General fund increased by \$0.54 million as the City generated \$0.51 million more in revenues compared to 2014 mainly in income taxes. The expenditures decreased by 7.76% as the City contributed \$300,000 to Riverwalk development in the downtown area during 2014.

The Street fund is a major fund for 2015 as the advance is reported as a liability in the fund. The Street fund receives over 98% of the revenue from state shared funds but the capital needs exceeded that revenue resulting in an additional interfund payable from the General fund.

The Fire and EMS levy generated \$0.32 million more revenue than 2014. The expenditures remained constant. The City contracts for these services and collects the tax levy to cover the contract. The other major governmental fund is the Debt Service fund. The fund receives a share of income tax dollars but the majority of revenue comes from payment in lieu of taxes in the City's Rivers Edge development. Revenue collections were down \$0.32 million from 2014 as the payment in lieu of taxes increased last year for prior year contributions.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of 2015, the City amended its total and general fund budget several times, the most significant noted below. All recommendations for the budget came from the City Manager after consultation with individual directors and the Finance Department before submission to City Council. The City Council also ministerially approves small interdepartmental budget changes that modify line items within departments within the same fund. With the General fund supporting a majority of our major activities such as public safety programs, as well as most legislative and executive activities, the General Fund is monitored closely with particular attention to possible revenue shortfalls or over spending by individual departments.

The following table summarizes the major revenue sources and expenditures from original to final budget for 2015:

	Original	Final	
Description	Budget	Budget	Change
Revenues:			
Property and Other Taxes	\$523,875	\$675,000	\$151,125
Income Taxes	2,445,528	3,151,000	705,472
Intergovernmental Revenue	201,269	259,330	58,061
Other Revenues	339,526	437,470	97,944
Total Revenues	3,510,198	4,522,800	1,012,602
Expenditures:			
Security of Persons/Property	2,046,803	2,498,423	(451,620)
General Government	1,746,494	1,788,475	(41,981)
Other Expenditures	692,431	748,068	(55,637)
Total Expenditures	4,485,728	5,034,966	(549,238)

The City's original revenue budget increased 28% to the final budget as the income tax revenue came in higher than anticipated thanks to participating in the JEDDs.

The final budget was completed when the City had a better understanding of the state and local government funding issues and more information related to total income tax collections. The City continued to evaluate the budgeted expenditures making several changes throughout the year although nothing of significance was changed with any of the amendments.

The following table summarizes the major revenue sources and expenditures from final budget to actual results for 2015:

	Final		
Description	Budget	Actual	Change
Revenues:			
Property and Other Taxes	\$675,000	\$677,865	\$2,865
Income Taxes	3,151,000	3,439,444	288,444
Intergovernmental Revenue	259,330	257,122	(2,208)
Other Revenues	437,470	529,213	91,743
Total Revenues	4,522,800	4,903,644	380,844
Expenditures:			
Security of Persons/Property	2,498,423	2,252,539	245,884
General Government	1,788,475	1,501,725	286,750
Other Expenditures	748,068	719,778	28,290
Total Expenditures	5,034,966	4,474,042	560,924

The largest revenue variance is income tax as the final collections came in higher than the updated estimated revenue. The City was able to bring the final expenditures figure in about 11% below the final budget through departmental control.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets: The City's investment in net capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of December 31, 2015, totaled \$16.46 million (net of accumulated depreciation and related debt). This net investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and systems, improvements, equipment and machinery.

The City finalized several capital projects that were reported as construction in progress although that does not change the bottom line. For more information on the governmental and business-type capital assets see Note 7 in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt: At the end of 2015, the City had general obligation bonds outstanding of \$1.53 million in governmental activities. The City retired \$185,000 in principal related to general obligation bonds during the year. The City also has \$4.73 million in business-type debt between the water and wastewater funds. See Note 12 for further information on the City's long-term debt.

Economic Factors affecting the City

Surrounded by hills and woods, with 2014 population of almost 6,900 (city-data.com), Milford is Clermont County's only city, is a focal point of new business development in the Greater Cincinnati Area. Milford has preserved the charms of its natural setting and historic downtown while creating a modern infrastructure that makes it a great place to live, work, play and grow.

Milford provides an excellent location for light industrial and retail businesses. The Milford commerce park offers a unique blend of industrial and recreational development. With a scenic location on the East Fork of the Little Miami River and a direct connection to I-275, the Park promises to be the "best business address" in Greater Cincinnati.

As the River's Edge development has grown over the past decade, the City hosts a multitude of restaurants, Target, Wal-Mart, a top line cinema and two top class hotel accommodations. The area still has several parcels available. The City has focused on downtown (Main Street) development over the past several years with the Riverwalk development along the Little Miami River and several new or updated store fronts. With the completion of the additional parking lot located on Main Street, the City added significant parking to allow for residents and other communities to come enjoy the increased entertainment.

The City has expanded its capacity for income tax revenue by working with Union Township and creating a Joint Economic Development District (JEDD) around State Route 32 and Interstate 275. During 2012, the City and Township created another JEDD around the new Jungle Jim's market in Eastgate that started collections during the second half of 2012. During 2013, the City and Township are working on expanding to more JEDDs in the area. With the City's boundaries being restricted, using mechanisms, such as this, will allow the City to work with the surrounding Townships to help both the City and Township generate additional revenue as other revenues like local government funding and personal property taxes are being reduced or eliminated. In 2014, the City added a fourth JEDD to include the Mt. Carmel Brewery. The City continues to explore ways to increase the income tax base outside of the City limits.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, investors and elected officials with a general overview of the City's finances and to show accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the City of Milford, 745 Center Street, Suite 200, Milford, Ohio 45150, (513) 831-4192 or visit the City website at www.milfordohio.org.

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CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2015

	overnmental Activities	Bu	siness-Type Activities	Total
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables (net of allowance	\$ 4,289,473	\$	4,321,545	\$ 8,611,018
for doubtful accounts):	0.400.000			0.400.000
Taxes-Real & Personal Property	2,183,336		-	2,183,336
Taxes-Municipal Income Accounts	581,332 61,733		- 257,205	581,332 318,938
Interest	3,671		3,670	7,341
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	188,337		3,070	188,337
Due from Other Governments	346,956		_	346,956
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:	0.10,000			0.10,000
Land	1,845,024		328,914	2,173,938
Depreciable Capital Assets:			,	
Plant	-		6,182,808	6,182,808
Water/Sewer Lines	-		8,355,670	8,355,670
Buildings and Improvements	4,013,720		-	4,013,720
Improvements other than Buildings	2,331,146		12,582,070	14,913,216
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	3,159,408		1,483,103	4,642,511
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	 (5,144,218)		(12,755,351)	(17,899,569)
Total Assets	 13,859,918		20,759,634	34,619,552
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Pensions	 520,092		123,351	643,443
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 14,380,010	\$	20,882,985	\$ 35,262,995
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	88,014		9,528	97,542
Contracts Payable	22,505		, -	22,505
Accrued Wages and Benefits	68,948		21,091	90,039
Due to Other Governments	146,032		23,257	169,289
Accrued Interest Payable	6,721		-	6,721
Long Term Liabilities due within 1 year	369,289		357,581	726,870
Long Term Liabilities due over 1 year				
Net Pension Liability	3,739,080		718,703	4,457,783
Other Long Term Liabilities due over 1 year	 1,441,409		4,406,308	5,847,717
Total Liabilities	 5,881,998		5,536,468	11,418,466
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Pensions	17,713		12,626	30,339
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	188,337		-	188,337
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	2,098,155		-	2,098,155
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	2,304,205		12,626	2,316,831
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,650,065		11,447,569	16,097,634
Restricted:	242 640			242 640
Culture and Recreation Protection of Citizens	243,619 173,652		-	243,619 173,652
Debt Service	837,452		_	837,452
Capital Improvements	36,849		- -	36,849
Unrestricted	252,170		3,886,322	4,138,492
Total Net Position	 6,193,807		15,333,891	21,527,698
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources	 -,,		-,,	, , , , , , , , ,
and Net Position	\$ 14,380,010	\$	20,882,985	\$ 35,262,995

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CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

			Program Revenues		Net	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	nd n
			Operating	Capital		Primary Government	
Finotion/Drograms		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type	
Concernated Activities	LApellada	SCINCOS	COLLEIDAGIOLIS	COLLEGERATION	אמוואווטע	אכוואווטט	- Olai
Security of Persons and Property	(3,979,769)	\$ 249,343	\$ 10,112	₩	\$ (3,720,314)	· ·	(3,720,314)
Public Health and Welfare	(425,410)	222,358	·	i	(203,052)		(203,052)
Leisure Time Activities	(128,321)	15,592	•	Ì	(112,729)	•	(112,729)
Transportation	(1,092,386)	14,968	270,737	i	(806,681)	•	(806,681)
General Government	(1,429,234)	63,230		ı	(1,366,004)	1	(1,366,004)
Intergovernmental	(94,788)	•	1	•	(94,788)	1	(94,788)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(82,844)	ı	•	•	(82,844)	•	(82,844)
Total Governmental Activities	(7,232,752)	565,491	280,849	1	(6,386,412)		(6,386,412)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water	(1,121,599)	856,476		ı		(265,123)	(265,123)
Wastewater	(1,354,310)	911,915		355,513	•	(86,882)	(86,882)
Stormwater Management	(395,429)	465,223	•			69,794	69,794
Total Business-Type Activities	(2,871,338)	2,233,614	•	355,513	ı	(282,211)	(282,211)
Total	\$ (10,104,090)	\$ 2,799,105	\$ 280,849	\$ 355,513	(6,386,412)	(282,211)	(6,668,623)
General Revenues	Selluen						
Income Taxes	axes				3,673,043	•	3,673,043
Property Taxes	Taxes				2,171,559	•	2,171,559
Franchise	Franchise Fee Taxes				90,206	1	90,206
Cinema A	Cinema Admissions Taxes				173,035		173,035
Hotel Taxes	Se				92,081	ı	92,081
Payment	Payment in Lieu of Taxes				188,336	ı	188,336
Permissiv	Permissive Sale Taxes				79,311	•	79,311
Grants an	Grants and Contributions not restricted to specific programs	ricted to specific pr	ograms		398,023	1	398,023
Unrestrict	Unrestricted investment earnings				71,843	70,916	142,759
Miscellaneous	snoe				7,172	•	7,172
Total Ge	Total General Revenues				6,944,909	70,916	7,015,825
Chang	Changes in Net Position				558,497	(211,295)	347,202
Net Position	Net Position-Beginning (Restated)					15,545,186	
Net Position-Ending	n-Ending				\$ 6,193,807	\$ 15,333,891 \$	21,527,698

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2015

	 General	 Street	E	Fire/ EMS Levy	D	ebt Service	Gov	Other vernmental Funds
Assets:								
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts):	\$ 2,975,293	\$ -	\$	16,106	\$	837,682	\$	460,392
Taxes-Real & Personal Property	435,163	-		1,748,173		-		-
Taxes-Municipal Income	506,406	-		-		66,200		8,726
Accounts	61,733	-		-		-		-
Interest	3,671	-		-		-		-
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	-	-		-		188,337		-
Interfund Receivable	447,259	-		-		-		-
Due from Other Governments	 109,226	 118,298	-	71,313				48,119
Total Assets	 4,538,751	118,298		1,835,592		1,092,219		517,237
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	82,849	4,088		92		-		985
Contracts Payable	-	-		-		230		22,275
Accrued Wages and Benefits	63,550	3,670		_		-		1,728
Due to Other Governments	117,642	3,728		_		-		24,662
Interfund Payable	 <u>-</u>	 392,259		55,000		-		
Total Liabilities	 264,041	 403,745		55,092		230		49,650
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	405,788	-		1,692,367		-		-
Delinquent Property Taxes	13,404	-		55,806		-		-
Income Taxes	209,429	-		-		66,200		8,726
State Shared Revenues	74,017	103,168		-		-		40,882
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	-	-		-		188,337		-
County Shared Revenues	19,970	-		71,313		-		-
Other miscellaneous revenues	 71,694	 -				-		-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources:	 794,302	 103,168		1,819,486		254,537		49,608
Fund Balances:								
Restricted	-	-		-		837,452		454,120
Assigned	97,641	- (000 045)		-		-		- (00.14:)
Unassigned	 3,382,767	 (388,615)		(38,986)		-		(36,141)
Total Fund Balances	 3,480,408	 (388,615)		(38,986)		837,452		417,979
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 4,538,751	\$ 118,298	\$	1,835,592	\$	1,092,219	\$	517,237

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO RECONCILIATION OF THE TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2015

		DECEI	MBER 31, 2015		
	Total				
G	overnmental				
	Funds				
\$	4,289,473	Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 4,3	308,238
		Amounts reported for governmental activities in	the statement of net		
	2,183,336	position is different because:			
	581,332				
	61,733	Capital assets used in governmental activitie	es are not financial		
	3,671	resources and, therefore, are not reported		6	,205,080
	188,337	recourses and, mererer, are not reported	The trib rando.	Ü	,200,000
	447,259	Other long-term assets are not available to pa	ay for current-period		
	346,956	expenditures and, therefore, are deferred			734,609
	340,330	experialities and, therefore, are deferred	in the fanas.		734,003
	8,102,097	The net pension liability is not due and payable	in the current period		
	0,102,037		·		
		therefore, the liability and related deferred influ	JWS/Outilows are not		
	00.04.4	reporting in governmental funds.	500,000		
	88,014	Deferred Outflows - Pension	520,092		
	22,505	Deferred Inflows - Pension	(17,713)	(0.1	000 704)
	68,948	Net Pension Liability	(3,739,080)	(3,	236,701)
	146,032	Lance from Pal 222 and Paul and a small la			
	447,259	Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable		(4.	047 440)
	770 750	in the current period and therefore are no	t reported in the funds.	(1,	817,419)
	772,758	Not Decition of necessary and a stirit		Φ 0.	400 007
		Net Position of governmental activit	ies	\$ 6,	193,807
	2,098,155				
	69,210				
	284,355				
	218,067				
	188,337				
	91,283				
	71,694				
	3,021,101				
	1,291,572				
	97,641				
	2,919,025				
	4,308,238				
_					
\$	8,102,097				

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	General	Street	Fire/ EMS Levy	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Income Taxes	\$ 3,399,942	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,200	\$ 123,137
Property and Other Taxes	642,286	-	1,730,866	-	-
Intergovernmental	257,059	258,789	147,778	-	98,436
Charges for Services	224,909	-	-	-	4,400
Licenses and Permits	50,443	-	=	-	108,631
Investment Earnings	70,476	6	509	473	1,418
Fines and Forfeitures	177,331	-	=	-	20,356
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	-	-	=	188,336	-
All Other Revenues	66,400	5,295			6,457
Total Revenues	4,888,846	264,090	1,879,153	255,009	362,835
Expenditures: Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	2,205,353		1,767,479	_	8.565
Public Health and Welfare	278,510	-	-	10,857	144,058
Leisure Time Activities	118,257	-	-	-	-
Transportation	365,575	384,829	-	-	213,165
General Government	1,338,838	-	-	_	18,875
Intergovernmental	94,788	-	-	_	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	115,737	222,662
Debt Service:				,	,
Principal Retirement	3,517	_	40,000	145,000	_
Interest and Fiscal Charges	323		10,785	71,905	
Total Expenditures	4,405,161	384,829	1,818,264	343,499	607,325
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	483,685	(120,739)	60,889	(88,490)	(244,490)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of Capital Assets	189,983	2,040	=	-	2,104
Transfers - In	-	-	-	85,000	50,000
Transfers - Out	(135,000)				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	54,983	2,040		85,000	52,104
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)					
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	538,668	(118,699)	60,889	(3,490)	(192,386)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	2,941,740	(269,916)	(99,875)	840,942	610,365
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 3,480,408	\$ (388,615)	\$ (38,986)	\$ 837,452	\$ 417,979

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Go	Total vernmental Funds			
		Amounts reported in governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
\$	3,589,279 2,373,152 762,062	Net Change in Fund Balances - total governmental funds	\$	284,982
	229,309	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities		
	159,074	the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation		
	72,882	expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		433,554
	197,687			
	188,336	The proceeds from the sale of capital assets are reported as revenue in the governmental funds.		
	78,152	However, the cost of capital assets is removed from the capital asset account in the Statement of		
	7,649,933	Net Position and offset against the proceeds from the sale of capital assets resulting in a loss on the sale of capital assets in the Statement of Activities:		(537,063)
	7,043,333	sale of capital assets in the statement of Activities.		(557,005)
		Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported		
		as revenues in the funds.		137,790
	3,981,397			,
	433,425	The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the		
	118,257	repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental		
	963,569	funds. Neither transaction however, has any affect of net position. This amount is the net effect of		
	1,357,713	of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		192,212
	94,788			
	338,399	Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however,		0.40.500
	188,517	the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outlfows.		348,598
	83,013	Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are		
	65,015	reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(313,497)
	7,559,078	reported as perision experise in the statement of activities.		(515,457)
	7,000,070	Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		11,921
	90,855			
		Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	558,497
			·	
	194,127			
	135,000			
	(135,000)			
	10115			
	194,127			

284,982

4,023,256 4,308,238

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION ENTERPRISE FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2015

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES--ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Water	V	Vastewater	_		Totals		
\$ 724,300	\$	2,516,514	\$	1,080,731	\$	4,321,545	
83,692		110,272		63,241		257,205	
1,468		1,468		734	3,670		
 809,460	2,628,254		1,144,706			4,582,420	
101,488		227,426		-		328,914	
4,118,622		6,219,488		2,243,960		12,582,070	
755,487		683,522		44,094		1,483,103	
3,727,898		4,627,772		-		8,355,670	
2,051,892		4,130,916		-		6,182,808	
(4,886,742)		(7,305,469)		(563,140)		(12,755,351)	
<u> </u>				<u> </u>			
5,868,645		8,583,655		1,724,914		16,177,214	
6,678,105		11,211,909		2,869,620		20,759,634	
 53,016		49,821		20,514		123,351	
\$ 6,731,121	\$	11,261,730	\$	2,890,134	\$	20,882,985	
	\$ 724,300 83,692 1,468 809,460 101,488 4,118,622 755,487 3,727,898 2,051,892 (4,886,742) 5,868,645 6,678,105	\$ 724,300 \$ 83,692 1,468 809,460 101,488 4,118,622 755,487 3,727,898 2,051,892 (4,886,742) 5,868,645 6,678,105	\$ 724,300 \$ 2,516,514 83,692	Water Wastewater M \$ 724,300 \$ 2,516,514 \$ 83,692 110,272 1,468 1,468 1,468 1,468 809,460 2,628,254 1 101,488 227,426 2 4,118,622 6,219,488 683,522 3,727,898 4,627,772 2,051,892 4,130,916 (4,886,742) (7,305,469) 1 5,868,645 8,583,655 6,678,105 11,211,909 53,016 49,821 49,821	\$ 724,300 \$ 2,516,514 \$ 1,080,731 83,692 110,272 63,241 1,468 734 809,460 2,628,254 1,144,706 101,488 227,426 - 4,118,622 6,219,488 2,243,960 755,487 683,522 44,094 3,727,898 4,627,772 - 2,051,892 4,130,916 - (4,886,742) (7,305,469) (563,140) 5,868,645 8,583,655 1,724,914 6,678,105 11,211,909 2,869,620	Water Wastewater Management \$ 724,300 \$ 2,516,514 \$ 1,080,731 \$ 83,692 110,272 63,241	

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2015

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES--ENTERPRISE FUNDS

	Water	Wastewater	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 6,870	\$ 2,325	\$ 333	\$ 9,528
Accrued Wages and Benefits	10,706	9,352	1,033	21,091
Due to Other Governments	8,750	11,982	2,525	23,257
Compensated Absences Payable - Current	15,493	17,772	338	33,603
Ohio Water Development				
Authority Loans Payable - Current	94,278	147,386	-	241,664
OPWC Loan Payable - Current	18,072	64,242	-	82,314
Total Current Liabilities	154,169	253,059	4,229	411,457
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Compensated Absences Payable	186	455	-	641
Ohio Water Development				
Authority Loans Payable	1,555,900	1,816,253	-	3,372,153
OPWC Loans Payable	249,482	784,032	-	1,033,514
Net Pension Liability	323,457	278,797	116,449	718,703
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,129,025	2,879,537	116,449	5,125,011
Total Liabilities	2,283,194	3,132,596	120,678	5,536,468
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Pensions	5,682	4,898	2,046	12,626
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,950,913	5,771,742	1,724,914	11,447,569
Unrestricted	491,332	2,352,494	1,042,496	3,886,322
Total Net Position	4,442,245	8,124,236	2,767,410	15,333,891
Total Liabilities, Deferred Outflows and Net Pension		\$ 11,261,730	\$ 2,890,134	\$ 20,882,985
. Sta. E.as	ψ 0,101,121	Ţ 11,201,700	Ç 2,000,104	+ 20,002,000

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES--ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Operating Revenues:	Water			/astewater		tormwater anagement		Totals	
Operating Revenues: Charges for Services	\$	820,293	\$	891,035	\$	463.614	\$	2,174,942	
Other Operating Revenues	Ф	36,183	Φ	20,880	Ф	1,609	Ф	58,672	
Other Operating Revenues		30,103		20,880		1,009		30,072	
Total Operating Revenues		856,476		911,915		465,223		2,233,614	
Operating Expenses:									
Personal Services		414,442		387,594		148,095		950,131	
Materials and Supplies		372,467		480,675		93,218		946,360	
Contractual Services		52,673		55,974		23,499		132,146	
Other Operating Expenses		6,208		8,740		5,404		20,352	
Depreciation		251,154		392,475		125,213		768,842	
Total Operating Expenses		1,096,944		1,325,458		395,429		2,817,831	
Operating Income (Loss)		(240,468)		(413,543)		69,794		(584,217)	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):									
Investment Earnings		22.967		32.908		15.041		70.916	
Interest and Fiscal Charges		(28,148)		(19,295)		-		(47,443)	
Grants		355,513		-		-		355,513	
Gain on Disposal of Capital Assets		3,493		(9,557)		-		(6,064)	
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		353,825		4,056		15,041		372,922	
Change in Net Position		113,357		(409,487)		84,835		(211,295)	
Total Net Position - Beginning (Restated)		4,328,888		8,533,723		2,682,575		15,545,186	
Total Net Position - Ending	\$	4,442,245	\$	8,124,236	\$	2,767,410	\$	15,333,891	

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES--ENTERPRISE FUNDS

	Water		Wastewater		Stormwater Management		Totals
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents							
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			_				
Cash Received from Customers	\$	851,750	\$	924,273	\$	466,220	\$ 2,242,243
Cash Paid for Employee Services and Benefits		(418,514)		(389,527)		(153,536)	(961,577)
Cash Paid to Suppliers for Goods and Services		(438,654)		(537,188)		(116,435)	(1,092,277)
Other Operating Revenues		26,983		7,305		1,609	35,897
Other Operating Expenses		(6,339)		(6,094)		(5,404)	 (17,837)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities		15,226		(1,231)		192,454	 206,449
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:							
Capital Grant Contributions		355,513		-		-	355,513
Face Value from the Sale of Debt		428,216		-		-	428,216
Proceeds from Sale of Assets		3,493		3,343		-	6,836
Acquisition and Construction of Assets		(497,166)		(14,536)		(95,361)	(607,063)
Principal Paid on Loans Payable		(98,230)		(209,643)		-	(307,873)
Interest Paid on All Debt		(28,148)		(19,295)		=	 (47,443)
Net Cash (Used for) Capital							
and Related Financing Activities		163,678		(240,131)		(95,361)	(171,814)
and Neialed Financing Activities		103,070		(240,131)		(93,301)	 (171,014)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:							
Interest		22,409		32,350		14,762	 69,521
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities		22,409		32,350		14,762	 69,521
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		201,313		(209,012)		111,855	104,156
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		522,987		2,725,526		968,876	 4,217,389
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$	724,300	\$	2,516,514	\$	1,080,731	\$ 4,321,545

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES--ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:	Water		Wastewater		Stormwater Management		Totals	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(240,468)	\$	(413,543)	\$	69,794	\$	(584,217)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense Change in Assets and Liabilities:		251,154		392,475		125,213		768,842
(Increase) in Accounts Receivable (Decrease) in Due to Other Governments		22,257 (6,179)		19,663 (1,691)		2,606 (1,743)		44,526 (9,613)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payables Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences Payable		(12,917) 1,774 (4,973)		(423) 868 1,600		282 (380) (3,538)		(13,058) 2,262 (6,911)
Net Increase (Decrease) in GASB 68 Pension Items Total Adjustments		4,578 255,694		(180) 412,312		122,660		4,618 790,666
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$	15,226	\$	(1,231)	\$	192,454	\$	206,449

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Totals
Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,028
in Segregated Accounts	 111,764
Total Assets	 117,792
Liabilities:	
Due to Other Governments	673
Due to Others	 117,119
Total Liabilities	\$ 117,792

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CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Milford ("The City") is a charter City operating under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City was originally incorporated as the Village of Milford in 1836. Milford's name is attributed to the principal industry of that time period, milling. Milford became a City after the 1980 census.

The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government. All legislative power of the Municipality is vested in a seven member elected Council and the administrative power of the Municipal Government is vested in a Manager appointed by the Council. The Manager is the chief executive and administrative officer of the City. The Council selects, from its own members, a Mayor and a Vice Mayor. The Mayor is the ceremonial and representative head of the Municipality, but exercises no administrative authority. The Finance Director is appointed by the Manager and confirmed by a majority vote of the Council.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. To provide necessary services to its citizens, the City of Milford is divided into departments and financial management and control systems. Departments providing services include a police force, a street maintenance and repair force, a parks and recreation system, a sewer department, a water system, a stormwater system, an income tax department and a staff to provide essential support to these service providers. The operation and control of these activities is provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the administration of the City Manager. All are responsible to the citizens of Milford and are included as part of the reporting entity.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; (4) or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the organization's budget, the issuance of its debt or the levying of its taxes. The City has no component units.

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

The Milford Exempted Village School District and Milford Community Fire Department have been excluded from the City's financial statements because the City is not financially accountable for these organizations nor are the entities fiscally dependent on the City.

The City is associated with four jointly governed organizations: The Center for Local Government, the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments, City of Milford-Union Township Joint Economic Development District and Clermont County Transportation Improvement District, which are presented in Note 15 to the basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. The effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Taxes and intergovernmental revenues normally support governmental activities. *Business type activities* are supported by charges for services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, enterprise funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. Measurement Focus Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the enterprise fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes and payment in lieu of taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within thirty-one days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is expected to be liquidated with expendable, available resources. However, debt service expenditures, as well as compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, income taxes, licenses, state shared revenues, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered measurable and available only when the City receives cash.

Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

The general fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Street Special Revenue Fund

The street fund accounts for shared revenues received for gas taxes and auto license fees.

Fire/EMS Levy Special Revenue Fund

The Fire/EMS levy fund accounts for collection of the City's Fire and EMS levies. The proceeds are collected by the City and the City contracts with the Milford Community Fire Department for safety services. The services were split in prior years but the City has decided in fiscal year 2012 to report them in a new fund.

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund accounts for the City's payment in lieu of taxes revenue and general obligation specific property tax revenue. The City also makes all general obligation bond payments from this fund.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Water Fund

To account for activities of the City's water system.

Wastewater Fund

To account for the activities of the City's wastewater system.

Stormwater Management Fund

To account for the activities of the City's stormwater management system.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: private purpose trust funds, pension trust funds, investment trust funds and agency funds. The City maintains three fiduciary agency funds. The City's agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. The City is serving as fiscal agent for the Joint Economic Development District between Union Township and the City. These monies are maintained in an agency fund until distributed to the two governments. The City also maintains a Mayor's Court agency fund, which accounts for funds that flow through the municipal court office. Another agency fund is the Special Deposit fund that is similar to unclaimed funds.

Enterprise funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with an enterprise fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

B. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City, except cash in segregated accounts, is pooled. Monies for all funds, including enterprise funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City'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 City's Municipal Court has its own checking account for collection and distribution of court fines and forfeitures and the JEDD agency fund receives and disburses income tax revenue through a separate checking account both of which are presented on the fiduciary statement of net position as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts."

During 2015, investments were limited to U.S. Governmental Agency Obligations, U.S. Treasury Notes, Money Market Mutual funds and STAR Ohio. Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of open-end mutual funds is based on the current share price.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2015.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, investments with original maturities of three months or less, and funds within the cash management pool, are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to ordinance as directed by the City's charter. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2015 amounted to \$70,476, which includes \$6,735 assigned from other funds. The street and fire/EMS levy special revenue funds, debt service, state highway, cemetery and permissive tax special revenue funds, water enterprise, wastewater enterprise, and stormwater enterprise funds also received interest of \$6; \$509; \$473; \$291; \$1,039; \$88; \$22,967; \$32,908; and \$15,041 respectively.

C. Capital Assets and Depreciation

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets is determined by the ultimate use:

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$500 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value on the date of donation.

Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives (Years)
Improvement other than Buildings	15 - 50
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	4 - 15
Plant (Water and Wastewater)	40
Sewer and Water Lines	40

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The City has elected to not report major general infrastructure assets retroactively which is allowed by GASB Statement No. 34 paragraph 148. The City felt with limited staff time to research the infrastructure maintained by the City the retroactive reporting would not be cost beneficial.

D. Capitalization of Interest

Interest is capitalized on enterprise fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The City's policy is to capitalize net interest on construction projects until substantial completion of the project. The amount of capitalized interest equals the difference between the interest cost associated with the tax-exempt borrowing used to finance the project from the date of borrowing until the completion of the project and the interest earned from temporary investment of the debt proceeds over the same period. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. For 2015, no net interest expense was incurred on enterprise fund construction projects.

E. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits and personal leave benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated, unused vacation time when earned for all employees.

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

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount normally due for payment during the current year. These amounts are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations or retirements. The entire liability is reported on the government-wide statements. In enterprise funds, the entire amount of unpaid compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Accrued Liabilities and Other Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, capital leases, compensated absences and general obligation bonds payable that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources. In prior years, the City reported a liability for the required reserve shortage from the Center for Local Government insurance pool. For fiscal year 2015, the pool has a surplus and no liability is associated with the City. Long-term debt and other obligations financed by enterprise funds are reported as liabilities in the appropriate enterprise fund.

G. Fund Balance

The City reports the following categories of fund balance:

- -Restricted fund balances related to grants, other restricted revenue sources like state shared revenues or charges for specific services are reported as restricted in the fund receiving those resources.
- -Assigned fund balances are balances for which the City administration has specified the future use such as encumbrances.
- 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 used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The City applies restricted resources first then assigned resources when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted, assigned or unassigned amounts are available.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Interfund Transactions

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

Transfers are reported as "Other Financing Sources and Uses" in the governmental funds, as "Transfers In" by the recipient fund and "Transfers Out" by the disbursing fund on the fund financial statements. These transfers are consolidated within the governmental and business-type activities columns, and also from the "total" column on the statement of activities. Transactions that would be treated as revenues and expenditures if the transactions involved organizations external to the City are similarly treated when involving other funds of the City.

The City reports an interfund receivable and payable for reporting advances between governmental funds.

I. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in the statement of net position. Net position of net investment in capital assets is calculated, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. None of the City's \$1,295,027 restricted net position is restricted by enabling legislation.

J. Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until then. The City reports deferred outflows of resources on the government-wide statement of net position for pension. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension are explained in Note 8.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2015, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2016 operations, have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Payment in lieu of taxes, grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (see Note 8.)

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred inflows of resources.

K. Exchange/Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income tax is recognized in the year the income was earned; property taxes are recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 4). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specified the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Pensions

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

M. Estimates

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

N. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance - total governmental funds* and *net position - governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this (\$1,817,419) difference are as follows:

General Obligation Bonds	(\$1,525,000)
Premium on General Obligations Bonds	(22,912)
Capital Leases Payable	(7,103)
Accrued Interest Payable	(6,721)
Compensated Absences	(255,683)
Net Adjustment to reduce fund balance - total governmental funds	
to arrive at net position - governmental activities	(\$1,817,419)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Another element of that reconciliation explains that "capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of \$6,205,080 difference are as follows:

Capital Assets	\$11,349,298
Accumulated Depreciation	(5,144,218)
Net Adjustment to increase fund balance - total governmental	
funds to arrive at net position - governmental activities	\$6,205,080

The governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance includes a reconciliation between *net change in fund balance* – *total governmental funds* and *change in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government wide statement of position.

One element of that reconciliation states that "Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period." The details of this \$433,554 are as follows:

\$847,402
(413,848)
\$433,554

Another element of that reconciliation states that "The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction however, has any affect of net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items." The details of this \$192,212 are as follows:

Principal paid on Long Term Debt	\$185,000
Principal paid on Capital Leases Payable	3,517
Amortization of Bond Premium Cost	3,526
Change in Interest Payable	169
Net Adjustment - current financial resources focus to increase fund	
balance – total governmental funds to arrive at net position –	
governmental activities	\$192,212

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Protection of the City'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 Finance Director 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.

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;

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of six months or more in the following:

- 1. Bonds of the State of Ohio;
- 2. Bonds of any municipal corporation, village, county, township, or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default of principal, interest or coupons; and
- 3. Obligations of the City.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of tax exempt notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation 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 Finance Director or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the City or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured. At fiscal year-end, the carrying value of the City's deposits was \$2,219,850 and the bank balance was \$2,285,477. \$1,833,766 of the City's deposits was insured by federal depository insurance. The remaining \$451,711 of the City's \$2,285,477 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the manner described above.

Investments

As of December 31, 2015, the City had the following investments.

	Carrying and	Less Than	More Than
	Fair Value	One Year	One Year
Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds	\$4,695,499	\$435,022	\$4,260,477
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	394,506	394,506	0
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds	1,201,764	0	1,201,764
U.S. Treasury Note	114,892	114,892	0
Money Market Mutual Fund	102,299	102,299	0
Total Investments	\$6,508,960	\$1,046,719	\$5,462,241

Interest Rate Risk - The City has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk - The Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds, Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds carry a rating of A-1+ and Aaa/AAA and P-1/A-1 respectively. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk - For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City 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 National Mortgage Association Bonds, Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds are held in the City's name. The City 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 treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The City places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The City's investment in Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds represents 72.14% of the City's total investments, Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds represents 6.06% of the City's total investments and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds represents 18.46% of the City's total investments. The City's investment in U.S Treasury Notes represents 1.77% of the City's total investments. The City's investment in money market mutual funds Cash Portfolio Fund represents 1.57% of the City's total investments.

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the basic financial statements and the classification of deposits and investments presented above per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Financial StatementsEquivalentsInvestmentsInvestments:\$8,728,810\$0Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds(4,695,499)4,695,499Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds(394,506)394,506Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds(1,201,764)1,201,764U.S. Treasury Note(114,892)114,892Money Market Mutual Fund(102,299)102,299		Cash and Cash	
Investments: Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds U.S. Treasury Note (4,695,499) (394,506) (394,506) (1,201,764) (1,201,764) (114,892) (114,892)		Equivalents	Investments
Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds(4,695,499)4,695,499Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds(394,506)394,506Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds(1,201,764)1,201,764U.S. Treasury Note(114,892)114,892	Cash and Cash Equivalents – Financial Statements	\$8,728,810	\$0
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds(394,506)394,506Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds(1,201,764)1,201,764U.S. Treasury Note(114,892)114,892	Investments:		
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds (1,201,764) 1,201,764 U.S. Treasury Note (114,892) 114,892	Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds	(4,695,499)	4,695,499
U.S. Treasury Note (114,892) 114,892	Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	(394,506)	394,506
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds	(1,201,764)	1,201,764
Money Market Mutual Fund (102,299) 102,299	U.S. Treasury Note	(114,892)	114,892
	Money Market Mutual Fund	(102,299)	102,299
GASB Statement No. 3 \$2,219,850 \$6,508,960	GASB Statement No. 3	\$2,219,850	\$6,508,960

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2015 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2014 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2015 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) are for 2015 taxes.

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY TAXES (CONTINUED)

2015 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2014 on the assessed value as of January 1, 2015 the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2015 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2015.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2015 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2013, are levied after October 1, 2014, and are collected in 2015 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2015, was \$3.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value for inside millage. Additionally, voted levies were \$12.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value for fire and emergency medical service. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2015 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Category (Clermont County Only)	Assessed Value
Real Property	\$142,418,650
Public Utility Tangible Personal Property	8,253,200
Total Property Tax	\$150,671,850

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.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable at September 20.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Milford. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes. Property taxes receivable represents real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2015, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor are they intended to finance 2015 operations. The receivable is offset by unearned revenue.

NOTE 5 - INCOME TAX

The City levies a municipal income tax of 1.0% on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, the residents of the City are required to pay income tax on income earned outside of the City. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

Income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax. After these costs are recovered the proceeds are allocated to the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund and the Capital Improvement Capital Projects Fund. Income tax revenue (net of refunds) for 2015 was \$3,589,279.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2015, consisted primarily of property taxes, income taxes, accounts, interfund, interest on investments, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Fund/Description	Amount
MAJOR FUNDS	
General Fund:	
Local Government	\$89,256
Homestead/Rollback	19,970
Total General Fund	109,226
Fire/EMS Levy	
Homestead/Rollback	71,313
Street Fund	
Gasoline Excise Tax	98,559
Motor Vehicle License Tax	19,739
Total Street Fund	118,298
NONMAJOR FUNDS	
State Highway Fund	
Gasoline Excise Tax	8,088
Motor Vehicle License Tax	1,602
Total State Highway Fund	9,690
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Fund	
Permissive Tax	38,429
Total All Funds	\$346,956

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/14	Increases	Decreases	12/31/15
Governmental Activities:				_
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,834,424	\$10,600	\$0	\$1,845,024
Construction in Progress	537,063	0	(537,063)	0
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,371,487	10,600	(537,063)	1,845,024
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,013,720	0	0	4,013,720
Improvements other than Buildings	1,584,451	746,695	0	2,331,146
Vehicles, Furniture and Equipment	3,069,301	90,107	0	3,159,408
Total capital assets being depreciated	8,667,472	836,802	0	9,504,274
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	(2,318,808)	(129,111)	0	(2,447,919)
Improvements other than Buildings	(423,392)	(77,036)	0	(500,428)
Vehicles, Furniture and Equipment	(1,988,170)	(207,701)	0	(2,195,871)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,730,370)	(413,848)	0	(5,144,218)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,937,102	422,954	0	4,360,056
Governmental Activities - Capital Assets, Net	\$6,308,589	\$433,554	(\$537,063)	\$6,205,080
			·	

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Balance 12/31/14	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/15
Business Type Activities	12/31/14	mercuses	Decreases	12/31/13
Capital Assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$328,914	\$0	\$0	\$328,914
Construction in Progress	989,334	0	(989,334)	0
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,318,248	0	(989,334)	328,914
Capital Assets, being depreciated				
Improvements other than Buildings	12,350,379	231,691	0	12,582,070
Plant	6,182,808	0	0	6,182,808
Machinery and Equipment	1,519,714	39,572	(76,183)	1,483,103
Sewer and Water Lines	7,056,044	1,299,626	0	8,355,670
Total capital assets, being depreciated	27,108,945	1,570,889	(76,183)	28,603,651
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Improvements other than Buildings	(3,083,047)	(339,990)	0	(3,423,037)
Plant	(4,008,678)	(164,406)	0	(4,173,084)
Machinery and Equipment	(823,619)	(123,118)	63,283	(883,454)
Sewer and Water Lines	(4,134,448)	(141,328)	0	(4,275,776)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(12,049,792)	(768,842)	62,382	(12,755,351)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	15,059,153	(300,556)	(12,900)	15,848,300
Business Type Activities - Capital Assets, Net	\$16,377,401	\$688,778	(\$1,002,234)	\$16,177,214

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental and business-type functions as follows:

Governmental Activities:

Security of Persons and Property	\$133,030
Public Health and Welfare	13,377
Leisure Time Activities	28,092
Transportation	136,745
General Government	102,604
Total Depreciation Expense - governmental activities	\$413,848

Business Type Activities:

Water	\$251,154
Wastewater	392,475
Stormwater Management	125,213
Total Depreciation Expense – business-type activities	\$768,842

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - City employees, other than full-time 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. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

Group B

20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten 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

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

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

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:

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

	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 City's contractually required contribution was \$211,195 for 2015. Of this amount, \$12,830 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$222,406 for 2015. Of this amount \$39,998 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OPF's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2014, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2014, to December 31, 2014. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net			_
Pension Liability	\$1,726,961	\$2,730,822	\$4,457,783
Proportion of the Net Pension			
Liability	0.014318%	0.0527140%	
Pension Expense	\$188,551	\$266,379	\$454,930

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2015, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$92,146	\$117,696	\$209,842
City contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	211,195	222,406	433,601
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$303,341	\$340,102	\$643,443
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$30,339	\$0	\$30,339

\$433,601 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:		_	
2016	\$9,053	\$29,424	\$38,477
2017	9,053	29,424	38,477
2018	20,707	29,424	50,131
2019	22,994	29,424	52,418
Total	\$61,807	\$117,696	\$179,503

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2014, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

3.75 percent
4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation
3 percent, simple
8 percent
Individual Entry Age

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table projected 20 years using Projection Scale AA. For males, 105 percent of the combined healthy male mortality rates were used. For females, 100 percent of the combined healthy female mortality rates were used. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2000 mortality table with no projections. For males 120 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used set forward two years. For females, 100 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2010.

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

OPERS manages investments in four investment portfolios: the Defined Benefits portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio includes the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan, the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan and the VEBA Trust. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The money weighted rate of return, net of investments expense, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 6.95 percent for 2014.

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2014 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.31 %
Domestic Equities	19.90	5.84
Real Estate	10.00	4.25
Private Equity	10.00	9.25
International Equities	19.10	7.40
Other investments	18.00	4.59
Total	100.00 %	5.28 %

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 8 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (7 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (9 percent) than the current rate:

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	(9.00%)	
City's proportionate share	' <u> </u>			
of the net pension liability	\$3,177,142	\$1,726,961	\$505,581	

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – OPF

OPF's total pension liability as of December 31, 2014 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2014, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OPF's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2014, are presented below:

Valuation Date Actuarial Cost Method Investment Rate of Return Projected Salary Increases Payroll Increases Inflation Assumptions Cost of Living Adjustments January 1, 2014
Entry Age Normal
8.25 percent
4.25 percent to 11 percent
3.75 percent
3.25 percent
2.60 percent and 3.00 percent

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OPF's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2014 are summarized below:

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- %	(0.25) %
Domestic Equity	16.00	4.47
Non-US Equity	16.00	4.47
Core Fixed Income *	20.00	1.62
Global Inflation Protected *	20.00	1.33
High Yield	15.00	3.39
Real Estate	12.00	3.93
Private Markets	8.00	6.98
Timber	5.00	4.92
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	7.03
Total	120.00 %	

^{*} levered 2x

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

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(7.25%)	(8.25%)	(9.25%)	
City's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$3,021,710	\$2,730,822	\$2,484,529	

NOTE 9- POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (OPERS) maintains a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members of both the Tradition 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-retirement health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Tradition Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and qualified survivor benefits 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. OPERS' eligibility requirements for post-employment health care coverage changed for those retiring on and after January 1, 2015. Please see the Plan Statement in the OPERS 2014 CAFR for details.

NOTE 9- POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2015, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14% of earnable salary. This is the maximum employer contribution rate permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

OPERS maintains three health care trusts. The two cost-sharing, multiple-employer trusts, the 401(h) Health Care Trust and the 115 Health Care Trust, work together to provide health care funding to eligible retirees of the Traditional Pension and Combined plans. The third trust is a Voluntary Employee's Beneficiary Association (VEBA) that provides funding for a Retiree Medical Account for Member-Directed Plan members. Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 2.0% during calendar year 2015. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2016 remained at 2.0% for both plans. The Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited to the VEBA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2015 was 4.5%.

The City's actual contributions for health care to OPERS for the years ending December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$35,205, \$16,548 and \$11,462 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2014 and 2013. 93 percent has been contributed for 2015 with the remainder being reported as a liability within the respective funds.

NOTE 9- POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contribution made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 0.50% of covered amount. The amount of the employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provision of Section 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 dependents and the coverage selected.

The City's contributions for health care to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$8,147, \$77,552, and \$76,962 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2014 and 2013. 85 percent has been contributed for 2015 with the remainder being reported as a liability within the respective funds.

NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

Accumulated Unpaid Vacation

Full time City employees earn vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. Upon departure from City employment, an employee (or his estate) will be paid for unused vacation leave. For the City as a whole, the total obligation for vacation accrual amounted to \$171,889.

Accumulated Unpaid Sick Leave

Full time City employees earn sick leave at the rate of 3.70 hours per eighty hours of service. Sick leave is cumulative without limit. In the case of retirement, employees with ten (10) or more years of service will be paid twenty-five percent (25%) of accrued but unused sick leave, up to a maximum of 240 hours. For the City as a whole, the total obligation for sick leave accrual amounted to \$93,421.

Accumulated Unpaid Personal Leave

All full time City employees receive two personal days in January, except police officers and police clerks who receive 36 hours and 30 hours, respectively, on July 1 of each year. All full-time employees can earn up to three (3) additional personal days for each 120 consecutive days worked without using sick leave. Personal leave can be carried over from year to year up to the following maximum hours allowed:

Maximum Personal time Allowed

Exempt Employees 40 hours AFSCME Employees 48 hours Police Personnel and Clerks 60 hours

For the City as a whole, the total obligation for personal leave accrual amounted to \$24,617.

Insurance Benefits

Full time employees are provided health, dental, and life insurance. The City elected to provide employee medical and hospitalization benefits through the Center for Local Government Benefit Pool (CLGBP) OME-RESA for health insurance during 2015. All employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the City. The City provided life insurance and AD&D insurance through Reliance Standard Life Insurance Company. Dental insurance is provided by the City through Dental Care Plus. In addition, the City provides Health Savings Accounts for all full time employees based on their medical coverage election. The City provides a Health Retirement Accounts for two employees since they are over 65. The annual reimbursement for Single Coverage is \$1,000 and the annual reimbursement for all other elections is \$2,000.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

For 2015, the City contracted with Brower Insurance for general commercial coverage. The City had a general aggregate limit of \$3,000,000; personal injury limit of \$1,000,000.

Settled claims have not exceeded the City's coverage in any of the past three years. There was no significant decline in the level of coverage from the prior year. Performance bonds for employees are protected by the Brower Insurance and range from \$10,000 to \$100,000 with specific bonds for the Finance Director, Tax Commissioner and City Manager.

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of Salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative cost. The rate for 2015 paid in 2016 was .031275.

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Issue	Interest		Restated December 31,			December 31,	Due Within
Date	Rate	Description	2014	Additions	Reductions	2015	One Year
Govern	mental activities:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Bonds p	avable:						
General	Obligation Bonds						
2007	4.25% - 5.75%	6 Refunded Capital Facility	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$90,000	\$1,210,000	95,000
1997	4.90% - 6.25%	6 Milford Parkway	180,000	0	55,000	125,000	60,000
1999	4.50% - 5.20%	6 Firehouse/Trailer Park	230,000	0	40,000	190,000	45,000
	Total Bonds Pay	able	1,710,000	0	185,000	1,525,000	200,000
2007	Premium on Ref	unded GO Bonds	26,438	0	3,526	22,912	0
	Net Bonds Payal	ble	1,736,438	0	188,526	1,547,912	200,000
	Capital leases		10,620	0	3,517	7,103	3,517
	Net Pension Lial	bility					
	Public Employ	yees Retirement System	985,485	22,773	0	1,008,258	0
	Ohio Police at	nd Fire Pension	2,567,353	163,469	0	2,730,822	0
	Compensated ab	sences	267,604	188,233	200,154	255,683	165,772
Total Go	overnmental Activ	ities	5,567,500	374,475	392,197	5,549,778	369,289
Busines	s – Type Activitie	es:					
2005	0.90%	OWDA Loans	1,422,017	0	103,590	1,318,427	104,994
2007	2.00%	OWDA Loans	999,261	0	62,513	936,748	64,408
2008	1.00%	OWDA Loans	304,674	0	19,627	285,047	19,922
2010	1.00%	OWDA Loans	382,314	0	22,149	360,165	22,470
2010	0.00%	OWDA Loans	105,839	0	6,828	99,011	6,828
2014	2.00%	OWDA Loans	196,216	0	10,013	186,203	4,868
2015	2.00%	OWDA Loans	0	428,216	0	428,216	18,174
2003	0.00%	OPWC Loans	36	0	36	0	0
2004	0.00%	OPWC Loans	18,970	0	3,448	15,522	3,448
2006	0.00%	OPWC Loans	818,775	0	60,650	758,125	60,650
2009	0.00%	OPWC Loans	160,225	0	11,050	149,175	11,050
2010	0.00%	OPWC Loans	69,699	0	2,733	66,966	2,733
2010	0.00%	OPWC Loans	24,041	0	858	23,183	859
2014	0.00%	OPWC Loans	107,235	0	4,378	102,857	3,574
	Net Pension Lia	2					
		yees Retirement System	702,469	16,234	0	718,703	0
	Compensated ab		41,155	43,191	50,102	34,244	33,603
	ısiness – Type Act	ivities	5,352,926	487,641	357,975	5,482,592	357,581
All FUN	IDS		\$10,920,426	\$862,116	\$750,172	\$11,032,370	\$726,870

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

The unvoted general obligation bond issues will be paid through the Special Revenue Funds and Debt Service Fund from property taxes and income taxes. Compensated absences obligations were paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid.

In April 1997, \$775,000 general obligation bonds were issued for the City's share of construction of the Milford Parkway Development project. The debt will mature on December 1, 2017, and will be paid from income taxes. The City will credit the Debt Service Fund enough income tax revenue to satisfy the debt each year.

In April of 1999, general obligation bonds for improvements to the firehouse and purchase of a trailer park were issued in the amount of \$870,000. \$670,000 was issued for the firehouse and will be paid from the Fire and EMS Levy special revenue fund over the next 20 years. \$200,000 was issued for the trailer park purchase and was paid off in 2001.

In August 2004, the City issued \$910,000 for the Beechwood Road Connector. The bonds were issued with varying interest rates from 2.80% to 4.30% and matured on August 1, 2014. The bonds were retired from TIF funds and paid from the Debt Service Fund.

In September 2000, \$2,100,000 of general obligation bonds were issued for the Five Points Building project. In August 2007, the City refunded the remaining balance of \$1,555,000 through the issuance of \$1,640,000 of general obligations bonds, through the Ohio Capital Assets Financing Program, as a way to reduce the interest over the remaining term of the capital facility bonds and retire the bond anticipation note that was outstanding. The bonds were issued with varying interest rates from 4.25% to 5.75% and will mature on December 1, 2025. The bonds will be paid from the General Fund.

The City has also obtained the following loans from the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for the expansion and improvements of the City's water and wastewater treatment plants.

OWDA loan #4331 was approved in 2005 for a total of \$2,121,674 for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvement project. Repayment is scheduled over twenty years at a .90% interest rate with a final payment due July 2027. Payments are made from the Wastewater Fund's operating revenues.

OWDA loan #4795 was approved in 2007 for a total of \$1,349,311 for the Clearwell and Water Storage project. Repayment is scheduled over twenty years at a 2.00% interest rate with a final payment due July 2028. Payments are made from the Water Fund's operating revenues.

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

OWDA loan #4984 was approved in 2008 for a total of \$409,191 for the CSO Phase II-Garfield Force Main project. Repayment is scheduled over twenty years at a 1.00% interest rate with a final payment due July 2029. Payments are made from the Wastewater Fund's operating revenues.

OWDA loan #5341 was approved in 2009 for a total of \$468,732 for the Garfield Avenue Force Main project. Repayment is scheduled over twenty years at a 1.00% interest rate with a final payment due July 2030. Payments are made from the Wastewater Fund's operating revenues.

OWDA loan #5370 was approved in 2009 for a total of \$136,565 for the Lime Silo Rehabilitation project. Repayment is scheduled over twenty years at a 0.00% interest rate with a final payment due January 2030. Payments are made from the Water Fund's operating revenues.

OWDA loan #6752 was approved in 2014 for a total of \$178,802 for the Oakcrest and Valley View Water main replacements. Repayment is scheduled over thirty years at a 2.00% interest rate with a final payment due January 2044. Payments are made from the Water Fund's operating revenues.

OWDA loan #6756 was approved in 2015 for a total of \$489,534 for the Main and High streets water main replacements. Repayment is scheduled over twenty years at a 2.00% interest rate with a final payment due January 2035. Payments are made from the Water Fund's operating revenues.

The City has also obtained the following non interest bearing loans from the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) for the expansion and improvements of the City's water and wastewater treatment plants.

OPWC loan #CJ16E was approved in 2003 for a total of \$131,694 for the Miami Woods Lift Station Replacement project. Repayment is scheduled over ten years with a final payment due January 2014. Payments are made from the Wastewater Fund's operating revenues.

OPWC loan #CJ20F was approved in 2004 for a total of \$51,732 for the Edgecombe Tank Rehabilitation project. Repayment is scheduled over fifteen years with a final payment due January 2020. Payments are made from the Water Fund's operating revenues.

OPWC loan #CJ12G was approved in 2006 for a total of \$1,213,000 for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Repair and Replacement - Phase II project. Repayment is scheduled over twenty years with a final payment due January 2028. Payments are made from the Wastewater Fund's operating revenues.

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

OPWC loan #CJ09I was approved in 2009 for a total of \$221,000 for the Clearwell/WTP Storage project. Repayment is scheduled over twenty years with a final payment due January 2029. Payments are made from the Water Fund's operating revenues.

OPWC loan #CJ09L was approved in 2010 for a total of \$81,998 for the 54 Inch Combined Sewer Overflow project. Repayment is scheduled over thirty years with a final payment due January 2040. Payments are made from the Wastewater Fund's operating revenues.

OPWC loan #CJ04M was approved in 2010 for a total of \$25,758 for the Garfield Force Main project. Repayment is scheduled over thirty years with a final payment due January 2042. Payments are made from the Wastewater Fund's operating revenues.

OPWC loan #CJ08R was approved in 2014 for a total of \$252,000 for the Main Street water main project. Repayment is scheduled over thirty years with a final payment due January 2044. Payments are made from the Waste Fund's operating revenues.

The City has pledged a portion of future water and wastewater revenues to repay the OWDA and OPWC loans through final maturity on each debt obligation. The amount of future pledged revenues from the Water Fund is \$1,706,264 and from the Wastewater Fund is \$3,246,608, which equal the outstanding principal and interest obligations on the related debt.

As of December 31, 2015, the City's overall legal debt margin (the ability to issue additional amounts of general obligation bonded debt) was \$15,132,996, and the unvoted legal debt margin was \$6,484,404.

A summary of the City's long-term debt funding requirements as of December 31, 2015 is represented in the following schedules. Principal, interest and total debt service is provided for General Obligation Bonds, Ohio Water Development Authority Loans, and Ohio Public Works Commission Loans.

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for General Obligation Bonds are as follows:

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

General Obligation Bonds Interest Years Principal Total \$200,000 \$73,288 \$273,288 2016 210,000 61,810 2017 271,810 160,000 49,563 2018 209,563 165,000 42,025 2019 207,025 2020 120,000 35,550 155,550 670,000 92,700 2021-2025 762,700 \$1,525,000 \$354,936 Total \$1,879,936

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for Ohio Water Development Authority Loans are as follows:

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Ohio Water Development
Authority Loans

	Authority Loans						
Years	Principal	Interest	Total				
2016	\$241,665	\$47,403	\$289,068				
2017	244,794	44,276	289,070				
2018	247,969	41,099	289,068				
2019	251,195	37,875	289,070				
2020	254,468	34,601	289,069				
2021-2025	1,323,254	122,590	1,445,844				
2026-2030	834,525	42,289	876,814				
2031-2035	148,017	15,464	163,481				
2036-2040	37,642	5,515	43,157				
2041-2044	30,288	2,256	32,544				
Totals	\$3,613,817	\$393,368	\$4,007,185				

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for Ohio Public Works Commission Loans are as follows:

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Ohio Public Works Commission Loans

	Com	iiiissioii L	Julis
Years	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	\$82,315	\$0	\$82,315
2017	82,315	0	82,315
2018	82,315	0	82,315
2019	82,315	0	82,315
2020	80,592	0	80,592
2021-2025	394,332	0	394,332
2026-2030	226,132	0	226,132
2031-2035	35,832	0	35,832
2036-2040	35,832	0	35,832
2041-2044	13,848	0	13,848
Totals	\$1,115,828	\$0	\$1,115,828

NOTE 13 – CAPITAL LEASES PAYABLE

The City entered into a capital lease for copiers totaling \$17,556 in prior years. The terms of the one agreement provides an option to purchase the equipment. The leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, Accounting for Leases, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. Principal payments in fiscal year 2015 totaled \$3,517 and interest payments of \$323.

NOTE 13 – CAPITAL LEASES PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

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

	Governmental
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Activities
2016	\$3,840
2017	3,520
Total	7,360
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(257)
Present Value of Net	
Minimum Lease Payments	\$7,103

NOTE 14 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2015:

	Trans	fers	Interfund			
Fund	In	Out	Receivable	Payable		
MAJOR FUNDS						
General	\$0	\$135,000	\$447,259	\$0		
Street	0	0	0	392,259		
Debt Retirement	85,000	0	0	55,000		
Non-Major Governmental Funds	50,000	0	0	0		
Total All Funds	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$447,259	\$447,259		

The transfers out in the General fund to the nonmajor funds was related to covered costs associated with the cemetery activities for the City. For 2015, the City advanced funds to the Street Special Revenue fund.

NOTE 15 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The Center for Local Government, a jointly governed organization, was established to improve public service delivery by the cities, townships and villages in the Greater Cincinnati metropolitan area, especially among its member jurisdictions, through improved information exchange, cost reductions, shared resources, interjurisdictional collaboration, and new approaches to capital equipment and skills acquisition. The Board of Trustees consists of five members made up of elected representatives from the participating governments. The City does not have any financial interest in or responsibility for the Center. The City made no financial contribution during 2015. Information can be obtained from the Center by writing to Director of the Center for Local Government, 10945 Reed Hartman Highway, Suite 303, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242.

The Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments (OKI), a jointly governed organization, was established to provide coordinated planning services to the appropriate federal, state and local governments, their political subdivisions, agencies, departments, instrumentalities, and special districts, in connection with the preparation and development of comprehensive and continuing regional transportation and development plans within the OKI Region. OKI members include Butler, Clermont and Warren Counties in Ohio, Boone, Campbell and Kenton Counties in Kentucky and Dearborn and Ohio Counties in Indiana. OKI also serves as an area wide review agency in conjunction with comprehensive planning within the OKI Region.

OKI contracts periodically for local funds and other support with the governing board of each of the governments who are members of OKI or with such other persons as may be appropriate to provide such funds and support. The support is based on the population of the area represented. A Board of Trustees was created for conducting the activities of the OKI. This Board consists of one elected official of each City and municipal corporation, one individual selected by each City planning agency or commission and one person selected by each planning agency or commission of each municipal corporation located in each member City. This Board of Trustees then selects not more than ten residents of the OKI Region. The total membership of the Board of Trustees shall not exceed 100. Any member of OKI may withdraw its membership upon written notice to OKI to be effective two years after receipt of the notice by OKI. The City made no financial contribution during 2015. To obtain financial information, write to Director of Finance and Administration of the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments at 920 Pete Rose Way Suite 420, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202.

NOTE 15 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

In 2007, a Joint Economic Development District (JEDD) between the City of Milford and Union Township was approved by Union Township Trustees. It set aside 30 acres of prime land, zoned for business and commercial, to be serviced jointly as specified in the contract and marketed for commercial development. To date, the development in the JEDD area has proceeded at a strong pace. The prime project in the Ivy Point Development Project is Total Quality Logistics employing 1,000 people in the JEDD district. In 2012, a Joint Economic Development District (JEDD) between the City of Milford and Union Township was approved by Union Township Trustees. It encompassed the new Jungle Jim's areas along State Route 32. In 2014, a Joint Economic Development District (JEDD) between the City of Milford and Union Township was approved by Union Township Trustees. It encompassed the Mt. Carmel Brewery off Old State 74.

Due to this JEDDs' location around the interchange of State Route 32 and the Interstate 275, additional commercial development is expected to continue at this location into the future. The deposits of income tax revenues for both JEDDs averaged over \$69,000 per month between both the City and Township. For more information related to the financial results of the JEDD please contact the City's Income Tax Department.

During 2010, the City joined the Clermont County Transportation Improvement District (TID). The TID is a body politic and corporate, created for the purpose of financing, constructing, maintaining, repairing, and operating selected transportation projects. The TID was specifically created pursuant to Chapter 5540 of the Ohio Revised Code, as amended. The TID was created by action of the Board of Clermont County Commissioners on June 21, 2006.

The TID contracts with local governments within Clermont County to assist in infrastructure projects. The City contracted with the TID in 2009 for a traffic study at the U.S 50/S.R.131 intersection. The City pledged \$175,000 to the TID in 2010 to pay for the study with payments through 2014. During 2014, the City paid \$25,000 to the TID for this work. Copies of the TID's financial report are on file at the Clermont County Transportation Improvement District, 2381 Chamber Center Drive, Batavia, Ohio 45103.

NOTE 16 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

For 2015, the City implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions" and GASB Statement No. 71, "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68." GASB 68 established standards for measuring and recognizing pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position as reported December 31, 2014:

		Governmen Activities	7 1
Net position December 31, 2014		\$8,907,1	\$16,148,546
Adjustments: Net Pension Liability Deferred Outflow - Payments Subsequent to	Measurement Date	(3,552,8	
Restated Net Position December 31, 2014		\$5,635,3	\$15,545,186
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Stormwater Management Fund
Net position December 31, 2014	\$4,600,433	\$8,767,777	\$2,780,336
Adjustments: Net Pension Liability Deferred Outflow - Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	(316,150) 44,605	(272,500) 38,446	(113,819) 16,058
Restated Net Position December 31, 2014	\$4,328,888	\$8,533,723	\$2,682,575

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

NOTE 17 – CLAIMS PAYABLE

Medical/surgical, dental and vision insurance is offered to employees through a payroll deduction. Under this program, the Risk Management Fund provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$50,000 per covered person. The plan is offered to governmental entities state-wide through the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OME-RESA) in Steubenville, and administered by Self-Funded Plans, Inc. of Cleveland.

All funds of the City participate in the program and make payments to the Risk Management Fund based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay claims and actual amounts needed to pay fixed costs (premiums for stop-loss coverage and medical conversion and administrative fees and services). The plan changed the bylaws during fiscal year 2015 that allows for a participant to leave the plan without any claims following them. Also for fiscal year 2015, the plan was running a surplus net position.

The claims liability of \$0 reported in the General fund at December 31, 2015, was based on an estimate provided by Self Funded Plans, Inc. (the third party administrator) and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims, changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2015 were:

	Claims Balance	Claims and Changes in	Claims	Claims Balance
	Beginning of Year	Claims Estimates	Payments	at Year End
2014	\$107,660	\$249,127	(\$334,128)	\$22,659
2015	22,659	0	(22,659)	0

NOTE 18 – FUND BALANCE ALLOCATION

The City has chosen to present the consolidated summary of fund balance classification on the financial statements. The detail of those fund balance classifications are outline below:

			Fire/EMS	Debt	Other
Fund Balance	General	Street	Levy	Service	Governmental
Restricted:					
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$837,452	\$0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	173,652
Cemetery Service	0	0	0	0	243,619
Capital Improvements	0	0	0	0	36,849
Assigned:					
Parks and Recreation	3,455	0	0	0	0
Encumbrances	94,186	0	0	0	0
Unassigned	3,382,767	(388,615)	(38,986)	0	(36,141)
Total Fund Balance	\$3,480,408	(\$388,615)	(\$38,986)	\$837,452	\$417,979

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

LITIGATION

The City is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City. The City had pending litigation as of December 31, 2015 but as of December 31, 2015 it was not determined if the litigation would be resolved and what financial impact, if any, there would be to the City.

STATE GRANTS

For the period January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2015, the City received State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

NOTE 20 – ACCOUNTABILITY

At December 31, 2015, the Street Fund and Fire/EMS Levy fund had deficit fund balances of \$388,615 and \$38,986, respectively. These deficit fund balances arise from the recognition of revenues and expenditures on the modified accrual basis. The deficits do not exist under the budgetary/cash basis of accounting. The General Fund provides operating transfers or advances when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

GENERAL FUND

		Budg	jet					ariance Postive
	In	itial		Final		Actual	(Ne	egative)
Revenues:								
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	523,875	\$	675,000	\$	677,865	\$	2,865
Income Taxes	2	,445,528		3,151,000		3,439,444		288,444
Intergovernmental		201,269		259,330		257,122		(2,208)
Charges for Services		105,660		136,140		223,109		86,969
Licenses and Permits		23,245		29,950		48,631		18,681
Investment Earnings		23,283		30,000		18,311		(11,689)
Fines and Forfeitures		146,840		189,200		177,331		(11,869)
Other All Revenue		40,498		52,180		61,831		9,651
Total Revenue	3	,510,198		4,522,800		4,903,644		380,844
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property:								
Police								
Personal Services	1	,938,980		1,938,980		1,885,445		53,535
Other		34,074		485,500		310,842		174,658
Total Police	1	,973,054		2,424,480	-	2,196,287		228,193
Building Inspection								
Personal Services		49,983		49,983		35,421		14,562
Other		23,766		23,960		20,831		3,129
Total Building Inspection		73,749		73,943		56,252		17,691
Total Security of Persons and Property	2	,046,803		2,498,423		2,252,539		245,884
Public Health and Welfare Services: Health								
Other		28,530		28,530		27,115		1,415
Total Health		28,530		28,530		27,115		1,415
Grounds and Facilities								
Personal Services		207,730		196,675		183,940		12,735
Other		40,024		51,473		51,473		-
Total Grounds and Facilities	·	247,754		248,148		235,413		12,735
Total Public Health and Welfare		276,284		276,678		262,528		14,150
Transportation Public Works - Administration								
Other		376,147		376,602		362,462		14,140
Total Transportation		376,147		376,602		362,462		14,140
General Government Mayor's Court								
Personal Services		80,760		80,760		77,385		3,375
Other		20,843		21,002		18,428		2,574
Total Mayor's Court		101,603		101,762		95,813		5,949
City Council								
Personal Services		38,810		38,810		37,705		1,105
Other		44,285		44,638		23,318		21,320
Total City Council		83,095		83,448		61,023		22,425
Five Points Building								
Other		234,993		104,454		78,543		25,911
Total Five Points Building		234,993		104,454		78,543		25,911
Civil Defense								
Other		2,300		2,300		2,023		277
Total Civil Defense		2,300		2,300		2,023		277
							(0	continued)

THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

GENERAL FUND

	GENERAL	FUND		
		Budget		Variance Postive
	Initial	Final	Actual	(Negative)
City Manager				
Personal Services	\$ 301,520	\$ 301,520	\$ 244,940	\$ 56,580
Other	293,662	451,591	319,566	132,025
Total City Manager	595,182		564,506	188,605
Law Director				
Personal Services	110,103	110,103	107,790	2,313
Other	9,960	9,960	8,994	966
Total Law Director	120,063	120,063	116,784	3,279
Department of Civil Service				
Personal Services	320	320	-	320
Other	5,610	5,610	2,749	2,861
Total Department of Civil Service	5,930	5,930	2,749	3,181
Finance and Accounting				
Personal Services	145,130	145,130	127,739	17,391
Other	51,118		38,429	4,448
Total Finance and Accounting	196,248	188,007	166,168	21,839
Administration				
Other	54,000	54,000	53,289	711
Total Administration	54,000	54,000	53,289	711
Engineering				
Personal Services	26,470		32,531	-
Other	33,792		38,279	
Total Engineering	60,262	70,810	70,810	-
Development				
Personal Services	26,640	•	27,116	-
Other	73,407		61,193	13,992
Total Development	100,047	102,301	88,309	13,992
Income Tax				
Personal Services	85,190	,	84,133	581
Other	107,580		117,575	
Total Income Tax	192,770		201,708	581
otal General Government	1,746,494	1,788,475	1,501,725	286,750
ntergovernmental	40,000	94,788	94,788	
Total Expenditures	4,485,728	5,034,966	4,474,042	560,924
Excess of Revenues Over				
		· /=		0.44.700
(Under) Expenditures	(975,530	(512,166)	429,602	941,768

THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

GENERAL FUND

		GENERAL F	טאט			
	Bu Initial			Final	 Actual	Variance Postive Negative)
Other Financing Uses:						
Income Tax Refunds	\$	(75,000)	\$	(75,000)	\$ (128,143)	\$ 53,143
Sale of Capital Assets		-		211,000	189,983	(21,017)
Advances In		-		-	60,000	60,000
Transfers - Out		(222,440)		(342,800)	(235,000)	107,800
Total Other Financing Uses		(297,440)		(206,800)	 (113,160)	 93,640
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(1,272,970)		(718,966)	316,442	1,035,408
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		2,345,526		2,345,526	2,345,526	-
Prior Year Encumbrances		236,660		236,660	 236,660	 <u> </u>
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$	1,309,216	\$	1,863,220	\$ 2,898,628	\$ 1,035,408

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

STREET FUND

	Budget						Variance Postive		
		Initial	_	Final		Actual		egative)	
Revenues:									
Intergovernmental	\$	293,900	\$	270,000	\$	261,378	\$	(8,622)	
Investment Earnings		1,200		1,200		6		(1,194)	
Other All Revenue		700		700		5,295		4,595	
Total Revenue		295,800		271,900		266,679		(5,221)	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
Transportation									
Personal Services		162,510		181,527		181,527		-	
Other		263,047		244,748		209,168		35,580	
Total Transportation		425,557		426,275		390,695		35,580	
Total Expenditures		425,557		426,275		390,695		35,580	
Excess of Revenues									
Over Expenditures		(129,757)		(154,375)		(124,016)		30,359	
Other Financing Sources:									
Sale of Capital Assets						2,040		2,040	
Total Other Financing Sources						2,040		2,040	
Excess of Revenues and Other									
Financing Sources Over Expenditures		(129,757)		(154,375)		(121,976)		32,399	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		17,413		17,413		17,413		-	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		9,227		9,227		9,227		-	
Fund Balances (Deficit) at End of Year	\$	(103,117)	\$	(127,735)	\$	(95,336)	\$	32,399	

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

THE CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Fire/EMS LEVY FUND

Investment Earnings 3,500 3,500 509 (2 Total Revenue 1,877,020 1,877,020 1,879,153 2 Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property: Fire/EMS Department Other 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	e e
Property and Other Local Taxes \$ 1,731,500 \$ 1,730,866 \$ Intergovernmental 142,020 142,020 147,778 5 Investment Earnings 3,500 3,500 509 (2 Total Revenue 1,877,020 1,877,020 1,879,153 2 Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property: Fire/EMS Department 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	re)
Intergovernmental 142,020 142,020 147,778 5 Investment Earnings 3,500 3,500 509 (2 Total Revenue 1,877,020 1,877,020 1,879,153 2 Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property: Fire/EMS Department 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	
Investment Earnings 3,500 3,500 509 (2 Total Revenue 1,877,020 1,877,020 1,879,153 2 Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property: Fire/EMS Department Other 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	(634)
Total Revenue 1,877,020 1,877,020 1,879,153 2 Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property: Fire/EMS Department Other 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	,758
Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property: Fire/EMS Department Other 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	<u>,991)</u>
Current: Security of Persons and Property: Fire/EMS Department Other 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	,133
Current: Security of Persons and Property: Fire/EMS Department Other 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	
Fire/EMS Department 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	
Other1,702,0141,777,1181,775,2391	
Total Fire/EMS Department 1,702,014 1,777,118 1,775,239 1	,879,
	,879
Debt Service:	
Principal Retirement 40,000 40,000 40,000	_
Interest and Fiscal Charges 10,790 10,785 10,785	_
Total Debt Service 50,790 50,785 50,785	_
	
Total Expenditures 1,752,804 1,827,903 1,826,024 1	,879
Excess of Revenues	
	,012
Over Experiments 124,210 45,117 50,125	,012
Other Financing Uses:	
Advances - Out (60,000) (60,000) (60,000)	
Total Other Financing Uses (60,000) (60,000) (60,000)	
Evenes of Devenues Under Evenes ditures	
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures and Other Financing Uses 64,216 (10,883) (6,871) 4	,012
	,012
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year 14,955 14,955 14,955	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated 214 214 214	
Fund Balances at End of Year \$ 79,385 \$ 4,286 \$ 8,298 \$ 4	,012

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

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NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY PROCESS

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year, with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated.

Advances-in and Advances-out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

Tax Budget

A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures for all budgeted funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January to December 31 of the following year. The expressed purpose of the tax budget is to reflect the need for existing (or increasing) tax rates.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the fiscal officer determines that the revenue to be collected is greater or less than the current estimates.

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY PROCESS (CONTINUED)

Appropriations

An appropriation ordinance (the appropriation budget) to control the level of expenditures for all funds, except agency funds, must be legally enacted on or before January 1. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources as established in the official amended certificate of estimated resources. Supplemental appropriations may be adopted by Council action. Several supplemental appropriations were legally enacted during 2015 by Council.

The budgetary figures which appear in the "Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) – General fund and major special revenue funds are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the final budget, including all amendments and modifications. Budget figures appearing in the statement of budgetary comparisons are based upon the following:

Initial Budget is the legally adopted amount of appropriation originally passed by City Council through the original appropriation ordinance.

Final Budget represents the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Budgeted Level of Expenditures

Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of detailed lineitem budgets. Appropriated funds may not be expended for purposes other than those designated in the appropriation ordinance without authority from Council. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations at the level of appropriation adopted by Council. For all funds, Council appropriations are made at fund and personal services and other within each department. The appropriations set by Council remain fixed unless amended by Council ordinance.

Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as assigned fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures for the general fund on the basic financial statements while the other funds have the amount reported within the current higher classification.

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY PROCESS (CONTINUED)

Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are carried forward to the subsequent year and are not reappropriated.

NOTE 2 - BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, appropriations and encumbrances.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) – General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Outstanding year-end encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types (GAAP basis).
- 4. Advances are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).
- 5. Funds treated as General Fund equivalents on the GAAP basis are not included on the budget basis.

NOTE 2 - BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION (CONTINUED)

	General		Fire/EMS
	<u>Fund</u>	Street Fund	Levy Fund
GAAP Basis	\$538,668	(\$118,699)	\$60,889
Adjustments:			
Revenue Accruals	(106,964)	2,589	0
Expenditure Accruals	(81,598)	(2,789)	48
Advances	60,000	0	(60,000)
GASB 54 funds	11,876	0	0
Encumbrances	(105,540)	(3,077)	(7,808)
Budget Basis	\$316,442	(\$121,976)	(\$6,871)

NOTE 3 - COMPLIANCE

Contrary to Ohio law, appropriations exceeded estimated resources available for appropriations in the Street Fund Fund.

Contrary to Ohio law, actual budgetary expenditures exceeded actual resources available in the Street Fund resulting is a deficit budgetary fund balance of \$95,336.

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM - TRADITIONAL PENSION PLAN LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS (1)

	 2014	2013
The City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.014318%	0.014318%
The City's Proportion Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,726,961 \$	1,687,954
The City's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 1,984,575 \$	1,342,346
The City's Proportion Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	87.02%	125.75%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	86.45%	86.36%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2013 is not available

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETREMENT SYSTEM LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2	2008	76	2007	2006	
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 211,195 \$ 238,149	\$ 238,149	\$ 174,505	\$ 172,132	\$ 158,972	\$ 145,708	\$ 114,253	10.	96,830	\$ 1	49,039	149,039 \$ 168,602	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(211,195)	(238,149)	(174,505)	(172,132)	(158,972)	(145,708)	(114,253)		(96,830)	[1	(149,039)	(168,602)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	- \$	- \$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Ş		\$		\$	
The City Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 1,759,958	\$ 1,984,575	\$ 1,342,346	\$ 1,721,320	\$ 1,589,720	\$ 1,678,664	\$ 1,406,191	\$ 1,3	1,383,286	\$ 1,7	\$ 1,753,400	\$ 1,832,630	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	10.00%	10.00%	8.68%	8.13%	7.	.00%	∞ ∞	8.50%	9.20%	

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY OHIO POLICE AND FIRE FUND LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2014	2013
The City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.052714%	0.052714%
The City's Proportion Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,730,822 \$	2,567,353
The City's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 796,388 \$	1,248,502
The City's Proportion Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	342.90%	205.63%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	72.20%	73.00%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2013 is not available

CITY OF MILFORD, OHIO SCHEDULE OF CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS OHIO POLICE AND FIRE FUND LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	90
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 222,406	\$ 222,406 \$ 141,996	\$ 159,184	\$ 135,766	\$ 124,466	\$ 130,696 \$	\$ 125,129 \$	\$ 123,007	\$ 137,539 \$		110,768
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(222,406)	(141,996)	(159,184)	(135,766)	(124,466)	(130,696)	(125,129)	(123,007)	(137,539)		110,768)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	- \$	٠,	٠,	- \$	\$	5	φ.	\$	٠,	\$	
The City Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 1,170,558	\$ 796,388	\$ 1,248,502	\$ 1,064,831	\$ 976,204	\$ 1,025,067	\$ 981,404	\$1,025,067 \$ 981,404 \$ 964,761		\$ 1,170,545 \$ 942,706	2,706
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll	19.00%	17.83%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%	11.75%	11.75%	.5%

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

City of Milford Clermont County 745 Center Street Milford, Ohio 45150

To the Members of City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Milford, Clermont County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2016, wherein we noted the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standard No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions-an amendment of GASB Statement No.* 27 and Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

City's Response to Findings

The City's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit the City's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Cincinnati, Ohio

Bastin & Company, L & C

June 28, 2016

CITY OF MILFORD CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2015

FINDING NUMBER 2015-01

Noncompliance - Budgetary and Negative Cash Balance

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.39 prohibits appropriations in excess of estimated resources. For 2015, final appropriations exceeded final estimated resources available for appropriations in the Street Fund by \$127,735. In addition, while actual budgetary expenditures were less than appropriations, actual budgetary expenditures exceeded actual resources available. This condition resulted in a deficit cash balance of \$92,259 and a deficit budgetary fund balance of \$95,336 as of December 31, 2015. The deficit budgetary fund balance incorporates year-end encumbrances as a budgetary expenditure.

Ohio Revised Code Section 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 Street Fund.

City's Response

The City is aware of the condition and is taking steps to correct the negative cash balance. The City will monitor future activity to eliminate the negative balances and ensure budgetary requirements are properly met. For financial reporting on a GAAP basis, an advance to the Street Fund has been made from the General Fund to eliminate the reporting the negative cash balance in the Street Fund. This advance was not an actual advance made on the budgetary basis.





CITY OF MILFORD

CLERMONT 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 AUGUST 30, 2016