



**CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY**

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



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

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Conneaut Port Authority, Ashtabula County, prepared by Canter & Associates, for the audit period January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Keith Faber".

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 23, 2020

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Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

To the Members of Board of Directors:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Conneaut Port Authority (the Port Authority), Ashtabula County, Conneaut, Ohio, a component unit of the City of Conneaut, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Port Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Conneaut Port Authority, Ashtabula County, Conneaut, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 12 to the basic financial statements, during 2019, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Port. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 29, 2020, on our consideration of the Port Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Port Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Port Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



CANTER & ASSOCIATES

Poland, Ohio
July 29, 2020

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
UNAUDITED

The discussion and analysis of the Conneaut Port Authority's (the Port Authority) financial performance provides an overall review of the Port Authority's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Port Authority's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Port Authority's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

Net position decreased by \$64,407 which represents a 7.5% decrease from 2018.

Total assets increased \$40,260, which represents a 2.8% increase from 2018. Total liabilities decreased \$203,027 which represents a 35% decrease from 2018.

Total cash decreased \$31,383 or 33.7% due to decreased revenues, and increased expenses.

Net Investment in Capital Assets increased \$19,915, or 1.6% due to the purchase of assets offset by current year depreciation expense.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

REPORTING THE CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY AS A WHOLE

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

While this document contains information about the fund used by the Port Authority to provide services to its customers, the view of the Port Authority as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The financial statements answer this question. The statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Port Authority's net position and the changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether for the Port Authority as a whole, the financial position of the Port Authority has improved or diminished.

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

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
UNAUDITED

THE CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY AS A WHOLE

The Statement of Net Position looks at the Port Authority as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the Port Authority's net position for 2019 compared to 2018.

**(TABLE 1)
NET POSITION**

	Business Type Activities		
	2019	2018	Change
ASSETS			
Current and Other Assets	\$ 79,724	\$ 107,678	(27,954)
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	1,378,443	1,310,229	68,214
Total Assets	<u>1,458,167</u>	<u>1,417,907</u>	<u>40,260</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension - OPERS	110,301	78,234	32,067
OPEB - OPERS	18,032	8,950	9,082
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>128,333</u>	<u>87,184</u>	<u>41,149</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current and Other Liabilities	149,863	144,400	5,463
Long-term Liabilities due within One Year	108,300	30,000	78,300
Long-term Liabilities due in more than One Year	524,823	405,559	119,264
Total Liabilities	<u>782,986</u>	<u>579,959</u>	<u>(203,027)</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension - OPERS	7,049	53,848	(46,799)
OPEB - OPERS	2,280	12,692	(10,412)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>9,329</u>	<u>66,540</u>	<u>(57,211)</u>
NET POSITION			
Net Investment In Capital Assets	1,240,143	1,220,228	19,915
Unrestricted	(445,958)	(361,636)	(84,322)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 794,185</u>	<u>\$ 858,592</u>	<u>(64,407)</u>

Total assets increased \$40,260. Current and other assets decreased \$27,954, due to reduced operating revenues.

Net position decreased \$64,407 which includes capital asset depreciation for the current year of \$73,916.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
UNAUDITED

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the year ended December 31, 2019, compared to the year ended December 31, 2018.

(TABLE 2)
CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Business-Type Activities		
	2018	2018	Change
OPERATING REVENUES			
Dockage	\$ 404,434	\$ 417,568	\$ (13,134)
Property Lease	61,351	65,593	(4,242)
Other Revenue	4,906	614	4,292
Total Operating Revenues	<u>470,691</u>	<u>483,775</u>	<u>(13,084)</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and Benefits	257,182	257,606	(424)
Contractual Services	60,722	61,852	(1,130)
Insurance	21,577	19,836	1,741
Utilities	45,096	43,628	1,468
Materials and Supplies	109,395	65,288	44,107
Depreciation Expense	73,916	70,521	3,395
Other Expenses	-	12,240	(12,240)
Total Operating Expenses	<u>567,888</u>	<u>530,971</u>	<u>36,917</u>
Operating Loss	<u>(97,197)</u>	<u>(47,196)</u>	<u>(50,001)</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES(EXPENSES)			
Total Non-operating Revenues/Expenses	32,790	15,479	17,311
Change in Net Position	<u>(64,407)</u>	<u>(31,717)</u>	<u>(32,690)</u>
Net Position Beginnng of Year	<u>858,592</u>	<u>890,309</u>	n/a
Net Position End of Year	<u>\$ 794,185</u>	<u>\$ 858,592</u>	<u>\$ (64,407)</u>

Total Operating Expenses increased \$36,917, or 7.00%, due to an increase in expense for repairs and maintenance of assets.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
UNAUDITED

CAPITAL ASSETS

The largest portion of the Authority's net position is its net investment in capital assets. The Authority uses these capital assets to provide services to the businesses and public using the Authority. Table 3 shows 2019 balances compared with 2018.

(Table 3)
CAPITAL ASSETS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019 (NET OF DEPRECIATION)

	Business-Type Activities		
	2019	2018	Change
Land	\$ 96,938	\$ 89,638	\$ 7,300
Land Improvements	31,021	31,021	-
Other Nondepreciable Assets	55,012	55,012	-
Construction In Progress	-	5,230	(5,230)
Building and Improvements	370,853	291,737	79,116
Dock Improvements	788,915	809,309	(20,394)
Vehicles	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment	35,704	28,282	7,422
Totals	\$ 1,378,443	\$ 1,310,229	\$ 68,214

Capital assets increased \$68,214 due to the purchase of property and investment in existing assets totaling \$140,060 offset by current year depreciation of \$73,916. For additional information refer to Note 4 of the basic financial statements.

DEBT

At December 31, 2019 the Port Authority had \$60,000 in a long-term obligation to the City of Conneaut to re-pay notes issued on behalf of the Port Authority for dock improvements; and a short-term note payable to The Conneaut Foundation. The note payable was incurred to purchase property.

THE FUTURE

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

CONTACTING THE PORT AUTHORITY TREASURER

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

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019

	Port Authority
Assets	
Cash	\$ 61,770
Prepaid Expenses	12,312
Gasoline Inventory	5,642
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	182,971
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	1,195,472
<i>Total assets</i>	1,458,167
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	110,301
OPEB	18,032
<i>Total deferred outflows of resources</i>	128,333
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	8,723
Accrued Wages and Benefits	3,535
Unearned Revenue	133,035
Deposits on Future Revenue	4,359
Current Portion of Long-term Debt	30,000
Accrued Interest Payable	211
Note Payable	78,300
Long-Term Debt, Net of Current Portion	30,000
Net Pension Liability	338,241
Net OPEB Liability	156,582
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	782,986
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension	7,049
OPEB	2,280
<i>Total deferred inflows of resources</i>	9,329
Net Position	
Net Investment In Capital Assets	1,240,143
Unrestricted	(445,958)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	\$ 794,185

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

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Statement of Revenues, Expenses
and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Port Authority</u>
Operating Revenues	
Dockage	\$ 404,434
Property Lease	61,351
Other Revenues	<u>4,906</u>
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<u>470,691</u>
Operating Expenses	
Salaries and Benefits	257,182
Contractual Services	60,722
Insurance	21,577
Utilities	45,096
Materials and Supplies	109,395
Depreciation Expense	<u>73,916</u>
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<u>567,888</u>
<i>Operating (Loss)</i>	(97,197)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Contributions	20,000
Grant Income	15,491
Gain on Sale of Asset	788
Unrealized Gain on Inventory	1,615
Interest Expense	<u>(5,104)</u>
<i>Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)</i>	<u>32,790</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	(64,407)
<i>Net Position, Beginning of Year, Restated</i>	<u>858,592</u>
<i>Net Position, End of Year</i>	<u><u>\$ 794,185</u></u>

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

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Port Authority
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 484,030
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(246,238)
Cash Payments to and on Behalf of Employees	(206,368)
<i>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</i>	31,424
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Cash Received from Grants and Contributions	35,491
Cash Received from Short-term Debt	78,300
Cash Received from Sale of Scrap	788
Principal Paid on Long-Term Debt and Line of Credit	(30,000)
Interest Paid on Debt	(5,256)
Purchase of Capital Assets	(142,130)
<i>Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities</i>	(62,807)
<i>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	(31,383)
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year</i>	93,153
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year</i>	\$ 61,770

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

<i>Operating Loss</i>	\$ (97,197)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	73,916
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:	
Prepaid Expenses	(1,814)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(41,149)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	(9,159)
Accrued Wages and Benefits	(90)
Unearned Income	14,510
Deposits on Future Revenue	354
Net Pension Liability	114,306
Net OPEB Liability	34,958
Deferred Inflows of Resources	(57,211)
<i>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</i>	\$ 31,424

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

1. DESCRIPTION OF CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

B. Measurement Focus

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Port Authority receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the Port Authority must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Port Authority on a reimbursement basis.

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

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the Port Authority, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 7 and 8.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the Port Authority, deferred inflows of resources were reported on the Statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 7 and 8.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies of the Port Authority are maintained in one bank account. Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. During 2019, the Port Authority maintained no investment accounts.

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

E. Inventory

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

F. Capital Assets

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The Port Authority maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500. Improvements are capitalized; the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized. Interest incurred on related debt during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Capital Assets (Continued)

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

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

G. Net Position

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

H. Operating Revenues

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

I. Pension/Other Postemployment Benefits

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

The current accounting standard requires the Port Authority to report their proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability using the earning approach to pension and OPEB accounting instead of the funding approach as previously used. The funding approach limited pension and post employment costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension/OPEB liability. Under the new standards, the net pension/OPEB liability equals the Port Authority proportionate share of the pension plan's collective present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

Pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the employment exchange. The employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other post employment benefits. The unfunded portion of this benefit of exchange is a liability of the Port Authority. However, the Port Authority is not responsible for key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Benefit provisions and both employer and employee contribution rates are determined by State statute. The employee and employer enter the employment exchange with the knowledge that the exchange is limited by law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. The Port Authority has no control over the changes in the benefits, contributions rate, and return on investments affecting the balance of these liabilities. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the pension liability and the OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

J. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

K. Estimates

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

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations, or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All Federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3. CASH 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 or its political subdivisions, provided that such political subdivisions are located wholly or partly within the Port Authority territory;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

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

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Port Authority will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, all of the Port Authority's bank balance of \$61,770 was insured.

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

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2019, the Port Authority had no investments.

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4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Balance 12/31/18	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/19
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 89,638	\$ 7,300	\$ -	\$ 96,938
Land Improvements	31,021	-	-	31,021
Other Nondepreciable Assets	55,012	-	-	55,012
Construction In Progress	5,230	-	(5,230)	-
<i>Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets</i>	<u>180,901</u>	<u>7,300</u>	<u>(5,230)</u>	<u>182,971</u>
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Building and Improvements	2,628,623	89,189	-	2,717,812
Dock Improvements	1,269,191	36,000	-	1,305,191
Vehicles	16,823	-	-	16,823
Machinery and Equipment	164,540	14,871	-	179,411
<i>Total Depreciable Capital Assets</i>	<u>4,079,177</u>	<u>140,060</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,219,237</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Building and Improvements	(2,336,886)	(10,073)	-	(2,346,959)
Dock Improvements	(459,882)	(56,394)	-	(516,276)
Vehicles	(16,823)	-	-	(16,823)
Machinery and Equipment	(136,258)	(7,449)	-	(143,707)
<i>Total Depreciable Capital Assets</i>	<u>(2,949,849)</u>	<u>(73,916)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,023,765)</u>
<i>Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>1,129,328</u>	<u>66,144</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,195,472</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 1,310,229</u>	<u>\$ 73,444</u>	<u>\$ (5,230)</u>	<u>\$ 1,378,443</u>

5. LEASES

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

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

6. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Business-Type Activities	Interest Rate	12/31/2018			12/31/2019		Due Within One Year
		Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance		
City of Conneaut	2.79%	\$ 90,000	\$ -	\$ (30,000)	\$ 60,000	\$ 30,000	
Conneaut Foundation	0.00%	-	78,300	-	78,300	78,300	
Net Pension Liability	n/a	223,935	114,306	-	338,241	n/a	
Net OPEB Liability	n/a	121,624	34,958	-	156,582	n/a	
Total Long-Term Liabilities		<u>\$ 435,559</u>	<u>\$ 227,564</u>	<u>\$ (30,000)</u>	<u>\$ 633,123</u>	<u>\$ 108,300</u>	

The City of Conneaut issued notes on behalf of the Port Authority for dock improvements. The note payable to the Conneaut Foundation was for the purchase of property. All long term obligations will be paid with dock rental receipts and the sale of capital assets.

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There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the operating Port Authority fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability, see Notes 7 and 8

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

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	108,300	1,674	109,974
2021	30,000	837	30,837
	\$ 138,300	\$ 2,511	\$ 140,811

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

The Port Authority employees, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan and the Combined Plan is a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, all employee members are in OPERS’ traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

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.

Once a benefit recipient retiring under the Traditional Plan has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) is provided on the member's base benefit. Members retiring under the Combined Plan receive a cost-of-living adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their retirement benefit. 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. Additionally, a death benefit of \$500-\$2,500, determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree, is paid to the beneficiary of a deceased retiree or disability benefit recipient under the Traditional and Combined Plan.

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

	State and Local
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2019 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0 %
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

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7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

The Port Authority's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan was \$24,719 for 2019. Of this amount, \$703 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

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, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Port Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Port Authority's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS	
	2019	2018
Proportion of the pension liability - prior measurement date	0.001144 %	0.001195 %
Proportion of the pension liability - current measurement date	<u>0.001235 %</u>	<u>0.001144 %</u>
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.000091 %</u>	<u>-0.000051 %</u>
Proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 338,241	\$ 225,908
Pension expense	\$ 59,553	\$ 48,502

At December 31, 2019, the Port Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS	
	2019	2018
Deferred outflows of resources		
Net differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 16	\$ 231
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	45,909	-
Changes of assumptions	29,445	26,998
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	24,113	20,015
Changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>10,818</u>	<u>29,920</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 110,301</u>	<u>\$ 77,164</u>
Deferred inflows of resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 4,441	\$ 4,452
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	48,499
Changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>2,608</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 7,049</u>	<u>\$ 52,951</u>

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7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

\$24,113 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Port Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending December 31:	OPERS
2020	\$ 33,808
2021	19,721
2022	4,259
2023	21,351
Total	\$ 79,139

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:	Pre-1/7/13 Retirees: 3 percent, simple
	Post-1/7/13 Retirees: 3 percent simple through
	2018, then 2.15 percent simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

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

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

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.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

During 2018, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 2.94% for 2018.

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 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target allocation</u>	Weighted average long-term expected real rate of return (arithmetic)
Fixed income	23.00%	2.79%
Domestic equities	19.00%	6.21%
Real estate	10.00%	4.90%
Private equity	10.00%	10.81%
International equities	20.00%	7.83%
Other investments	<u>18.00%</u>	<u>5.50%</u>
 Total	 <u>100.00%</u>	 <u>5.95%</u>

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 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 Port Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Port Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.2 percent, as well as what the Port Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.2 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.2 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease █ (6.20%)	Current Discount Rate █ (7.20%)	1% Increase █ (8.20%)
Port Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$499,681	\$338,241	\$204,084

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

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

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2019, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 0 percent during calendar year 2019. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2018 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Port Authority's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2019. Of this amount, \$0 is reported as an intergovernmental payable

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The Port Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Port Authority's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	<u>OPERS</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Proportion of the net OPEB liability:		
current measurement date	0.001201%	0.001122%
prior measurement date	<u>0.001122%</u>	<u>0.001174%</u>
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.000079%</u>	<u>-0.000052%</u>
Proportionate share of the net		
OPEB liability	\$ 156,582	\$ 121,624
OPEB expense	\$ 15,464	\$ 8,636

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8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

At December 31, 2019, the Port Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>OPERS</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Deferred outflows of resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 53	\$ 95
Changes of assumptions	5,058	8,855
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	7,178	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	5,753	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 18,042</u>	<u>\$ 8,950</u>
Deferred inflows of resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 425	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	9,060
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,855	3,632
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 2,280</u>	<u>\$ 12,692</u>

No amount was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Port Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will not be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2020.

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

	<u>OPERS</u>
Year ending December 31:	
2020	\$ 6,747
2021	4,120
2022	1,268
2023	3,617
Total	<u>\$ 15,752</u>

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.

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage inflation	3.25 percent
Projected salary increases	3.25 to 10.75 percent (includes wage inflation at 3.25 percent)
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	3.96 percent
Prior measurement date	3.85 percent
Investment rate of return	6.00 percent
Municipal bond rate	3.71 percent
Health care cost trend rate	10.0 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age

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

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

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

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

During 2018, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio is 5.6 percent for 2018.

CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY
ASHTABULA COUNTY
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	2.42 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	6.21
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.98
International Equities	22.00	7.83
Other investments	17.00	5.57
Total	100.00 %	5.16 %

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.71 percent.

The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2031. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the Port Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Port Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.96 percent, as well as what the Port Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.96 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.96 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.96%)	Current Discount Rate (3.96%)	1% Increase (4.96%)
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 200,327	\$ 156,582	\$ 121,793

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2019 is 10.00 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25 percent in the most recent valuation.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Health Care Trend Rate Assumption</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 150,509	\$ 156,582	\$ 163,576

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

Casualty and Property Coverage

APEEP provides PEP with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, PEP retains insured risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2018, PEP retained \$500,000 for casualty claims and \$250,000 for property claims.

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

9. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and net position at December 31, 2018.

	<u>2018</u>
Assets	\$49,921,998
Liabilities	(14,676,199)
Net Position	<u>\$35,245,799</u>

At December 31, 2018, the liabilities above include approximately \$11.8 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$11.8 million of unpaid claims to be billed. The Pool's membership increased to 538 members in 2018. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment.

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

<u>Contributions to PEP in 2019</u>
\$22,758

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

10. CONTINGENCIES

Grants

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the Port Authority are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the Federal government. Grantors may require refunding any disallowed cost or excess reserve balances. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow or recapture. However, based on prior experience, management believes any such disallowed claims or recapture amounts would not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position at December 31, 2019.

Litigations and Claims

In the normal course of operations, the Port Authority may be subject to litigation and claims. At December 31, 2019, the Port Authority was not aware of any such matters that would have a material effect on the financial statements.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Port. The Port's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plans in which the Port participates fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the Port's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

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Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

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

<i>Traditional Plan</i>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability	0.001235%	0.001144%	0.001195%	0.001077%
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 338,241	\$ 225,908	\$ 271,365	\$ 186,550
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 166,792	\$ 151,222	\$ 154,537	\$ 134,059
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	202.79%	149.39%	175.60%	139.16%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available and the amounts presented are as of the Authority's measurement date which is the prior year end.

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

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

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
0.009410%	0.009410%
\$ 113,495	\$ 110,932
\$ 115,390	\$ 113,651
98.36%	97.61%
86.45%	86.36%

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

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

<i>Traditional Plan</i>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 24,113	\$ 20,014	\$ 18,147	\$ 18,544
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	<u>(24,113)</u>	<u>(20,014)</u>	<u>(18,147)</u>	<u>(18,544)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Authority covered payroll	\$ 172,236	\$ 166,792	\$ 151,222	\$ 154,537
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

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

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$ 16,086	\$ 13,846	\$ 14,775	\$ 14,445	\$ 13,478	\$ 12,810
<u>(16,086)</u>	<u>(13,846)</u>	<u>(14,775)</u>	<u>(14,445)</u>	<u>(13,478)</u>	<u>(12,810)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 134,059	\$ 115,383	\$ 113,651	\$ 144,450	\$ 134,780	\$ 132,335
12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	10.00%	10.00%	9.68%

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Three Years

<i>tional Plan</i>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.001201%	0.001122%	0.001174%
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 156,582	\$ 121,624	\$ 118,578
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 174,194	\$ 158,922	\$ 162,237
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	89.89%	76.53%	73.09%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	46.33%	54.14%	54.05%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available and the amounts presented are as of the Authority's measurement date which is the prior year end.

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

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

<i>Traditional Plan</i>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,848	\$ 3,243
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,848)</u>	<u>(3,243)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Authority covered payroll	\$ 172,236	\$ 174,194	\$ 158,922	\$ 162,237
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

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

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$ 2,835	\$ 2,462	\$ 1,205	\$ 5,777	\$ 5,391	\$ 5,124
<u>(2,835)</u>	<u>(2,462)</u>	<u>(1,205)</u>	<u>(5,777)</u>	<u>(5,391)</u>	<u>(5,124)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 141,759	\$ 123,090	\$ 120,520	\$ 144,450	\$ 134,780	\$ 132,335
2.00%	2.00%	1.00%	4.00%	4.00%	3.87%

Conneaut Port Authority
Ashtabula County, Ohio

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Pension

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes of benefit terms from the amount reported.

Changes in assumptions : There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes of benefit terms from the amount reported.

Changes in assumptions : There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

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

To the Members of the Board of Directors:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Conneaut Port Authority, Ashtabula County, (the Port Authority) a component unit of the City of Conneaut, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 29, 2020, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Port.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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

Purpose of this Report

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



CANTER & ASSOCIATES

Poland, Ohio

July 29, 2020

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



CONNEAUT PORT AUTHORITY

ASHTABULA COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 10/6/2020

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
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This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov