STARK COUNTY PORT AUTHORITY STARK COUNTY, OHIO

(A Component Unit of Stark County)

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(AUDITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Directors Stark County Port Authority 116 Cleveland Avenue NW Canton, Ohio 44702

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

May 22, 2019



STARK COUNTY PORT AUTHORITY STARK COUNTY, OHIO (A Component Unit of Stark County)

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Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Independent Auditor's Report

Stark County Port Authority Stark County 116 Cleveland Avenue NW Suite 600 Canton, Ohio 44702

To the Board of Directors:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Stark County Port Authority, Stark County, Ohio, a component unit of Stark County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Stark County 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 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 Stark County 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 to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the Stark County Port Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of overall financial statement presentation.

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

Opinion

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

Stark County Port Authority Stark County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

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*, 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.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Stark County Port Authority's 2017 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated May 10, 2018. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated May 3, 2019, on our consideration of the Stark County 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. 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 Stark County Port Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, the.

May 3, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year's Ended December 31, 2018 (Unaudited)

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2018 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased \$199,916 in 2018 from 2017. The increase results from increased charges for service related to multiple new projects including application and financing fees, and an increase in interest revenue from investments.
- Total assets decreased \$7,792,663 in 2018. This is due to a net decrease in loans receivables; including, an increase \$6,596,963 related to the Geis Massillon project, and decreases related to all other projects including Hall of Fame Village of \$13,795,446, various OWDA project of \$805,346 offset directly by increase in cash and cash equivalent of \$210,811.
- Total liabilities decreased by \$7,992,579 in 2018. The net liabilities reduction corresponds directly to debt which corresponds changes in loans receivable for projects including Geis Massillon, Hall of Fame Village, and OWDA offset slightly by an increase of \$11,250 in accounts payable.
- The total operating revenue amounted to \$1,557,405 in 2018, which is an increase of \$203,018 driven increased charges for service offset by a decrease in loan receipts as outstanding balances are declining due to repayment.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include a statement of net position, revenues, expenses and changes in net position and a statement of cash flows.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year's Ended December 31, 2018 (Unaudited)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Changes in Net Position

The following table shows the changes in net position for the years 2018 and 2017:

Tab	le I
Net Po	osition

	2018		 2017
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,284,229	\$ 1,073,418
Loans Receivable		23,504,387	31,507,861
Total Assets		24,788,616	32,581,279
Liabilities			
Loans Payable		23,504,387	31,508,216
Other Payable		11,250	-
Total Liabilities		23,515,637	31,508,216
Net Position			
Restricted		360	-
Unrestricted		1,272,619	1,073,063
Total Net Position	\$	1,272,979	\$ 1,073,063

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year's Ended December 31, 2018 (Unaudited)

The following represents SCPA's summary of changes in net position:

Table 2
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	2018	2017	
Revenues			
Charges for Services	\$ 726,219	\$ 207,562	
Operating Grants	25,000	25,000	
Loan Receipts	805,831	1,121,825	
Other	355		
Total Operating Revenues	1,557,405	1,354,387	
Expenses			
Current:			
Administration	65,206	40,183	
Bank Fees	69	55	
Legal Fees	503,959	133,458	
Economic Development Grant	-	150,000	
Debt Service:			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	805,831	1,121,825	
Total Operating Expenses	1,375,065	1,445,521	
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	182,340	(91,134)	
Non-Operating Receipts			
Pass-through grant revenue	-	338,221	
Pass-through grant expense	-	(338,221)	
Investment Income	17,576	3,163	
Total Non-Operating Receipts	17,576	3,163	
Change in Net Position	199,916	(87,971)	
Net Position at Beginning of Year	1,073,063	1,161,034	
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 1,272,979	\$ 1,073,063	

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year's Ended December 31, 2018 (Unaudited)

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of 2018, the SCPA had no capital assets, net of depreciation.

DEBT

The following table summarizes SCPA's debt:

	2018		2017	
Ohio Water Development Agency	\$	4,788,849	\$	5,594,195
Timken Steel Construction		12,118,575		12,118,575
Hall of Fame Village LLC Phase I		-		13,795,446
Geis Massillon LLC		6,596,963		_
	\$	23,504,387	\$	31,508,216

Additional information on the SCPA's debt can be found in Note 6

CURRENT FINANCIAL RELATED ACTIVITIES

At December 31, 2018, SCPA had total assets of \$24,788,616 and total net position of \$1,272,979 representing an increase of \$199,916 or 18.6% in net position. The SCPA continues to benefit from projects and competitive fee structure.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens, taxpayers, and consumers of Stark County with a general overview of SCPA's financial position. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Chairman, 400 3rd ST SE STE 310, Canton, OH 44702.

Statements of Net Position December 31, 2018 (With Comparative Amounts for 2017)

	2018		2017	
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,284,229	\$	1,073,418
Loans Receivable		23,504,387		31,507,861
Total Assets		24,788,616		32,581,279
Liabilities				
Loans Payable		23,504,387		31,508,216
Other Payable		11,250		
Total Liabilities		23,515,637		31,508,216
Net Position				
Retricted		360		0
Unrestricted		1,272,619		1,073,063
Total Net Position	\$	1,272,979	\$	1,073,063
Total Liabilities Net Position Retricted Unrestricted	\$	23,515,637 360 1,272,619	\$	1,073,06

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended December 31, 2018 (With Comparative Amounts for 2017)

	2018		2017	
Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$	726,219	\$ 207,562	
Operating Grants		25,000	25,000	
Loan Receipts		805,831	1,121,825	
Other		355		
Total Operating Revenues		1,557,405	1,354,387	
Expenses				
Current:				
Administration		65,206	40,183	
Bank Fees		69	55	
Legal Fees		503,959	133,458	
Economic Development		-	150,000	
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges		805,831	1,121,825	
Total Operating Expenses		1,375,065	1,445,521	
Operating Income (Loss)		182,340	(91,134)	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Pass-through grant revenue		-	338,221	
Pass-through grant expense		-	(338,221)	
Investment Income		17,576	3,163	
Total Non-Operating Receipts		17,576	3,163	
Change in Net Position		199,916	(87,971)	
Net Position at Beginning of Year		1,073,063	1,161,034	
Net Position at End of Year	\$	1,272,979	\$ 1,073,063	

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ending December 31, 2018 (With Comparative Amounts for 2017)

(ve Amounts for 2	2018		2017
	Busines	s-Type Activities	Busine	ss-Type Activities
		Operating	·	Operating
		Fund		Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		_		
Cash Received from Grants	\$	25,000	\$	25,000
Cash Received from Customers		726,219		209,833
Cash Received from Loan Interest		805,831		1,121,825
Cash Payments to Goods and Services		(557,984)		(323,696)
Cash Payment to Loan Interest		(805,831)		(1,121,825)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		193,235		(88,863)
Cash Flows From (Used) Noncapital and Related				
Financing Activities				
Proceeds from GEIS of Massillon		6,596,963		1,040,338
Contributed Funding Hall of Fame Village Project		11,916,494		16,952,672
Cash Received from Outstanding Loans		14,600,792		11,235,261
Economic Development		(18,513,457)		(20,206,257)
Principal Paid on Debt		(14,600,792)		(11,177,539)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Noncapital and Related				/a
Financing Activities		-		(2,155,525)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities				
Interest and Dividends		17,576		7,255
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		17,576		7,255
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		210,811		(2,237,133)
Balance - Beginning of the Year		1,073,418		3,310,551
Balance - End of the Year	\$	1,284,229	\$	1,073,418
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net				
Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)		182,340		(91,134)
Change in Assets and Liabilities				
Accounts Receivable				2,271
Bonds/Loans Receivable		(355)		
Other Accounts Payable		11,250		<u>-</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$	193,235	\$	(88,863)
See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements				

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The Stark County Port Authority (SCPA) is a body politic and corporate established to promote, develop and advance the general welfare, commerce, and economic development of Stark County (the "County") and its citizens, and to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The SCPA is directed by a five-member Board appointed by the Stark County Commissioners.

The SCPA is a component unit of Stark County due to the members of the SCPA's Board being appointed by the Stark County Board of Commissioners and being economically dependent on the County for operating subsidies.

The SCPA's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the SCPA is financially accountable. The SCPA was formed in June 1995 and became independent from Stark County as their fiscal agent in May 1998.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements (BFS) of the SCPA have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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. The SCPA's significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

Enterprise fund 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) 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.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Enterprise fund accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources 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. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made. The accrual basis of accounting is used for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

C. Budgetary Process

The Ohio Revised Code Section 4582.13 required that each fund be budgeted annually. This budget includes estimated receipts and appropriations. According to the bylaws of the SCPA, the Board shall adopt an appropriation resolution. The SCPA reserves (encumbers) appropriations when commitments are made. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are carried over, and not re-appropriated. GAAP does not require enterprise funds to present budgetary statements; therefore, budgetary statements have not been included.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

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

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the SCPA is pooled. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the SCPA's records.

During, 2018, investments were limited to Star Ohio and an overnight sweep repurchase agreement. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of 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 has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2018, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

For presentation on the basic financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the SCPA are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

An analysis of the SCPA's investment account at year end is provided in Note 3.

E. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and deletions during the year. At fiscal year end, the SCPA had no capital assets.

F. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the SCPA. For the SCPA, these revenues are primarily charges for services for leases, operating grants and loan receipts. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the SCPA. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating.

G. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the SCPA or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The SCPA had \$360 restricted net position as of December 31, 2018.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

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

H. Estimates

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

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENT

State statutes classify monies held by the SCPA 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 SCPA 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 Board of Directors 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 immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of the designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Bills, Bonds, Notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided the investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio and STAR Plus);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed one hundred eighty days and two hundred and seventy days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENT - (Continued)

8. Under limited circumstances, corporate note interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the SCPA'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.

Investment in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives is prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the SCPA 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 Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Deposits

The carrying amount of the SCPA's deposits was \$10,360 at December 31, 2018. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2018, \$10,360 was covered by FDIC.

B. Investments

As of December 31, 2018, the SCPA had the following investments and maturities

	Investment Maturities				
	Measurement	6 months	7 to 12	13 to 18	
<u>Investment</u>	Amount	less	months	months	
Amortized Cost:					
STAR Ohio	\$ 1,010,535	\$ 1,010,535	\$ -	\$ -	
Fair Value:					
Repurchase Agreement	263,334	263,334			
Total	\$ 1,273,869	\$ 1,273,869	\$ -	\$ -	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENT - (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements: The SCPA categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The SCPA investment in repurchase agreement is valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The SCPA has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The SCPA's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the SCPA to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Rate Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the SCPA will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the SCPA's \$263,334 investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities that are held by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the SCPA. Ohio law requires the fair value of the securities subject to repurchase agreements must exceed the principal value of securities subject to a repurchase agreement by 5%. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agency, but not in the SCPA's name. The SCPA has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement of the 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 SCPA places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the SCPA at December 31, 2018:

<u>Investment Type</u>	Measurement Amount		Measurement Amount		% of Total
STAR Ohio	\$	1,010,535	79%		
Repurchase Agreement		263,334	21%		
Total	\$	1,273,869	100%		

NOTE 4. RISK MANAGEMENT

The SCPA has obtained commercial crime and public officials' liability insurance from the Westfield Insurance Company. There has not been a significant reduction of coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the last three years.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

NOTE 5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The SCPA contracts with the Stark Economic Development Board (SEDB) to maintain the SCPA's files and records in addition to providing facilities and related administrative functions. The SCPA paid the SEDB \$55,010 in 2018 under the term of the contract.

NOTE 6. DEBT/LOANS PAYABLE

At December 31, 2018, debt outstanding totaled \$23,504,387 which is a decrease from the \$31,508,216 debt outstanding at December 31, 2017. In 2018, debt of \$13.8 million related to the Hall of Fame Village Project was repaid, debt related to the Timken Steel Project remained unchanged, and \$805,346 in OWDA debt related to previous SCPA projects was repaid according to the debt schedules. In addition, the SCPA added \$6,596,963 related to Geis Massillon project continuing its relationship and continued expansion at Shearer facilities in Massillon.

	Balance			
	12/31/17	Additions	Reductions	12/31/18
Ohio Water Developmental Authority	\$ 5,594,195	\$ -	\$ (805,346)	\$ 4,788,849
Timken Steel Project	12,118,575	-	-	\$ 12,118,575
Hall of Fame Village Project	13,795,446	-	(13,795,446)	\$ -
Geis at Massillon LLC		6,596,963		\$ 6,596,963
Total	\$ 31,508,216	\$ 6,596,963	\$ (14,600,792)	\$ 23,504,387

Amortization of the debt, including interest, is scheduled as follows:

Ohio Water Development Authority Loan

Year Ending	Business-Type Activities	
December 31	Principal	Interest
2019	411,755	72,027
2020	842,132	125,433
2021	498,503	102,727
2022	513,570	87,660
2023	529,093	72,137
2024-2028	1,993,796	132,476
Total	\$ 4,788,849	\$ 592,460

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Note 7. LOANS RECEIVABLE

As of December 31, 2018, the loan receivable amount totaled \$23,504,387 which is a decrease from the \$31,507,861 loan receivable at December 31, 2017. The decrease corresponds with the decrease in outstanding debt related to the Hall of Fame Village Project and various OWDA projects offset by increase in receivable related to the Geis Massillon project that began in 2018. The Port Authority has no outstanding debt related to the Hall of Fame Village project at the end of 2018. The facilities in all other projects with remaining debt will immediately convey upon repayment, consistent with the terms of their respective project and financing agreement; therefore, the expenses are included as loans receivable as incurred. The revenue will be utilized to retire the corresponding debt related to the projects.

Note 8. CONDUIT DEBT

The SCPA authorized conduit financing of \$2,080,000, for the YMCA, to be used for the purposes of expanding the facilities in its Jackson Township location. This expansion doubles the square footage of the original facility. The financing was completed in 2014 and had \$1,348,148 outstanding as of December 31, 2018. In addition to the 2014 YMCA conduit financing, the YMCA has \$1,195,248 outstanding as of December 31, 2018, related to the YMCA constructed in downtown Canton with conduit financing provided by the SCPA in 2013. Finally, the Pro Football Hall of Fame expansion had \$8,015,000 outstanding as of December 31, 2018, related to conduit financing provided by the SCPA in 2011. The SCPA has no liability attached to any of the outstanding balances related to conduit financing, as such, the SCPA carries no liability impacting its Statement of Net Position.

Note 9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The SCPA authorized a loan agreement up to \$10,000,000 related to the OMNI Orthopaedics facilities project. No funds have been drawn on this agreement through May 3, 2019. In addition, the Geis Massillon project has added \$8,618,988 for the expansion at Shearer facilities in Massillon.



Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Stark County Port Authority Stark County 116 Cleveland Avenue NW Suite 600 Canton, Ohio 44702

To the Board of Directors:

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 Stark County Port Authority, Stark County, Ohio, a component unit of Stark County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Stark County Port Authority's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 3, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Stark County Port Authority'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 Stark County Port Authority'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 Stark County Port Authority'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.

Stark County Port Authority
Stark County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 Stark County Port Authority's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Stark County Port Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

May 3, 2019



STARK COUNTY PORT AUTHORITY

STARK 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 JUNE 6, 2019