



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY**

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CUYAHOGA COUNTY

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of North Royalton
Cuyahoga County
14600 State Road
North Royalton, Ohio 44133

To the City Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of North Royalton, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of North Royalton, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Police Levy Fund, and EMS Levy Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2018, the City adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue our report dated February 3, 2020, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 3, 2020

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**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(UNAUDITED)**

The discussion and analysis of the City of North Royalton's (the City) financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the basic financial statements and the notes thereof.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2018 are as follows:

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$80,089,549.
- Total assets for governmental activities increased by \$2,336,272, which represents an increase of 1.96 percent from 2017.
- Total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$50,014,980 for governmental activities and \$30,074,569 for business-type activities.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$13,283,076, or an increase of \$3,731,155 in comparison with the prior year.
- The City's total debt decreased by \$352,221 during the current year.

Using this Financial Report

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components:

1. Government-wide financial statements,
2. Fund financial statements, and
3. Notes to the financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements – Reporting the City of North Royalton as a Whole

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what dollars remain for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in one column.

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Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, excluding fiduciary funds, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base, change in property and income tax laws, and the condition of the capital assets should also be considered.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the City into two kinds of activities:

- **Governmental activities:** most of the City's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, street maintenance, parks and recreation, and general administration. Income tax, state and county taxes, licenses, permits and charges for services finance most of these activities.
- **Business-type activities:** the City charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The City's wastewater system is reported here.

Fund Financial Statements – Reporting the City of North Royalton's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

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

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions.

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Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains 44 individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and non-major funds. The City's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Police Levy Fund and EMS Levy Fund. Information for all of the major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund Balance Sheet and in the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19 through 26 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its wastewater functions and it is considered a major fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 27 through 29 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used in proprietary funds. Agency funds are the City's only fiduciary fund type. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 30 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found starting on page 31 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis – City of North Royalton as a Whole

As noted earlier, the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities look at the City as a whole and can prove to be a useful indicator of the City's financial position. These statements include all (nonfiduciary) assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
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The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are divided into the following categories:

- Assets
- Deferred outflows of resources
- Liabilities
- Deferred inflows of resources
- Net position (assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources)
- Program expenses and revenues
- General revenues
- Net position beginning and end of year

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2018 as compared to 2017.

Table 1 - Net Position						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*
ASSETS						
Current and other assets	\$ 25,009,258	\$ 20,929,824	\$ 7,277,125	\$ 5,912,100	\$ 32,286,383	\$ 26,841,924
Net Pension Asset	68,562	30,935	23,077	4,294	91,639	35,229
Capital assets, net	96,222,871	98,003,660	30,659,920	29,640,993	126,882,791	127,644,653
Total Assets	121,300,691	118,964,419	37,960,122	35,557,387	159,260,813	154,521,806
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferral on Refunding	498,392	552,160	-	-	498,392	552,160
Pension	4,993,704	8,417,906	852,696	515,070	5,846,400	8,932,976
OPEB	1,819,115	77,619	416,334	16,968	2,235,449	94,587
Total Deferred Outflows	7,311,211	9,047,685	1,269,030	532,038	8,580,241	9,579,723
LIABILITIES						
Current and other liabilities	1,331,413	1,190,363	636,604	979,137	1,968,017	2,169,500
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year	2,566,565	2,435,014	71,209	62,276	2,637,774	2,497,290
Due in more than one year	23,113,330	25,041,215	4,624,503	3,189,323	27,737,833	28,230,538
Net Pension Liability	22,098,648	26,547,390	1,836,371	1,581,002	23,935,019	28,128,392
Net OPEB Liability	19,168,942	16,578,607	1,256,386	1,206,790	20,425,328	17,785,397
Total Liabilities	68,278,898	71,792,589	8,425,073	7,018,528	76,703,971	78,811,117
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Property Taxes	5,472,183	5,227,070	-	-	5,472,183	5,227,070
Pension	3,901,369	1,721,101	635,918	394,404	4,537,287	2,115,505
OPEB	944,472	-	93,592	-	1,038,064	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,318,024	6,948,171	729,510	394,404	11,047,534	7,342,575
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in						
Capital Assets	74,126,223	74,153,193	26,351,619	26,738,695	100,477,842	100,891,888
Restricted	9,292,250	4,981,786	-	-	9,292,250	4,981,786
Unrestricted	(33,403,493)	(29,863,635)	3,722,950	1,937,798	(29,680,543)	(27,925,837)
Total Net Position	\$ 50,014,980	\$ 49,271,344	\$ 30,074,569	\$ 28,676,493	\$ 80,089,549	\$ 77,947,837

* Restated

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The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the City at December 31, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27.” For fiscal year 2018, the City adopted GASB Statement 75, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions,” which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City’s actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension, OPEB, and net pension asset.

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

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension/asset liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the City’s proportionate share of each plan’s collective:

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the City is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating Governmental net position at December 31, 2017, from \$65,772,332 to \$49,271,344 and business-type Activities net position at December 31, 2017, from \$29,866,315 to \$28,676,493.

As noted earlier, over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2018, the city's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$80,089,549.

The City's Net Position in both governmental and business-type activities reflect the City's continued investments in infrastructure and assets. The increase in current assets in governmental activities is a result of receiving multiple reimbursement grants from outside agencies during 2018. The City received a \$700,000 capital contribution reimbursement for the Cedar Estates project. The Cleveland Division of Water reimbursed the City \$2,476,184 for the Widening of Route 82 Project. Wastewater Funds are improving with increased collections due to the outsourcing of billing to NEORS, and repayment of long-term debt.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's total assets. At year-end, governmental capital assets represented 79.33 percent of total governmental assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, and infrastructure. Governmental capital assets, net of depreciation at December 31, 2018 was \$96,222,871. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to satisfy these liabilities.

As of December 31, 2018, and 2017, the City is able to report positive balances in net investment in capital assets, and restricted, both for the government as a whole, as well as individually for the governmental activities and business-type activities.

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Table 2 below shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2018, with a comparative analysis to fiscal year 2017.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
REVENUES						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 2,637,391	\$ 2,276,280	\$ 7,583,603	\$ 6,723,525	\$ 10,220,994	\$ 8,999,805
Operating grants and contributions	3,570,288	1,327,594	-	-	3,570,288	1,327,594
Capital grants and contributions	779,500	359,643	-	27,016	779,500	386,659
Total Program Revenues	6,987,179	3,963,517	7,583,603	6,750,541	14,570,782	10,714,058
General Revenues:						
Property taxes	5,360,454	4,604,434	-	-	5,360,454	4,604,434
Municipal income taxes	16,278,577	16,038,563	-	-	16,278,577	16,038,563
Other taxes	580,697	368,977	-	-	580,697	368,977
Grants and entitlements	902,620	937,001	-	-	902,620	937,001
Investment income	131,545	60,857	(53,533)	10,671	78,012	71,528
All other revenues	1,089,280	893,560	105,595	31,995	1,194,875	925,555
Total General Revenues	24,343,173	22,903,392	52,062	42,666	24,395,235	22,946,058
Total Revenues	31,330,352	26,866,909	7,635,665	6,793,207	38,966,017	33,660,116
EXPENSES						
Program Expenses:						
Security of persons and property	16,249,611	14,656,496	-	-	16,249,611	14,656,496
Public health services	358,226	332,037	-	-	358,226	332,037
Leisure time activities	1,038,276	797,716	-	-	1,038,276	797,716
Community environment	1,005,627	1,008,442	-	-	1,005,627	1,008,442
Basic utility services	2,003,884	2,480,219	-	-	2,003,884	2,480,219
Transportation	5,738,212	5,984,151	-	-	5,738,212	5,984,151
General government	3,456,819	3,459,224	-	-	3,456,819	3,459,224
Interest and fiscal charges	736,061	787,081	-	-	736,061	787,081
Wastewater	-	-	6,237,589	6,151,921	6,237,589	6,151,921
Total Expenses	30,586,716	29,505,366	6,237,589	6,151,921	36,824,305	35,657,287
Change in Net Position	743,636	(2,638,457)	1,398,076	641,286	2,141,712	(1,997,171)
Net Position - Beginning of Year, Restated	49,271,344	N/A	28,676,493	N/A	77,947,837	N/A
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 50,014,980	\$ 49,271,344	\$ 30,074,569	\$ 28,676,493	\$ 80,089,549	\$ 77,947,837

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$94,587 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report OPEB expense of \$1,571,255. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

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	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 30,586,716	\$ 6,237,589
OPEB expense under GASB 75	(1,826,531)	255,276
2018 contractually required contribution	33,220	902
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	28,793,405	6,493,767
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	29,505,366	6,151,921
Increase/(Decrease) in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ 711,961	\$ (341,846)

Governmental Activities

Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities with the City income tax being the largest contributor. Both residents of the City and non-residents who work inside the City are subject to the income tax. The City's income tax rate was 2 percent in 2018.

In November 2006, the residents of the City approved an increase to the income tax rate, effective January 1, 2007. The increase raised the tax rate from one percent to two percent, with a corresponding increase in the tax credit to 100 percent up to 1.25 percent of the amount paid to the resident's work community. Any future changes to the credit can only be affected by a majority vote of the residents.

Property tax revenues in 2018 were \$5,360,454, an increase of \$756,020 from 2017 due to an increase in the EMS tax levy that was voter approved in 2017. Of the \$31,330,351 in total governmental activities revenue, income tax revenue accounts for 51.96 percent of that total. Income tax revenue increased by \$240,014 from 2017.

General revenues include grants and entitlements, such as local government funds. The City monitors its source of revenues very closely for fluctuations, especially income tax. Grant and Entitlements were \$902,620 which is a decrease of 3.67%.

As previously discussed, operating grants and contributions increased by \$2,242,694, or 168.93%, as a result of a reimbursement for the Widening of Route 82 project. Capital grants and contributions increased by 419,857, or 116.74%, this was due to a reimbursement for the Cedar Estates project.

The largest program function for the City relates to security of persons and property, which includes police, fire, EMS, and dispatching services. In 2018, 53.41 percent of program expenses for governmental activities were for security of persons and property. The next largest function was transportation, which accounted for 18.67 percent of the expenses in 2018.

Furthermore, the securities of persons and property function increased \$1,493,074 during 2018 as a result of increasing employee related expenses and expenses related to GASB 68 and GASB 75. There was a decrease in basic utility expenses in 2017 of \$476,335. This was related to a reduction in sewer work as compared to 2017.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(UNAUDITED)**

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities of the City, which include the City's wastewater activities, increased the City's net position by \$1,398,076.

The City engaged an extensive wastewater rate study which was implemented in 2018. The new rate structure is set up through 2022 to assure the financial stability of wastewater operations. The new rate structure, as well as continued cost monitoring by management, has improved, and is expected to continue to improve the financial position of the Wastewater Department.

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

As noted earlier, the City utilizes fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

As of the end of 2018, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$13,283,076. Of that amount, \$10,278,104 constitutes fund balances available for the City to spend, subject to contractual or legal constraints. The City's unassigned fund balance is \$2,672,850. The City's General Fund unassigned fund balance is \$2,924,907 and is available for spending at the City's discretion. The remaining spendable fund balance in the General Fund of \$1,289,006 is committed or assigned to indicate that is only available for spending in accordance with internal restrictions on the use of the funds.

All governmental funds had total revenues including other financing sources of \$36,783,028 and expenditures including other financing uses of \$33,051,873 resulting in a increase of fund balance of \$3,731,155.

General Fund

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City. At the end of 2018, total fund balance for the General Fund was \$4,314,536, of which \$2,924,907 was unassigned for financial reporting purposes. The fund balance increased \$6,937 during 2018.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (UNAUDITED)**

All proposed budget changes are approved by the Finance Committee of the City Council and then presented to Council as a whole for their approval. The City does allow small interdepartmental budget changes that modify line items within departments within the same category and fund. The General Fund supports many of the City's activities such as the Police Department and Fire Department, as well as most legislative and executive activities. All funds are monitored closely, looking for possible revenue shortfalls or overspending by individual departments.

During 2018, there were nine amendments to the original appropriation ordinance that was passed in December 2017. The majority of changes that affected the General Fund were transfers between categories that did not increase overall expenditures.

For the General Fund, original budget basis revenue, including other financing sources was \$14,676,306; final budgeted revenues were \$15,750,000. Original General Fund budgeted expenditures, including other financing uses, were \$15,939,473; final budgeted expenditures were \$17,096,591. Actual General Fund expenditures, including other financing uses, were \$16,209,301 or \$887,290 less than budgeted.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the City had \$126,882,791 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, land improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, sewer lines and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation. Of this total, \$96,222,871 was reported in the governmental activities and \$30,659,920 was reported in business-type activities.

Table 3 shows fiscal year 2018 balances of capital assets as compared to the 2017 balances:

Table 3 - Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Land	\$ 4,546,822	\$ 4,546,822	\$ 1,352,426	\$ 1,352,426	\$ 5,899,248	\$ 5,899,248
Construction in progress	1,393,100	1,478,951	910,730	4,516,491	2,303,830	5,995,442
Total Non-Depreciable	5,939,922	6,025,773	2,263,156	5,868,917	8,203,078	11,894,690
Buildings and Improvements	15,463,419	15,717,256	9,259,832	4,409,194	24,723,251	20,126,450
Land Improvements	-	-	4,280,255	4,722,407	4,280,255	4,722,407
Machinery and equipment	965,859	1,113,183	1,173,549	652,920	2,139,408	1,766,103
Furniture and fixtures	38,387	44,695	1,524	1	39,911	44,696
Vehicles	2,361,902	2,646,552	1,058,848	1,125,812	3,420,750	3,772,364
Sewer Lines	-	-	12,622,756	12,861,742	12,622,756	12,861,742
Infrastructure:						
Pavements/Sidewalks	46,460,504	46,953,347	-	-	46,460,504	46,953,347
Traffic Signals	122,255	223,261	-	-	122,255	223,261
Storm Sewers	22,837,624	23,240,152	-	-	22,837,624	23,240,152
Culverts/bridges	2,032,999	2,039,441	-	-	2,032,999	2,039,441
Total Depreciable, Net of Depreciation	90,282,949	91,977,887	28,396,764	23,772,076	118,679,713	115,749,963
Total Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	\$ 96,222,871	\$ 98,003,660	\$ 30,659,920	\$ 29,640,993	\$ 126,882,791	\$ 127,644,653

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (UNAUDITED)**

The City's largest capital asset category is infrastructure which includes roads, bridges, culverts, sidewalks, curbs, annexed roadways, right-of-ways, street lighting, and traffic signals. These items are immovable and of value only to the City; however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 74.26 percent of the City's governmental capital assets.

The City completed several projects during 2018 in the business-type activities, which resulted in a reduction of \$3,605,761 in the construction in progress.

The City's largest business-type capital assets category is the sewer lines infrastructure. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's sewer lines (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 41.17 percent of the City's total business-type capital assets.

Additional information concerning the City's capital assets and significant construction commitments can be found in Note 9 and Note 10 to the financial statements.

Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 2017. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding long-term obligations of the City.

Table 4 - Long-Term Obligations

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
General Obligation Bonds	\$19,620,868	\$21,044,603	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,620,868	\$ 21,044,603
Special Assessment Bonds	825,374	1,020,064	-	-	825,374	1,020,064
OWDA Loans	-	-	4,308,301	2,902,298	4,308,301	2,902,298
OPWC Loan	1,611,974	1,667,237	-	-	1,611,974	1,667,237
Accrued Police and Fire Pension	93,504	97,359	-	-	93,504	97,359
Capital Leases	852,409	995,325	-	-	852,409	995,325
Claims Payable	177,712	120,754	-	-	177,712	120,754
Compensated Absences	2,498,054	2,530,887	387,411	349,301	2,885,465	2,880,188
Total Outstanding Debt	<u>\$25,679,895</u>	<u>\$27,476,229</u>	<u>\$ 4,695,712</u>	<u>\$ 3,251,599</u>	<u>\$ 30,375,607</u>	<u>\$ 30,727,828</u>

General obligation bonds are composed of real estate acquisition, equipment, sewer projects, City Hall renovation, refunding Series 2008 bonds, road improvements, and the refinanced police facility construction debt. The special assessment bonds consist of the taxpayer portion of sewer and road improvements. OWDA and OPWC loans are composed of road improvement, wastewater treatment and sludge compost facility debt.

At December 31, 2018, the City's overall legal debt margin was \$69,220,950.

Other obligations include police and fire pension liability, capital leases, claims payable, and compensated absences. Additional information concerning the City's debt can be found in Notes 16 and 17 to the financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(UNAUDITED)**

Current Related Financial Activities

The City ended the fiscal year in the midst of several large impending infrastructure projects. The widening of State Route 82 between West 130th street and York Road is a 15-million-dollar investment in the City's main thoroughfare. The widening is administered by the Cuyahoga County Department of Public Works through the Ohio Department of Transportation. The City's required matching funds for the project have been reserved in the St. Rte. 82 Capital Fund.

The widening of Sprague road between Webster and York is anticipated to be started in 2020. Planning for this project, with an estimated cost of 7.9 million, has already started.

The City has designated a new senior housing project, Traditions at Royalton Place, with tax incentive financing. The designation of the estimated 20-million-dollar project will allow for the City to capture the increase in property tax collections for improvements that directly benefit the site.

On behalf of the City of North Royalton, we personally thank the firm of James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. for their involvement and support in putting together the basic financial statements. James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. has committed themselves toward leading the way and providing necessary guidance to enable us to reach a level of excellence.

Contacting the City of North Royalton's Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for all money it receives, spends, or invests. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Director of Finance, Eric Dean, City of North Royalton, 14600 State Road, North Royalton, Ohio 44133, telephone (440) 582-6234, or via the City website at www.northroyalton.org.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 10,566,920	\$ 6,398,267	\$ 16,965,187
Assets Held for Resale	35,300	-	35,300
Materials and Supplies Inventory	247,657	1,404	249,061
Accounts Receivable	386,235	849,293	1,235,528
Accrued Interest Receivable	24,396	5,830	30,226
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,372,685	-	1,372,685
Prepaid Items	84,465	22,331	106,796
Municipal Income Taxes Receivable	5,904,407	-	5,904,407
Property Taxes Receivable	5,638,349	-	5,638,349
Special Assessments Receivable	748,844	-	748,844
Net Pension Asset	68,562	23,077	91,639
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	5,939,922	2,263,156	8,203,078
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	90,282,949	28,396,764	118,679,713
Total Assets	<u>121,300,691</u>	<u>37,960,122</u>	<u>159,260,813</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferral on Refunding	498,392	-	498,392
Pension	4,993,704	852,696	5,846,400
OPEB	1,819,115	416,334	2,235,449
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>7,311,211</u>	<u>1,269,030</u>	<u>8,580,241</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	654,667	421,664	1,076,331
Contracts Payable	-	95,674	95,674
Accrued Wages and Benefits	401,355	74,498	475,853
Intergovernmental Payable	219,650	26,178	245,828
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	-	18,590	18,590
Accrued Interest Payable	55,741	-	55,741
Long-term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	2,566,565	71,209	2,637,774
Due In More Than One year:			
Net Pension Liability (See Note 14)	22,098,648	1,836,371	23,935,019
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 15)	19,168,942	1,256,386	20,425,328
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	23,113,330	4,624,503	27,737,833
Total Liabilities	<u>68,278,898</u>	<u>8,425,073</u>	<u>76,703,971</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Property Taxes	5,472,183	-	5,472,183
Pension	3,901,369	635,918	4,537,287
OPEB	944,472	93,592	1,038,064
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>10,318,024</u>	<u>729,510</u>	<u>11,047,534</u>
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	74,126,223	26,351,619	100,477,842
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	1,341,537	-	1,341,537
Capital Projects	5,990,872	-	5,990,872
Other Purposes	1,959,841	-	1,959,841
Unrestricted	(33,403,493)	3,722,950	(29,680,543)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 50,014,980</u>	<u>\$ 30,074,569</u>	<u>\$ 80,089,549</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		Total
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
Primary Government:							
Governmental activities:							
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 16,249,611	\$ 1,440,679	\$ 7,860	\$ -	\$ (14,801,072)	\$ -	\$ (14,801,072)
Public Health Services	358,226	1,300	-	-	(356,926)	-	(356,926)
Leisure Time Activities	1,038,276	51,970	-	-	(986,306)	-	(986,306)
Community Environment	1,005,627	501,940	-	35,300	(468,387)	-	(468,387)
Basic Utility Services	2,003,884	72,090	-	744,200	(1,187,594)	-	(1,187,594)
Transportation	5,738,212	2,409	3,562,428	-	(2,173,375)	-	(2,173,375)
General Government	3,456,819	567,003	-	-	(2,889,816)	-	(2,889,816)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	736,061	-	-	-	(736,061)	-	(736,061)
Total Governmental activities	30,586,716	2,637,391	3,570,288	779,500	(23,599,537)	-	(23,599,537)
Business-type activities:							
Wastewater	6,237,589	7,583,603	-	-	-	1,346,014	1,346,014
Total Business-type activities	6,237,589	7,583,603	-	-	-	1,346,014	1,346,014
Total Primary Government	\$ 36,824,305	\$ 10,220,994	\$ 3,570,288	\$ 779,500	(23,599,537)	1,346,014	(22,253,523)
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes levied for:							
General Purposes					1,127,438	-	1,127,438
Debt Service					299,938	-	299,938
Police and Fire					3,933,078	-	3,933,078
Municipal Income Taxes levied for:							
General Purposes					13,237,409	-	13,237,409
Capital Outlay					421,623	-	421,623
Other Purposes					2,619,545	-	2,619,545
Permissive Motor Vehicle Taxes					580,697	-	580,697
Grants & Entitlements not restricted to specific programs					902,620	-	902,620
Investment Income					131,545	(53,533)	78,012
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets					-	6,400	6,400
All Other Revenues					1,089,280	99,195	1,188,475
Total General Revenues					24,343,173	52,062	24,395,235
Change in Net Position					743,636	1,398,076	2,141,712
Net Position - Beginning of Year, Restated (See Note 3)					49,271,344	28,676,493	77,947,837
Net Position - End of Year					\$ 50,014,980	\$ 30,074,569	\$ 80,089,549

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	General Fund	Street Construction, Maintenance & Repair	Police Levy	EMS Levy	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,498,378	\$ 897,655	\$ 127,333	\$ 15,007	\$ 7,028,547	\$ 10,566,920
Asset Held for Resale	35,300	-	-	-	-	35,300
Materials and Supplies Inventory	23,161	224,496	-	-	-	247,657
Accrued Interest Receivable	21,850	2,546	-	-	-	24,396
Accounts Receivable	115,404	405	-	-	270,426	386,235
Interfund Receivable	30,000	-	-	-	170,000	200,000
Intergovernmental Receivable	228,553	657,052	47,127	16,017	423,936	1,372,685
Prepaid Items	77,462	4,732	-	532	1,739	84,465
Municipal Income Taxes Receivable	4,481,863	752,091	-	-	670,453	5,904,407
Property Taxes Receivable	1,269,817	-	1,289,097	1,426,413	1,653,022	5,638,349
Special Assessments Receivable	-	-	-	-	748,844	748,844
Total Assets	\$ 8,781,788	\$ 2,538,977	\$ 1,463,557	\$ 1,457,969	\$ 10,966,967	\$ 25,209,258
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ 504,913	\$ 106,561	\$ 8,472	\$ 19,644	\$ 15,077	\$ 654,667
Accrued Wages and Benefits	229,703	45,171	-	100,617	25,864	401,355
Intergovernmental Payable	40,799	17,256	-	-	161,595	219,650
Interfund Payable	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
Total Liabilities	775,415	168,988	8,472	120,261	402,536	1,475,672
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Property Taxes	1,231,639	-	1,252,023	1,387,326	1,601,195	5,472,183
Unavailable Revenue - Delinquent Property Taxes	38,178	-	37,074	39,087	51,827	166,166
Unavailable Revenue - Income Taxes	2,249,083	379,928	-	-	419,893	3,048,904
Unavailable Revenue - Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	748,844	748,844
Unavailable Revenue - Other	172,937	446,233	47,127	16,017	332,099	1,014,413
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,691,837	826,161	1,336,224	1,442,430	3,153,858	10,450,510
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable	100,623	229,228	-	532	1,739	332,122
Restricted	-	1,314,600	118,861	-	3,958,835	5,392,296
Committed	538,578	-	-	-	3,248,333	3,786,911
Assigned	750,428	-	-	-	348,469	1,098,897
Unassigned (Deficits)	2,924,907	-	-	(105,254)	(146,803)	2,672,850
Total Fund Balances	4,314,536	1,543,828	118,861	(104,722)	7,410,573	13,283,076
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 8,781,788	\$ 2,538,977	\$ 1,463,557	\$ 1,457,969	\$ 10,966,967	\$ 25,209,258

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES
 TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
 DECEMBER 31, 2018**

Total Governmental Funds Balance \$ 13,283,076

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds 96,222,871

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable revenue in the funds:

Delinquent property taxes	\$	166,166	
Municipal income taxes		3,048,904	
Special assessments		748,844	
Intergovernmental		858,887	
Charges for services		155,526	
Total		4,978,327	4,978,327

In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. (55,741)

The net pension liability/asset and net OPEB Liability are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:

Deferred Outflows - Pension		4,993,704	
Deferred Inflows - Pension		(3,901,369)	
Net Pension Asset		68,562	
Net Pension Liability		(22,098,648)	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB		1,819,115	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB		(944,472)	
Net OPEB Liability		(19,168,942)	
Total			(39,232,050)

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:

General obligation bonds		(19,210,371)	
Special assessment bonds		(811,629)	
Police and fire pension liability		(93,504)	
OPWC loans payable		(1,611,974)	
Unamortized bond premiums		(424,242)	
Deferral on refunding		498,392	
Workers' compensation claims payable		(177,712)	
Capital leases		(852,409)	
Compensated absences		(2,498,054)	
Total			(25,181,503)

Net Position of Governmental Activities **\$ 50,014,980**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	General Fund	Street Construction, Maintenance & Repair	Police Levy	EMS Levy	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES						
Property Taxes	\$ 1,119,969	\$ -	\$ 1,205,351	\$ 1,408,181	\$ 1,603,145	\$ 5,336,646
Municipal Income Taxes	13,126,298	2,153,963	-	-	816,539	16,096,800
Permissive Motor Vehicle Taxes	-	255,515	-	-	264,108	519,623
Franchise Taxes	283,327	-	-	-	231,814	515,141
Intergovernmental	499,097	1,057,000	94,254	32,033	3,746,709	5,429,093
Interest	127,653	1,090	-	-	2,801	131,544
Fees, Licenses, and Permits	501,940	-	-	-	68,987	570,927
Fines and Forfeitures	417,248	-	-	-	69,392	486,640
Charges for Services	163,214	100	-	-	830,463	993,777
Contributions and Donations	53,285	-	-	-	-	53,285
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	163,692	163,692
All Other Revenues	394,168	79,121	-	52,700	545,305	1,071,294
Total Revenues	16,686,199	3,546,789	1,299,605	1,492,914	8,342,955	31,368,462
EXPENDITURES						
Security of Persons and Property	6,172,597	73,685	933,472	2,742,383	3,391,864	13,314,001
Public Health Services	168,695	-	-	-	152,710	321,405
Leisure Time Activities	639,129	-	-	-	27,471	666,600
Community Environment	852,613	-	-	-	16,298	868,911
Basic Utility Services	1,607,471	-	-	-	75,661	1,683,132
Transportation	67,114	2,469,410	-	-	-	2,536,524
General Government	3,085,329	-	-	-	22,480	3,107,809
Capital Outlay	80,577	1,916,584	395,113	-	324,375	2,716,649
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	-	1,778,035	1,778,035
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	-	728,944	728,944
Total Expenditures	12,673,525	4,459,679	1,328,585	2,742,383	6,517,838	27,722,010
Excess of Revenues (Under) Expenditures	4,012,674	(912,890)	(28,980)	(1,249,469)	1,825,117	3,646,452
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Sale of Capital Assets	14,263	70,440	-	-	-	84,703
Transfers In	-	1,100,000	-	1,150,000	3,079,863	5,329,863
Transfers Out	(4,020,000)	-	-	-	(1,309,863)	(5,329,863)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(4,005,737)	1,170,440	-	1,150,000	1,770,000	84,703
Net Change in Fund Balances	6,937	257,550	(28,980)	(99,469)	3,595,117	3,731,155
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	4,307,599	1,286,278	147,841	(5,253)	3,815,456	9,551,921
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 4,314,536	\$ 1,543,828	\$ 118,861	\$ (104,722)	\$ 7,410,573	\$ 13,283,076

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

Net Change in Fund Balances-Total Governmental Funds		\$ 3,731,155
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:</i>		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay and capital contributions in the current period.		
Capital Outlay	\$ 2,434,724	
Depreciation	(3,653,794)	
Total		(1,219,070)
In the Statement of Activities, only the loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported, whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the disposals increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the capital assets.		
		(561,719)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Delinquent property taxes	23,808	
Municipal income taxes	181,777	
Special assessments	(119,492)	
Intergovernmental	(127,496)	
Charges for services	(708)	
Total		(42,111)
Repayment of various debt principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		
		1,778,035
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows		
Pension		1,947,590
OPEB		33,220
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension		(3,065,691)
OPEB		(1,826,531)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences	32,833	
Accrued interest on bonds	4,227	
Workers' compensation claims payable	(56,958)	
Amortization of bond premiums	42,424	
Amortization of loss on refunding	(53,768)	
Total		(31,242)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 743,636

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final		Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 1,247,926	\$ 1,119,950	\$ 1,119,969	\$ 19
Municipal Income Taxes	11,394,461	12,400,000	12,412,787	12,787
Other Taxes	86,861	95,000	94,624	(376)
Intergovernmental	491,545	535,350	535,475	125
Interest	97,007	105,000	105,676	676
Fees, Licenses and Permits	458,320	505,850	499,280	(6,570)
Fines and Forfeitures	387,021	430,500	421,609	(8,891)
Charges for Services	148,233	153,350	161,481	8,131
Contributions and Donations	16,280	17,000	17,735	735
All Other Revenues	348,652	377,000	379,811	2,811
Total Revenues	<u>14,676,306</u>	<u>15,739,000</u>	<u>15,748,447</u>	<u>9,447</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	5,986,795	6,320,895	6,197,185	123,710
Public Health & Services	185,612	201,630	176,035	25,595
Leisure Time Activities	615,086	717,086	627,817	89,269
Community Environment	989,445	989,445	908,223	81,222
Basic Utility Services	1,400,000	1,465,000	1,463,515	1,485
Transportation	121,150	96,150	65,541	30,609
General Government	3,038,675	2,856,175	2,577,734	278,441
Capital Outlay	102,710	190,210	173,251	16,959
Total Expenditures	<u>12,439,473</u>	<u>12,836,591</u>	<u>12,189,301</u>	<u>647,290</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,236,833	2,902,409	3,559,146	656,737
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Capital Assets	-	11,000	11,088	88
Transfers Out	(3,500,000)	(4,260,000)	(4,020,000)	240,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(3,500,000)</u>	<u>(4,249,000)</u>	<u>(4,008,912)</u>	<u>240,088</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,263,167)	(1,346,591)	(449,766)	896,825
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,835,738	1,835,738	1,835,738	-
Prior Year Encumbrances	197,705	197,705	197,705	-
Fund Balance End of Year	<u>\$ 770,276</u>	<u>\$ 686,852</u>	<u>\$ 1,583,677</u>	<u>\$ 896,825</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL
STREET CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final		Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Income Taxes	\$ 1,865,325	\$ 2,120,000	\$ 2,147,891	\$ 27,891
Intergovernmental	919,912	1,110,000	1,059,263	(50,737)
Licenses and Permits	221,316	260,000	254,842	(5,158)
Charges for Services	87	30,000	100	(29,900)
All Other Revenues	68,361	120,000	78,716	(41,284)
Total Revenues	<u>3,075,001</u>	<u>3,640,000</u>	<u>3,540,812</u>	<u>(99,188)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	85,000	85,000	75,662	9,338
Public Works	531,472	531,472	401,689	129,783
Transportation	2,676,291	2,369,291	2,114,689	254,602
Capital Outlay	1,449,863	2,385,863	1,984,352	401,511
Total Expenditures	<u>4,742,626</u>	<u>5,371,626</u>	<u>4,576,392</u>	<u>795,234</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,667,625)	(1,731,626)	(1,035,580)	696,046
Other Financing Sources				
Sale of Capital Assets	-	65,000	70,440	5,440
Transfers In	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>1,165,000</u>	<u>1,170,440</u>	<u>5,440</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(567,625)	(566,626)	134,860	701,486
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	209,646	209,646	209,646	-
Prior Year Encumbrances	360,721	360,721	360,721	-
Fund Balance End of Year	<u>\$ 2,742</u>	<u>\$ 3,741</u>	<u>\$ 705,227</u>	<u>\$ 701,486</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL
 POLICE LEVY FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 1,242,273	\$ 1,182,414	\$ 1,205,351	\$ 22,937
Intergovernmental	97,141	137,000	94,254	(42,746)
Total Revenues	<u>1,339,414</u>	<u>1,319,414</u>	<u>1,299,605</u>	<u>(19,809)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	1,100,000	925,000	925,000	-
Capital Outlay	35,733	537,063	402,590	134,473
Total Expenditures	<u>1,135,733</u>	<u>1,462,063</u>	<u>1,327,590</u>	<u>134,473</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	203,681	(142,649)	(27,985)	114,664
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	117,777	117,777	117,777	-
Prior Year Encumbrances	30,063	30,063	30,063	-
Fund Balance End of Year	<u>\$ 351,521</u>	<u>\$ 5,191</u>	<u>\$ 119,855</u>	<u>\$ 114,664</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL
 EMS LEVY FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 1,412,963	\$ 1,412,963	\$ 1,408,181	\$ (4,782)
Intergovernmental	96,780	116,816	32,033	(84,783)
All Other Revenues	159,220	192,184	52,700	(139,484)
Total Revenues	<u>1,668,963</u>	<u>1,721,963</u>	<u>1,492,914</u>	<u>(229,049)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	2,909,166	2,962,666	2,729,669	232,997
Total Expenditures	<u>2,909,166</u>	<u>2,962,666</u>	<u>2,729,669</u>	<u>232,997</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,240,203)	(1,240,703)	(1,236,755)	3,948
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers In	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>1,150,000</u>	<u>1,150,000</u>	<u>1,150,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(90,203)	(90,703)	(86,755)	3,948
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	75,639	75,639	75,639	-
Prior Year Encumbrances	15,166	15,166	15,166	-
Fund Balance End of Year	<u>\$ 602</u>	<u>\$ 102</u>	<u>\$ 4,050</u>	<u>\$ 3,948</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	<u>Sanitary Sewer Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,398,267
Materials and Supplies Inventory	1,404
Accrued Interest Receivable	5,830
Accounts Receivable	849,293
Prepaid Items	22,331
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	<u>7,277,125</u>
Noncurrent Assets:	
Net Pension Asset	23,077
Capital Assets:	
Land	1,352,426
Construction in Progress	910,730
Depreciable Assets, Net of Depreciation	28,396,764
<i>Total Noncurrent Assets</i>	<u>30,682,997</u>
Total Assets	<u>37,960,122</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	852,696
OPEB	416,334
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>1,269,030</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	421,664
Accrued Wages and Benefits	74,498
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	18,590
Contracts Payable	95,674
Intergovernmental Payable	26,178
Compensated Absences Payable	71,209
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	<u>707,813</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Compensated Absences Payable	316,202
OWDA Loans Payable	4,308,301
Net Pension Liability	1,836,371
Net OPEB Liability	1,256,386
<i>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</i>	<u>7,717,260</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>8,425,073</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	635,918
OPEB	93,592
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>729,510</u>
NET POSITION	
Investment in Capital Assets	26,351,619
Unrestricted	3,722,950
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 30,074,569</u>

See accompany notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	<u>Sanitary Sewer Fund</u>
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for Services	\$ 7,583,603
Miscellaneous	97,895
Other Services	1,300
Total Operating Revenues	<u>7,682,798</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Personal Services	1,995,210
Materials and Supplies	390,521
Contractual Services	2,687,360
Depreciation	1,164,498
Total Operating Expense	<u>6,237,589</u>
Operating Income	<u>1,445,209</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	6,400
Interest	43,005
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(96,538)
Total Nonoperating Revenues	<u>(47,133)</u>
Change in Net Position	1,398,076
Net Position - Beginning of Year, Restated (See Note 3)	<u>28,676,493</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 30,074,569</u></u>

See accompany notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	<u>Sanitary Sewer Fund</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from Charges for Services	\$ 7,764,883
Cash Received from Other Operating Receipts	95,230
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(2,500,163)
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(2,748,949)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>2,611,001</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Principal Paid on Debt	(185,438)
Interest Paid on Debt	(92,522)
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(1,038,362)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	6,400
Net Cash (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(1,309,922)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest on Investments	36,074
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>36,074</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,337,153
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	5,061,114
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 6,398,267</u></u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Income	\$ 1,445,209
Adjustments:	
Depreciation	1,164,498
(Increase) Decrease in Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Accounts Receivable	(23,164)
Materials and Supplies Inventory	642
Prepaid Items	(2,435)
Net Pension Asset	(18,783)
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension	(337,626)
Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB	(399,366)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Accounts Payable	94,307
Accrued Wages and Benefits	13,533
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	(8,506)
Intergovernmental Payable	4,511
Compensated Absences Payable	38,110
Net Pension Liability	255,369
Net OPEB Liability	49,596
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension	241,514
Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB	93,592
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ 2,611,001</u></u>
<u>Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Related Financing Activities</u>	
Net impact of accruals related to capital assets	\$ 446,378

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
 AGENCY FUNDS
 DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	Agency Funds
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,023,096
Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
in Segregated Accounts	45,894
Accounts Receivable	987
Total Assets	\$ 1,069,977
 Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	\$ 537
Deposits Held and Due to Others	1,069,440
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,069,977

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 1: THE REPORTING ENTITY

The City of North Royalton (the “City”) is a home rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio, which operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a mayor/council form of government, was adopted January 1, 1952. Elected officials include seven council members and a mayor.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the basic financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. The City, in order to provide the necessary services to its citizens, is segmented into many different departments. Among these are the police, fire fighting, street maintenance, planning and zoning, emergency medical technicians, parks and recreation system, public improvements department, and general administrative staff to provide support to these service groups. The operation and control of each of these activities is directly provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the Mayor through administrative and managerial requirements and procedures.

The Mayor’s Court (the “Court”), which provides judicial services, is responsible for the levying and collecting of fines and forfeitures under state and local laws, and their subsequent distribution to various government agencies. The City budgets and appropriates funds for the operation of the Court and is ultimately responsible for any operating deficits sustained by the Court. The City’s share of the fines collected by the Court, along with its share of the Court’s administrative and operating costs, is recorded in the City’s General Fund. Due to this relationship, the Court is not considered a component unit of the City but rather as part of the primary government unit itself. Monies held by the Court in a fiduciary capacity are recorded as an agency fund in the accompanying basic financial statements.

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

The City is associated with five jointly governed organizations and one insurance pool. These jointly governed organizations include, the Southwest Council of Governments, Regional Income Tax Agency, Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council, Southwest Regional Communications, and Parma Community General Hospital Association. This relationship is described in Note 11 to the basic financial statements. The insurance pool is the Ohio Government Benefit Cooperative and is described in Note 22.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants, and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program or business-type activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources.

Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the Charter of the City of North Royalton and/or the general laws of Ohio.

Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund – This fund is required by the Ohio Revised Code to account for that portion of the state gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees for maintenance and repair of streets within the City. Additionally, per the codified ordinances of the City, the fund receives a portion of income tax revenue for the same purpose.

Police Levy Fund – This fund accounts for the property taxes levied to pay a portion of the salaries of the City's police force.

EMS Levy Fund – This fund accounts for property taxes levied to pay a portion of the salaries of the City's Fire and Emergency Medical Services.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City has no internal service funds.

Enterprise Funds – Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City's major enterprise fund is:

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

B. **Fund Accounting** (Continued)

Sanitary Sewer Fund – This fund is used to account for revenues and expenses relating to the operation and maintenance of the City’s wastewater treatment plant and sludge composting facility (“WWTP”); to account for revenues and expenses relating to the debt payment of the Wastewater Department, specifically of the OWDA loans; and to account for revenues and expenses relating to the maintenance of the sewer lines and major equipment repairs and replacements of the wastewater plants and sludge composting facility.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City’s own programs. The City has no trust funds. Agency funds are purely custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City’s agency funds account primarily for deposits held for contractors and developers, Mayor’s Court, Ohio Government Benefit Cooperative and unclaimed monies.

C. **Measurement Focus**

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position, except for fiduciary funds.

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

C. **Measurement Focus** (Continued)

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Fund Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund 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 City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. **Basis of Accounting**

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the basic financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting; proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows and outflows of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Available period for the City is 60 days after year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 7).

Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal 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 City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants and entitlements, and rentals.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

D. **Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income taxes, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants and entitlements, and rentals.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements 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 City, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for a deferral on refunding, pension and OPEB. A deferral on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 14 and 15.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position 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 City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, unavailable revenue, pension, and OPEB. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019 operations.

These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, municipal income taxes, special assessments, intergovernmental grants, and charges for services. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 14 and 15).

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

E. Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

The City's policy is to hold investments until maturity or until market values equal or exceed cost. Following Ohio statutes, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue has been properly credited to the respective funds in 2018.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest-bearing depository accounts are presented on the basic financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

The City has invested in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio), U.S. debt securities, U.S. Treasury Notes and negotiable CDs during 2018. The City's investment in State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the City. The city measures their investment in STAR Ohio as the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2018, there were no limitation 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.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$127,653. The amount allocated from the other funds during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$96,552.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

F. Materials and Supplies Inventory

Inventories for all governmental funds are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method. The purchase method is used to account for inventories. Under the purchase method, inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased; however, material amounts of inventories at period-end are reported as assets of the respective fund, which are equally offset by a non-spendable fund balance which indicates they are unavailable for appropriation even though they are a component of reported assets.

Inventories of proprietary funds are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method and expensed when used rather than when purchased.

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2018 are recorded as prepaid items using the allocation method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the respective funds.

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 acquisition values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. The City's infrastructure consists of roads, water mains, storm sewers, sewer lines, culverts, traffic signals and bridges. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expensed. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the estimated remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

H. **Capital Assets** (Continued)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Governmental Activities Estimated Lives</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings and Improvements	50 years	50 years
Land Improvements	20 years	20 years
Machinery and Equipment	10 years	10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	15 years	15 years
Vehicles	3-20 years	3-20 years
Infrastructure	20-50 years	20-50 years

I. **Interfund Balances**

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as “interfund receivable/payable.” Interfund balance amounts are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

J. **Compensated Absences**

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee’s rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vested method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at fiscal year-end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City’s termination policy. Additionally, certain salary related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences have been accrued.

The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. A liability for the amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

K. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences and net pension liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, capital leases and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position for payment of those benefits.

M. Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable: The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

M. **Fund Balance** (Continued)

Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the City can be compelled by an external party—such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed: The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, committed fund balance classification may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by City Council, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with these constraints is not considered to be legally enforceable. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned: Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council or a City official delegated that authority by City Charter or ordinance. The Finance Director is the City’s delegated official.

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

The government-wide Statement of Net Position reports \$9,292,250 of restricted net position, none of which is restricted by enabling legislation. The City first applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets 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 the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The City first applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

O. Asset Held for Resale

Assets that received by the City that are intended to be sold off and not used as a part of the City's operations are to be reported as held for resale.

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for sewer services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

Q. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

R. Comparative Data/Reclassifications

Prior year data presented in Management's Discussion and Analysis has been reclassified in order to be comparative and provide an understanding of the changes in financial position and operations.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

S. 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 City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of these transactions occurred during 2018.

T. Estimates

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

U. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates.

The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. The legal level of control has been established by Council at the major object level by department for all funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control. The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenues are identified by the Director of Finance. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during 2018. The appropriation is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation ordinance for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by Council during the year.

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures of governmental funds.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 2: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

U. **Budgetary Process** (Continued)

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be re-appropriated.

NOTE 3: **CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES**

During the year, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*, Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*, and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting)*.

GASB 85 addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). These changes were incorporated in the City's fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 86 improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. These changes were incorporated in the City's fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 75 established standards for measuring and recognizing Postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position as reported January 1, 2018:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business Type Activities</u>
Net Position December 31, 2017	\$ 65,772,332	\$ 29,866,315
Adjustments:		
Net OPEB liability	(16,578,607)	(1,206,790)
Deferred Outflow - Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	<u>77,619</u>	<u>16,968</u>
Restated Net Position January 1, 2018	<u>\$ 49,271,344</u>	<u>\$ 28,676,493</u>

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

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTABILITY

Fund balances at December 31, 2018, included the following individual fund deficits:

EMS Levy	\$ 104,722
Police Pension	65,757
Fire Pension	51,093
York Road Sewer	29,953

The fund deficits in these funds were caused by the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The General Fund is liable for the deficits in these funds and will provide operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 5: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the accrual basis as required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis, as provided by law, is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the General Fund, the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, the Police Levy Fund, and the EMS Levy Fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
- (d) Some funds are included in the General Fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 5: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the net change in fund balance per the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Police Levy Fund and EMS Levy Fund.

	General Fund	Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund	Police Levy Fund	EMS Levy Fund
GAAP Basis	\$ 6,937	\$ 257,550	\$ (28,980)	\$(99,469)
Increase (Decrease) Due to:				
Revenue Accruals	(396,628)	(5,977)	-	-
Expenditure Accruals	220,919	77,173	8,472	23,670
Outstanding Encumbrances	(419,403)	(193,886)	(7,477)	(10,956)
To Reclassify the Net Change in Fund Balance for Funds combined with the General Fund for GASB Statement No. 54	138,409	-	-	-
Budget Basis	<u>\$ (449,766)</u>	<u>\$ 134,860</u>	<u>\$ (27,985)</u>	<u>\$(86,755)</u>

NOTE 6: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents, and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds. State statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

Active funds are those funds required to be kept in “cash” or “near cash” status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive funds are those funds not required for use within the current five-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no 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 funds are those funds not needed for immediate use but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit, or by savings or deposit accounts, including passbook accounts. Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 6: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

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 30 days;
4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two sections 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 Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and
8. Bankers' acceptances and commercial paper, if training requirements have been met.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short-selling are also prohibited. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Deposits

At December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$9,223,168 (including segregated accounts of \$45,894) and the bank balance was \$9,403,955. Of the City's bank balance, \$500,000 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance. The remaining balance was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department, not in the City's name. At year-end, the City had \$5,050 of un-deposited cash on hand.

The City has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by:

Eligible securities pledged to the City 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

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 6: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

Deposits (Continued)

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

The City has a formal investment policy. The objective of the policy shall be the preservation of capital and protection of principal while earning investment interest. Safety of principal is the primary objective of the investment policy. At December 31, 2018, fair value was \$19,419 below the City's net cost for investments.

STAR Ohio is measured at net asset value per share while all other investments are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices and acceptable other pricing methodologies. The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. 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 following table identifies the City's recurring fair value measurement as of December 31, 2017. As previously discussed Star Ohio is reported at its net asset value. All other investments of the City are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs). The City's remaining investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored, which could require the need to acquire further market data. (Level 2 inputs).

Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The City's investment policy addresses interest rate risk requiring that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments. The City's investment policy also limits security purchases to those that mature within five years.

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All financial institutions and brokers/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions with the City must meet a set of prescribed standards and be periodically reviewed. The City's investments in negotiable certificates of deposit were insured by Federal Depository Insurance in the amount of \$2,957,171.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 6: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Credit risk is addressed by the City's investment policy by the requirements that all investments are authorized by Ohio Revised Code and that the portfolio be diversified both by types of investment and issuer. The credit risk of the City's investments are in the table below.

Concentration of Credit Risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The City's investments in Star Ohio, US Treasury Securities, negotiable certificates of deposit and US Treasury Notes represent 20.62, 11.87, 33.58, and 33.93 percent, respectively of the City's total investments.

Investment Type	Fair-Value	Credit Rating (*)	Investment Maturities (in Years)	
			>1	1-3
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$ 2,957,171	N/A	\$ 499,533	\$ 2,457,638
US Treasury Securities	1,045,550	AAAm	1,045,550	-
Star Ohio	1,815,908	AAAm	1,815,908	-
US Treasury Notes	2,987,330	Aaa	2,987,330	-
Total Investment	8,805,959		<u>\$ 6,348,321</u>	<u>\$ 2,457,638</u>
Carrying Amount of Deposits	9,223,168			
Petty Cash	5,050			
Total	<u>\$ 18,034,177</u>			

* Credit Ratings were obtained from Moody's, respectively, for all investments except STAR Ohio which was obtained from Standard & Poor.

NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2018 consisted primarily of taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements or shared revenues, accounts, and special assessments. No allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded as uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

A. **Property Taxes**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2018 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections for 2017 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2018 for tangible personal property, except for public utility property, are for prior year unpaid tangible personal property taxes.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES**

A. **Property Taxes** (Continued)

Real property taxes (other than public utility property) are levied after October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer at 35 percent of the appraised market value, and reappraisal of all property is required every six years. The last reevaluation was completed for tax year 2018 affecting collections beginning in 2019.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 20; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due mid-January with the remainder payable by mid-July. Taxes not paid become delinquent after December 31 of the year in which payable. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits earlier or later payment dates to be established.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected during the calendar year were levied in the preceding calendar year based on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date.

The County Fiscal Officer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of North Royalton. The County Fiscal Officer periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2018, was \$8.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which the 2018 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Estate:	
Residential/Agricultural	\$ 694,733,360
Other	130,354,890
Public Utilities	<u>23,408,840</u>
Total Valuation	<u>\$ 848,497,090</u>

B. **Municipal Income Taxes**

The City levies a municipal income tax of two percent on substantially all earned income from employment, residency, or business activities within the City. The City allows a credit of 100 percent up to 1.25 percent of income tax paid to another municipality. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

B. **Municipal Income Taxes** (Continued)

Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. By City ordinance, the first 1 percent of income tax collections are credited to the following funds: \$200,000 per year to the Police Facility Operations Fund and \$175,000 to the Office on Aging Fund. The remaining balance is credited to the General Fund. The additional one percent revenue earned on the increased tax rate is credited to the following funds: at least 40 percent to the General Fund, up to 40 percent to the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, and up to 20 percent to the Storm Sewer Drainage Fund.

C. **Special Assessments**

Special assessments include annually assessed service assessments and assessments for debt obligations. Service type special assessments are levied against all property owners which benefit from the provided service while special assessments for debt obligations are levied against specific property owners who primarily benefited from the project. Special assessments are payable by the timetable and in the manner stipulated in the assessing ordinance and are a lien from the date of the passage of the ordinance.

The City's service assessments include water mains, sewer maintenance, and sewer rehabilitation which are billed and collected by the County Fiscal Officer. The County Fiscal Officer periodically remits these collections to the City. Special assessments collected in one calendar year are levied and certified in the preceding calendar year. Since all assessment collections are remitted to the City outside of the available period, the entire amount has been deferred on the fund financial statements.

Special assessments expected to be collected amount to \$748,844 in the Special Assessment Retirement Fund. At December 31, 2018, the amount of delinquent special assessments was \$132,454.

D. **Intergovernmental**

A summary of items within intergovernmental receivables follow:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
Homestead & Rollback	\$ 280,898
Local Government	145,874
Gasoline Tax	572,575
Auto Registration	137,752
Permissive Tax	19,416
Sprague Road	112,898
Forfeitures	14,276
Grants	88,996
Total	<u>\$ 1,372,685</u>

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 8: **INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

A. **Transfers**

Interfund transfers in the fund financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, consisted of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General	\$ -	\$ 4,020,000
Street Construction, Maintenance, & Repair	1,100,000	-
EMS Levy	1,150,000	-
Other Governmental Funds	<u>3,079,863</u>	<u>1,309,863</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,329,863</u>	<u>\$ 5,329,863</u>

The transfers from the Other Governmental Funds to the General Bond Retirement fund for payment of debt out of the General Bond Retirement fund were \$1,309,863. The General Fund transferred \$500,000 into the General Bond Retirement fund for repayment of debt. The General fund transferred 490,000 into the Police Facility Operating fund to support the operation of the City's jail center. The General fund transferred \$1,150,000 into the EMS Levy fund to support EMS services provided by the City. Street, Construction, Repairs, and Maintenance fund received a transfer in of \$1,100,000 from the General Fund to support the road construction projects for 2018.

B. **Interfund Balances**

Interfund balances for the year ended December 31, 2018, consisted of the following:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	York Road Sewer Improvement	\$ 30,000
Future Capital Improvement Fund	Recreation Capital Improvement	45,000
Future Capital Improvement Fund	NOPEC Grant	<u>125,000</u>
		<u>\$ 200,000</u>

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where anticipated revenues were not received. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 9: CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2018 follows:

	Balance 1/1/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2018
<u>Governmental Activities</u>				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>				
Land	\$ 4,546,822	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,546,822
Construction in Progress	1,478,951	124,781	(210,632)	1,393,100
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>6,025,773</u>	<u>124,781</u>	<u>(210,632)</u>	<u>5,939,922</u>
<i>Capital Assets Being Depreciated</i>				
Buildings and Improvements	22,213,984	210,632	-	22,424,616
Machinery and Equipment	4,141,489	66,928	(268,933)	3,939,484
Furniture and Fixtures	202,821	-	-	202,821
Vehicles	6,093,098	137,190	(641,776)	5,588,512
Infrastructure:				
Pavements/Sidewalks	88,288,574	2,061,579	(1,073,745)	89,276,408
Traffic Signals	2,931,843	-	-	2,931,843
Storm Sewers	34,444,694	20,246	-	34,464,940
Culverts/bridges	3,062,498	24,000	(5,277)	3,081,221
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated</i>	<u>161,379,001</u>	<u>2,520,575</u>	<u>(1,989,731)</u>	<u>161,909,845</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets at Cost</i>	<u>167,404,774</u>	<u>2,645,356</u>	<u>(2,200,363)</u>	<u>167,849,767</u>
Less: Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(6,496,728)	(464,469)	-	(6,961,197)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,028,306)	(204,770)	259,451	(2,973,625)
Furniture and Fixtures	(158,126)	(6,308)	-	(164,434)
Vehicles	(3,446,546)	(415,308)	635,244	(3,226,610)
Infrastructure:				
Pavements/Sidewalks	(41,335,227)	(2,010,477)	529,800	(42,815,904)
Traffic Signals	(2,708,582)	(101,006)	-	(2,809,588)
Storm Sewers	(11,204,542)	(422,774)	-	(11,627,316)
Culverts/bridges	(1,023,057)	(28,682)	3,517	(1,048,222)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(69,401,114)</u>	<u>(3,653,794)*</u>	<u>1,428,012</u>	<u>(71,626,896)</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	<u>91,977,887</u>	<u>(1,133,219)</u>	<u>(561,719)</u>	<u>90,282,949</u>
Total Governmental Activities Capital Asset, Net	<u>\$ 98,003,660</u>	<u>\$ (1,008,438)</u>	<u>\$ (772,351)</u>	<u>\$ 96,222,871</u>

*Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$ 555,624
Public Health	19,081
Leisure Time Activities	246,838
Transportation	2,262,333
General Government	92,663
Basic Utilities	464,348
Community Environment	12,907
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 3,653,794</u>

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 9: CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	Balance 1/1/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2018
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>				
Land	\$ 1,352,426	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,352,426
Construction in Progress	4,516,491	1,947,888	(5,553,649)	910,730
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>5,868,917</u>	<u>1,947,888</u>	<u>(5,553,649)</u>	<u>2,263,156</u>
<i>Capital Assets Being Depreciated</i>				
Buildings and Improvements	9,935,809	5,014,519	-	14,950,328
Land Improvements	16,649,559	-	-	16,649,559
Machinery and Equipment	11,839,766	599,904	-	12,439,670
Furniture and Fixtures	18,988	1,523	-	20,511
Vehicles	1,727,370	173,240	(23,922)	1,876,688
Sewer Lines	20,101,392	-	-	20,101,392
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated</i>	<u>60,272,884</u>	<u>5,789,186</u>	<u>(23,922)</u>	<u>66,038,148</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets at Cost</i>	<u>66,141,801</u>	<u>7,737,074</u>	<u>(5,577,571)</u>	<u>68,301,304</u>
Less: Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(5,526,615)	(163,881)	-	(5,690,496)
Land Improvements	(11,927,152)	(442,152)	-	(12,369,304)
Machinery and Equipment	(11,186,846)	(79,275)	-	(11,266,121)
Furniture and Fixtures	(18,987)	-	-	(18,987)
Vehicles	(601,558)	(240,204)	23,922	(817,840)
Sewer Lines	(7,239,650)	(238,986)	-	(7,478,636)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(36,500,808)</u>	<u>(1,164,498)</u>	<u>23,922</u>	<u>(37,641,384)</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	<u>23,772,076</u>	<u>4,624,688</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,396,764</u>
Total Business-Type Activities Capital Asset, Net	<u>\$ 29,640,993</u>	<u>\$ 6,572,576</u>	<u>\$ (5,553,649)</u>	<u>\$ 30,659,920</u>

NOTE 10: CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

At December 31, 2018, the City had the following significant commitments with respect to capital projects:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Remaining Contract</u>
City Cemetery Entrance Sign	\$ 56,755
City Green Electric Upgrade	166,245
Cedar Estates Phase II	218,701
Sludge Bult Press	49,044
Plant B Standby Generator	29,505
Blower/Control Building and Improvement	890,596
Treatment Plant A Tertiary Filter	177,000
Total All Projects	<u>\$ 1,587,846</u>

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 10: CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS
 (Continued)

Other significant commitments include the encumbrances outstanding at year-end. The amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

Fund	Amount
General Fund	\$ 419,403
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	193,886
Police Levy	7,477
EMS Levy	10,956
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	611,799
	\$ 1,243,521

NOTE 11: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

Southwest Council of Governments

The Southwest Council of Governments (“SCG”) helps foster cooperation between municipalities in areas affecting health, safety, welfare, education, economic conditions, and regional development. SCG’s Board is comprised of one member from each of the 16 participating entities. The Board exercises total control over the operation of SCG including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Budgets are adopted by the Board. Each City’s degree of control is limited to its representations on the Board. In 2018, the City contributed \$20,000.

SCG has established two subsidiary organizations: the Material Response Team (“HAZMAT”), which provides hazardous material protection and assistance, and the Southwest Enforcement Bureau, which provides extra assistance to cities in the form of a Special Weapons and Tactics Team (“SWAT Team”). SCG’s financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Southwest Council of Governments, Berea, Ohio.

Regional Income Tax Agency

In 1971, thirty-eight municipalities joined together to organize a Regional Council of Governments (RCOG) to administer tax collection and enforcement concerns facing the cities and villages. The first official act of the RCOG was to form the Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA). Today RITA serves as the income tax collection agency for 296 municipalities throughout the State of Ohio. The City was one of the original members of RCOG. Financial information may be obtained by writing to RITA, 10107 Brecksville Road, Brecksville, Ohio, 44141.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 11: **JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION** (Continued)

Southwest Regional Communications

The Southwest Regional Communications is a jointly-governed organization between the City and seven other communities. Formed as a Regional Council of Governments as permitted under Ohio Revised Code Section 167.01, the intent of the organization is to establish, own, operate, maintain, and administer, a regional communications network for public safety and public service purposes for the mutual benefit of the participating communities. This organization is controlled by a governing body consisting of each participating community's mayor or his/her delegate or representative. The degree of control exercised by any member is limited to its representation on the governing board.

All members agree to contribute the sums of money on a shared basis as agreed per the requirements set forth in the Articles of Understanding. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14 and amended by GASB Statement No. 61, the City does not have an equity interest in the organization. In 2018, the City of North Royalton contributed \$39,211 to the organization. Financial information may be obtained by contacting Martin S. Healy, 17401 Holland Road, Brook Park, Ohio 44142, or by email at healymwcc@gmail.com.

Parma Community General Hospital Association

The Parma Community General Hospital Association is a not for profit adult care hospital controlled by the Parma Community General Hospital Association. The Board of Trustees of the Association is composed of mayoral appointees from the cities of North Royalton, Parma, Brooklyn, Parma Heights, Seven Hills, and Brooklyn Heights. Each city has two representatives on the board except Parma, which has six. The operations, maintenance, and management of the hospital is the exclusive charge of the Parma Community General Hospital Association. The City's degree of control is limited to its appointments to the Board of Trustees.

Additions to the hospital have been financed by the issuance of hospital revenue bonds. The bonds are backed solely by the revenues of the hospital. The cities have no responsibility for the payment of the bonds, nor does any city have any ongoing financial interest in or responsibility for the hospital.

Because there is no ongoing equity interest, there is no requirement to disclose the investment in the jointly governed organization. There does exist, however, a residual equity interest upon the dissolution or sale of the hospital, according to the terms of the original agreement among the cities. The City of North Royalton has made no contributions to the hospital during the year. The hospital's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Parma Community General Hospital, Parma, Ohio.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 11: **JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION** (Continued)

Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of electricity and natural gas. NOPEC is currently comprised of 131 communities who have been authorized by ballot to purchase electricity on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide electricity and natural gas at the lowest possible rates while at the same time insuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide electricity and gas to its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the twelve-member NOPEC Board of Directors. In 2018, the City made no contributions. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Ron McVoy, the Board Chairman, at 31320 Solon Road, Suite 20, Solon, Ohio 44139, or at the website www.nopecinfo.org.

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**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 12: **RISK MANAGEMENT**

A. **Property and Liability**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

During 2018, the City contracted with several companies for various types of insurance as follows:

<u>Company Name and Coverage</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
Travelers Insurance		
Commercial General Liability	\$1,000,000/\$3,000,000	No deductible
Commercial Automobile Liability	\$1,000,000	No deductible
Automobile Physical Damage	Actual Cash Value/Agree Value	\$ 1,000/\$ 1,000
	Automobile Liability	
Property Coverage	\$89,843,115	\$5,000
Electronic Data Processing	Included in Property Coverage	\$1,000
Public Officials Liability	\$1,000,000/\$2,000,000	\$7,500
EPLI	\$1,000,000/\$2,000,000	\$7,500
Law Enforcement Liability	\$1,000,000/\$2,000,000	\$10,000
Crime Coverage - Employee Theft	\$100,000	\$1,000
Umbrella Liability	\$10,000,000	\$ 10,000 SIR
Inland Marine Coverage	\$3,295,897	\$1,000
Blanket Position Bond	\$100,000	\$1,000
Employee Benefits Liability	\$1,000,000/\$3,000,000	\$1,000
Ohio Stop Gap Liability	\$1,000,000	No deductible
Sewer Backup	1,000,000	No deductible
	General Liability	
Flood/Earthquake	\$3,000,000	\$50,000
Boiler and Machinery	\$89,843,115	\$1,000
Property and Casualty Terrorism Coverage (Act of 2007)	Included in Property and General Liability	
Hartford Fire Insurance Company:		
Individual Public Employees Bonds:		
Police Chief	\$25,000	No deductible
Mayor	\$50,000	No deductible
Director of Finance	\$50,000	No deductible
Cyber Insurance	\$1,000,000	\$15,000
Effective 7/1/2018 - 7/1/2019	\$5,000	No deductible

There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 12: **RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

B. Workers' Compensation Program

The City participates in the State Workers' Compensation group retrospective rating and payment system. The Plan involves the payment of a minimum premium for administrative services and stop-loss coverage plus the actual claim costs for employees injured. The program for workers' compensation is administered by CareWorks Consultants, Inc. Payments are made directly to the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation for actual claims processed.

The claims liability of \$177,712 reported in governmental activities is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 30, which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. Changes in the current claims liability amount for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, 2017, and 2018 were:

	Beginning of Year <u>Liability</u>	Claims and Changes in <u>Estimates</u>	Claim <u>Payments</u>	Balance at <u>Year-End</u>
2016	\$ 216,212	\$ 103,369	\$ (147,050)	\$ 172,531
2017	\$ 172,531	\$ 1,336	\$ (53,113)	\$ 120,754
2018	\$ 120,754	\$ 82,809	\$ (25,851)	\$ 177,712

NOTE 13: **COMPENSATED ABSENCES**

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and state laws. Employees earn 10 to 30 days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. The requirements to carryover vacation time are determined by the collective bargaining agreements of each group. Applicable earned vacation time is paid upon retirement from the City. Employees earn sick leave at different rates depending upon type of employment. Each retiree is entitled to one-half of their sick leave hours, up to a maximum of 650 hours of accumulated, unused sick leave after they have been employed with the City for 10 years.

In addition, employees of the City can accumulate compensatory time for the overtime hours worked, generally based upon time and half of hourly rates. Employees are entitled to receive payments in cash for their accumulated hours upon retirement or termination from the City's payroll.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: Defined Benefit Pension Plans

A. *Net Pension Liability*

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

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

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

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

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

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

B. Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. City 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 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 62 with 5 years of service credit or Age 57 with 25 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

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

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

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
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 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

B. Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

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

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

	State and Local
2018 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee *	10.0 %
 2018 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension **	14.0 %
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits **	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
 Employee	 10.0 %

* Member contributions within combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance

** These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with remainder going to pension.

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

The City's contractually required contributions was \$873,419 for fiscal year ending December 31, 2018. Of this amount, \$67,819 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

C. Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

C. Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) (Continued)

	<u>Police</u>	<u>Firefighters</u>
2018 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %
2018 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50	0.50
Total Employer	<u>19.50 %</u>	<u>24.00 %</u>
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$1,303,626 for 2018. Of this amount, \$150,926 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

In addition to current contributions, the City pays installments on a specific liability of the City incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police and fire fighters in 1967. As of December 31, 2018, the specific liability of the City was \$93,504 payable in semi-annual payments through the year 2035.

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

The net pension liability/asset for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>OPERS Traditional Pension Plan</u>	<u>OPERS Combined Pension Plan</u>	<u>OP&F Police</u>	<u>OP&F Fire</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/Asset Prior Measurement Date	0.046353%	0.06330%	0.1229680%	0.1549400%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/Asset Current Measurement Date	<u>0.044557%</u>	<u>0.06732%</u>	<u>0.1214990%</u>	<u>0.1545910%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.001796%</u>	<u>0.00402%</u>	<u>-0.001469%</u>	<u>-0.000349%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$ 6,990,129	\$ (91,639)	\$ 7,456,942	\$ 9,487,948	\$ 23,843,380
Pension Expense	\$ 1,375,201	\$ 14,391	\$ 882,796	\$ 1,163,241	\$ 3,435,629

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

D. Pension Liabilities, Pension Assets, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

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

	OPERS <u>Traditional</u>	OPERS <u>Combined</u>	OP&F <u>Police</u>	OP&F <u>Fire</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 7,138	\$ -	\$ 113,164	\$ 143,987	\$ 264,289
Changes of assumptions	835,364	8,008	324,938	413,440	1,581,750
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	707,877	4,230	530,396	580,813	1,823,316
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>826,704</u>	<u>46,715</u>	<u>586,071</u>	<u>717,555</u>	<u>2,177,045</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$2,377,083</u>	<u>\$58,953</u>	<u>\$1,554,569</u>	<u>\$1,855,795</u>	<u>\$5,846,400</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$1,500,689	14,458	\$257,952	\$328,209	\$2,101,308
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$137,752	27,297	\$13,489	\$17,163	\$195,701
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>889,344</u>	<u>7,277</u>	<u>723,926</u>	<u>619,731</u>	<u>2,240,278</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$2,527,785</u>	<u>\$49,032</u>	<u>\$995,367</u>	<u>\$965,103</u>	<u>\$4,537,287</u>

\$2,177,045 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS <u>Traditional</u>	OPERS <u>Combined</u>	OP&F <u>Police</u>	OP&F <u>Fire</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year Ending December 31:					
2019	\$535,821	(\$5,002)	\$181,136	\$270,477	\$982,432
2020	(235,749)	(5,395)	113,320	184,187	\$56,363
2021	(660,823)	(8,634)	(153,858)	(155,758)	(\$979,073)
2022	(616,655)	(8,291)	(237,911)	(238,821)	(\$1,101,678)
2023	-	(3,216)	53,737	88,330	\$138,851
Thereafter	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,256)</u>	<u>16,707</u>	<u>24,722</u>	<u>\$35,173</u>
Total	<u>(\$977,406)</u>	<u>(\$36,794)</u>	<u>(\$26,869)</u>	<u>\$173,137</u>	<u>(\$867,932)</u>

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

E. *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 in the December 31, 2017, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. In 2016, the Board of Trustees' actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2011 through 2015, comparing assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical view and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions, with the most notable being a reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.0 percent down to 7.5 percent, for the defined benefit investments. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation Pre 1/7/2013 retirees; 3 percent, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees; 3 percent, simple through 2018, then 2.15 percent simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

The total pension asset in the December 31, 2017, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation Pre 1/7/2013 retirees; 3 percent, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees; 3 percent, simple through 2018, then 2.15 percent simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
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(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

E. *Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS* (Continued)

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Health Annuitant Mortality table. For males, Health Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observant period base of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Health 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.

OPERS manages investments in four three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefits portfolio, the 401(h) Health Care Trust portfolio, the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The 401(h) Health Care Trust portfolio was closed as of June 30, 2016 and the net position transferred to the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio on July 1, 2016. The Defined Benefit portfolio includes the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan, the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. 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. The Defined Benefit portfolio historically included the assets of the Member-Directed retiree medical accounts funded through the VEBA Trust. However, the VEBA Trust was closed as of June 30, 2016. 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 investments expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 16.82 percent for 2017.

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

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 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

E. *Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS* (Continued)

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent, post-experience study results. 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 contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.5 percent, as well as what the City’s proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.5 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate:

City's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Traditional Pension Plan	\$ 12,412,689	\$ 6,990,129	\$ 2,469,349
Combined Plan	\$ (49,814)	\$ (91,639)	\$ (120,496)

F. *Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date*

In October 2018, the OPERS Board adopted certain assumption changes which will impact their valuation prepared as of January 1, 2018. The most significant change is a reduction in the assumed actuarial rate of return from 7.50 percent to 7.20 percent. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, it has the potential to impact the City’s net pension liability/asset.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
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 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

G. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F’s total pension liability as of December 31, 2017 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2017, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F’s actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2017, are presented below:

Valuation Date	January 1, 2017
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.00 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Increases	3.25 percent
Inflation Assumptions	2.75 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.20 percent and 3.00 percent Simple

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

Mortality rates for active members were based on the RP2014 Total employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent. For disabled retirees, the mortality rates were based on the RP2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

The most recent experience study was completed January 1, 2017.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2017 are summarized on the following pages:

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 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

G. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (Continued)

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>10 year Expected Real Rate of Return **</u>	<u>30 year Expected Real Rate of Return **</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	%	
Domestic Equity	16.00	4.22 %	4.36 %
Non-US Equity	16.00	4.41	5.59
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	1.57	2.71
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds *	17.00	0.98	2.52
High Yield	7.00	2.94	4.71
Real Estate	12.00	5.58	6.34
Private Markets	8.00	6.67	8.08
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	7.50	7.93
Private Credit	5.00	6.93	7.26
Real Assets	8.00	6.88	7.24
Total	120.00 %		

Note: Assumptions are geometric

* levered 2x

** numbers are net of expected inflation

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

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00 percent. Based on those assumptions, the plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (9.00 percent) than the current rate.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 14: **Defined Benefit Pension Plans** (Continued)

G. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

	1% Decrease (7.00%)	Current Discount Rate (8.00%)	1% Increase (9.00%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 23,490,061	\$ 16,944,890	\$ 11,606,704

NOTE 15: **Defined Benefit OPEB Plans**

A. 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 City’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 City’s obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The City cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the City 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.

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NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

B. Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

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

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(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

B. Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

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

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

The City's contractually required contribution was \$3,432 for 2018.

C. Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)

Plan Description – The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored healthcare program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment healthcare plan administered by a third-party provider. This program is not guaranteed and is subject to change at any time upon action of the Board of Trustees. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, and Medicare Part B Premium to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to postretirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit, or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

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

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

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(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

C. Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) (Continued)

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F defined benefit pension plan. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently 19.5 percent and 24 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employer units, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5 percent of covered payroll for police employer units and 24 percent of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. There is one account for health care benefits and one account for Medicare Part B reimbursements. A separate health care trust accrual account is maintained for health care benefits under IRS Code Section 115 trust. An Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account is maintained for Medicare Part B reimbursements.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2018, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$30,690 for 2018.

D. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2017, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. OP&F's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City'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:

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NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

D. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.045480%	0.277910%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Current Measurement Date	<u>0.044040%</u>	<u>0.276091%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.001440%</u>	<u>-0.001819%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB			
Liability	\$ 4,782,420	\$ 15,642,908	\$ 20,425,328
OPEB Expense	\$ 359,300	\$ 1,211,955	\$ 1,571,255

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

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$3,726	\$ -	\$3,726
Changes of assumptions	348,211	1,526,415	1,874,626
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	322,975	-	322,975
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>3,432</u>	<u>30,690</u>	<u>34,122</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$678,344</u>	<u>\$1,557,105</u>	<u>\$2,235,449</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$78,896	\$78,896
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	356,258	102,969	459,227
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>424,581</u>	<u>75,360</u>	<u>499,941</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$780,839</u>	<u>\$257,225</u>	<u>\$1,038,064</u>

\$34,122 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

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NOTE 15: **Defined Benefit OPEB Plans** (Continued)

D. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

Year Ending December 31:	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$30,618	\$174,866	\$205,484
2020	30,618	174,866	205,484
2021	(78,100)	174,866	96,766
2022	(89,063)	174,865	85,802
2023	0	200,608	200,608
Thereafter	<u>0</u>	<u>369,119</u>	<u>369,119</u>
Total	<u>(\$105,927)</u>	<u>\$1,269,190</u>	<u>\$1,163,263</u>

E. Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

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

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

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NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

E. *Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS* (Continued)

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

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

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NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (Continued)

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

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. A single discount rate of 4.23 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2016. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.50 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.31 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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

	1 % Decrease (2.85%)	Current Discount Rate (3.85%)	1 % Increase (4.85%)
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 6,353,651	\$ 4,782,420	\$ 3,511,309

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NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (Continued)

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

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

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 4,575,756	\$ 4,782,420	\$ 4,995,898

F. Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date

In October 2018, the OPERS Board adopted certain assumption changes which will impact their valuation prepared as of January 1, 2018. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 6.50 percent to 6.00 percent. Although the exact amount of these changes is now known, it has the potential to impact, it has the potential to impact the City’s net OPEB liability.

G. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F’s total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2017, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2017, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F’s actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

G. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (Continued)

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee’s entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases, actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, are presented below.

Valuation Date	January 1, 2017, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2017
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.0 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	3.24 percent
Prior measurement date	3.79 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increased based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent

Mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent.

Age	Police	Fire
67 or less	77 %	68 %
68-77	105	87
78 and up	115	120

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NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

G. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (Continued)

Mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

Age	Police	Fire
59 or less	35 %	35 %
60-69	60	45
70-79	75	70
80 and up	100	90

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016, the prior experience study was completed December 31, 2011.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2017, are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- %	0.00 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.21
Non-US Equity	16.00	5.40
Core Fixed Income *	20.00	2.37
Global Inflation Protected Securities*	20.00	2.33
High Yield	15.00	4.48
Real Estate	12.00	5.65
Private Markets	8.00	7.99
Timber	5.00	6.87
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	7.36
Total	120.00 %	

Note: Assumptions are geometric.

* levered 2x

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 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

H. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (Continued)

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

Discount Rate The total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.24 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F’s fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 3.16 percent at December 31, 2017 and 3.71 percent at December 31, 2016, was blended with the long-term rate of 8 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.24 percent. The municipal bond rate was determined using the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index. The OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2025. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2025, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.24 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.24 percent), or one percentage point higher (4.24 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.24%)	Current Discount Rate (3.24%)	1% Increase (4.24%)
City’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 19,553,823	\$ 15,642,908	\$ 12,633,630

Sensitivity of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the health care cost trend rate. The trend rate is the annual rate at which the cost of covered medical services is assumed to increase from the current year to the next year. Beginning in 2017, the per-capita costs are assumed to change by the following percentages each year:

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NOTE 15: Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

H. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (Continued)

Year	Non-Medicare	Non-AARP	AARP	Rx Drug	Medicare Part B
2017	-0.47%	-2.50%	4.50%	-0.47%	5.20%
2018	7.00%	7.00%	4.50%	7.00%	5.10%
2019	6.50%	6.50%	4.50%	6.50%	5.00%
2020	6.00%	6.00%	4.50%	6.00%	5.00%
2021	5.50%	5.50%	4.50%	5.50%	5.00%
2022	5.00%	5.00%	4.50%	5.00%	5.00%
2023 and Later	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	5.00%

To illustrate the potential impact, the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the current healthcare cost trend current rates as outlined in the table above, a one percent decrease in the trend rates and a one percent increase in the trend rates.

	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 12,151,692	\$ 15,642,908	\$ 20,347,885

I. Changes between Measurement Date and Report Date

In March 2018, the OP&F Board of Trustees approved the implementation date and framework for a new health care model. Beginning January 1, 2019, the current self-insured health care plan will no longer be offered. In its place is a stipend-based health care model. A stipend funded by OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses. The impact to the City's net OPEB liability is not known.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 16: LONG-TERM DEBT

Changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2018 were as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2018	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/2018	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
General obligations bonds:					
1995 6.10% \$209,250 Wallings Road water and sewer, due 12/01/20	\$ 20,057	\$ -	\$ 6,686	\$ 13,371	\$ 6,686
1998 4.1% \$22,000 James/Julia/ Royalwood Road, due 12/01/18	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
2014 2.35% \$2,356,000 Refunding Bonds Various Purpose, due 12/1/2025	1,878,000	-	226,000	1,652,000	226,000
2008 3.625-5.25% \$ 6,183,000 Street improvements, due 12/1/2028	595,000	-	290,000	305,000	305,000
2012 3.25% \$5,040,000 Storm sewer improvements, due 12/1/2026	3,690,000	-	210,000	3,480,000	320,000
2012 3.25% \$355,000 Street improvements, due 12/1/2026	255,000	-	15,000	240,000	20,000
2014 1.50%-4.00% \$7,435,000 Various Purpose (YMCA) due 12/1/2034	6,400,000	-	355,000	6,045,000	360,000
2015 2.00-3.50% \$3,835,000 Refunding Bonds due 12/1/2028	3,680,000	-	40,000	3,640,000	40,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	214,208	-	19,473	194,735	
2015 2.00% \$340,000 Equipment Bonds due 12-1-2020	210,000	-	70,000	140,000	70,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	7,202	-	655	6,547	
2015 2.00 to 4.00% \$1,170,000 Roadway Bonds due 12-1-2035	1,080,000	-	45,000	1,035,000	50,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	64,373	-	5,852	58,521	
2015 2.00 to 4.00% \$3,015,000 City Hall Bonds due 12-1-2035	2,780,000	-	120,000	2,660,000	125,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	165,763	-	15,069	150,694	
Total general obligation bonds	<u>21,044,603</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,423,735</u>	<u>19,620,868</u>	<u>1,522,686</u>
Special assessment bonds:					
1995 6.10% \$209,250 Wallings Road water and sewer, due 12/01/20	24,944	-	8,315	16,629	8,315
1998 4.1% \$22,000 James/Julia/ Royalwood Road, due 12/01/18	95,000	-	95,000	-	-
2003 4.6% \$1,120,000 Industrial Park Phase II, due 2023	460,000	-	65,000	395,000	70,000
2008 3.625-5.25% \$278,000 Street improvements, due 12/1/2028	30,000	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
2015 2.00-4.00% \$270,000 Edgerton Sewer Bonds due 12/1/2035	250,000	-	10,000	240,000	10,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	15,120	-	1,375	13,745	
2015 2.00-3.50% \$145,000 Refunding Bonds due 12/1/2028	145,000	-	-	145,000	-
Total special assessment bonds	<u>1,020,064</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>194,690</u>	<u>825,374</u>	<u>103,315</u>
Net Pension Liability					
OPERS	8,944,976	-	3,791,218	5,153,758	-
OP&F	17,602,414	-	657,524	16,944,890	-
Total net pension liability	<u>26,547,390</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,448,742</u>	<u>22,098,648</u>	<u>-</u>
Net OPEB Liability					
OPERS	3,386,844	139,190	-	3,526,034	-
OP&F	13,191,763	2,451,145	-	15,642,908	-
Total net pension liability	<u>16,578,607</u>	<u>2,590,335</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,168,942</u>	<u>-</u>

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 16: LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

	<u>Balance 1/1/2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Balance 12/31/2018</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Other long-term liabilities					
1968 \$158,953 Police and fire pension liability, due 5/1/35	97,359	-	3,855	93,504	4,021
2005 0.00% \$522,120 OPWC Bunker/Ridgeville waterline	208,848	-	13,053	195,795	39,159
2013 0.00% \$1,223,822 OPWC Bennett Road	1,040,249	-	30,595	1,009,654	91,787
2014 0.00% \$464,600 OPWC Sprague Road	418,140	-	11,615	406,525	34,845
Capital Leases (Note 17)	995,325	-	142,916	852,409	147,172
Claims Payable (Note 12)	120,754	82,809	25,851	177,712	48,755
Compensated absences	2,530,887	543,031	575,864	2,498,054	574,825
Total other long-term liabilities	<u>5,411,562</u>	<u>625,840</u>	<u>803,749</u>	<u>5,233,653</u>	<u>940,564</u>
Total governmental Activities	<u>\$ 70,602,226</u>	<u>\$ 3,216,175</u>	<u>\$ 6,870,916</u>	<u>\$ 66,947,485</u>	<u>\$ 2,566,565</u>
Business-type activities:					
OWDA loans:					
2018 2.060% 4,494,000 WWTP A Influent Pump Station	<u>\$ 2,902,298</u>	<u>\$ 1,591,441</u>	<u>\$ 185,438</u>	<u>\$ 4,308,301</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total OWDA loans	<u>2,902,298</u>	<u>1,591,441</u>	<u>185,438</u>	<u>4,308,301</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Pension Liability					
OPERS	<u>1,581,002</u>	<u>255,369</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,836,371</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net pension liability	<u>1,581,002</u>	<u>255,369</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,836,371</u>	<u>-</u>
Net OPEB Liability					
OPERS	<u>1,206,790</u>	<u>49,596</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,256,386</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Net OPEB Liability	<u>1,206,790</u>	<u>49,596</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,256,386</u>	<u>-</u>
Other long-term liabilities:					
Compensated absences	<u>349,301</u>	<u>100,386</u>	<u>62,276</u>	<u>387,411</u>	<u>71,209</u>
Total other long-term liabilities	<u>349,301</u>	<u>100,386</u>	<u>62,276</u>	<u>387,411</u>	<u>71,209</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 6,039,391</u>	<u>\$ 1,996,792</u>	<u>\$ 247,714</u>	<u>\$ 7,788,469</u>	<u>\$ 71,209</u>

Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) and Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans will be paid from sewer user charges, with the exception of the Bunker/Ridgeville Waterline and Bennett Road which are paid from the General Bond Retirement Fund and the Issue I Bennett Road Fund, respectively. General obligation bonds will be paid from the General Bond Retirement Fund. Special assessment bonds will be paid from the proceeds of special assessments levied against benefitted property owners. In the event that a property owner would fail to pay the assessment, payment would be made by the City. The police and fire pension liability will be paid from taxes received in the Police and Fire Pension Funds. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

The City completed work with OWDA on a new Influent Pump Station during 2018. The project added an additional cost of \$1,591,441. The loan will be repaid over a 20-year period at an interest rate of 2.06%. The repayment schedule is not known as OWDA has not finalized it.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 16: **LONG-TERM DEBT** (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Year	General Obligation Bonds			OPWC Loan
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal
2019	\$ 1,522,686	\$ 614,505	\$ 2,137,191	\$ 165,791
2020	1,562,685	572,153	2,134,838	110,527
2021	1,540,000	535,523	2,075,523	110,527
2022	1,567,000	497,168	2,064,168	110,527
2023	1,517,000	452,553	1,969,553	110,527
2024-2028	7,181,000	1,528,569	8,709,569	474,317
2029-2033	3,300,000	606,700	3,906,700	422,105
2034-2038	1,020,000	52,200	1,072,200	107,653
	<u>\$ 19,210,371</u>	<u>\$ 4,859,371</u>	<u>\$ 24,069,742</u>	<u>\$ 1,611,974</u>

Year	Special Assessment Bonds			Police and Fire Pension	
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 103,315	\$ 32,250	\$ 135,565	\$ 4,021	\$ 3,927
2020	103,314	27,782	131,096	4,193	3,754
2021	100,000	23,543	123,543	4,373	3,574
2022	105,000	19,591	124,591	4,561	3,386
2023	125,000	15,162	140,162	4,757	3,190
2024-2028	160,000	38,550	198,550	27,032	12,706
2029-2033	75,000	16,775	91,775	33,358	6,380
2034-2035	40,000	2,400	42,400	11,209	467
	<u>\$ 811,629</u>	<u>\$ 176,053</u>	<u>\$ 987,682</u>	<u>\$ 93,504</u>	<u>\$ 37,384</u>

Defeased Debt

On April 7, 2015, the City issued \$3,980,000 in bonds for the purpose of refunding the callable portion of the City's outstanding street improvements, series 2008. The refunding bonds were issued to refund at a lower overall interest cost. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in-substance debt defeasance and the bonds were removed from the City's government-wide financial statements. The aggregate debt service on the Series 2008 bonds were \$5,489,450 versus \$5,149,060 for the refunding bonds. As a result of the advance refunding, the City's cash savings attributable to this refunding transaction was \$340,390. The present value of the difference between the two debt streams using the arbitrage yield was \$296,209 which constitutes the economic gain on the transaction. At December 31, 2018, the balance of the defeased debt is \$3,825,000.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 16: **LONG-TERM DEBT** (Continued)

Prior Years' Debt Defeasance

In prior years, the City has defeased various bond issues by creating separate irrevocable trust funds. New debt has been issued and the proceeds have been used to purchase U.S. Government securities that were placed in the irrevocable trust fund. The investment and fixed earnings from the investments are sufficient to fully service the defeased debt until the debt is called or matures. For financial reporting purposes, the debt has been considered defeased and therefore removed as a liability from the City's government-wide financial statements. As of December 31, 2015, the amount of defeased debt outstanding but removed from the government-wide financial statements amounted to \$2,175,000.

NOTE 17: **CAPITAL LEASES**

In previous years, the City entered into two lease agreements for financing the acquisition of three plow trucks. In addition, the City signed a lease agreement in December 2015 for a fire truck for which construction was completed during 2018. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

Assets:	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Vehicles	\$ 1,918,025
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(195,937)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 1,722,088</u></u>

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2019	\$ 173,969
2020	173,969
2021	173,969
2022	107,813
2023	107,813
Thereafter	<u>215,625</u>
Total minimum lease payments	953,158
Less: amount representing interest	<u>(100,749)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u><u>\$ 852,409</u></u>

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 18: CONTINGENCIES/PENDING LITIGATION

Several claims and lawsuits are pending against the City. The amount of the liability, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. However, it is in the opinion of management that such claims and lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

The City has received several federal and state grants for specific purposes which are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursements to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grants. However, it is the opinion of management that such disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

NOTE 19: LEASE TRANSACTION

In December 2010, the City signed an operating agreement with the YMCA of Greater Cleveland, which was ratified by North Royalton City Council in January of 2011. The agreement specifies that the YMCA will act as the City's Construction Agent on the rehabilitation of the former Avalon Event Center into a YMCA facility. The City, in May of 2013, issued \$8,519,000 in BAN's for this purpose, which were subsequently retired with Bonds issued for 20 years in May of 2014. Construction was completed in spring of 2012, and the facility was officially opened on June 3, 2012.

Additionally, a lease agreement between the City, the YMCA of Greater Cleveland, and University Hospital Parma Medical Center was signed in December 2010. This agreement specifies lease of approximately 7,000 square feet of the new YMCA facility by Parma Community Hospital, for 10 years beginning on the actual date of occupancy, after construction of the facility is completed.

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**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 20: FUND BALANCES

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

Fund Balances	General	Street Construction, Maintenance & Repair	EMS Levy	Police Levy	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<i>Nonspendable</i>						
Prepays	\$ 77,462	\$ 4,732	\$ 532	\$ -	\$ 1,739	\$ 84,465
Inventory	23,161	224,496	-	-	-	247,657
<i>Total Nonspendable</i>	<u>100,623</u>	<u>229,228</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,739</u>	<u>332,122</u>
<i>Restricted for</i>						
Enforcement and education	-	-	-	-	47,966	47,966
Drug law enforcement	-	-	-	-	10,652	10,652
Police Facility	-	-	-	-	16,783	16,783
Law enforcement trust	-	-	-	-	145,496	145,496
Motor vehicle license tax	-	-	-	-	28,934	28,934
Street construction	-	1,314,600	-	-	-	1,314,600
State highway	-	-	-	-	153,488	153,488
Police levy	-	-	-	118,861	-	118,861
Fire levy	-	-	-	-	62,850	62,850
Recycling grant	-	-	-	-	6,518	6,518
Court computer services	-	-	-	-	56,033	56,033
Community diversion	-	-	-	-	31,355	31,355
Cemetery maintenance & improvement	-	-	-	-	30,396	30,396
Enterprise zone	-	-	-	-	1,979	1,979
YMCA special revenue fund	-	-	-	-	156,295	156,295
Police Pension	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service payments	-	-	-	-	615,778	615,778
Capital improvements	-	-	-	-	2,594,312	2,594,312
<i>Total Restricted</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,314,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>118,861</u>	<u>3,958,835</u>	<u>5,392,296</u>
<i>Committed to</i>						
Compensated absences	538,578	-	-	-	-	538,578
Office on aging	-	-	-	-	116,318	116,318
Capital improvements	-	-	-	-	3,087,768	3,087,768
NOPEC	-	-	-	-	44,247	44,247
<i>Total Committed</i>	<u>538,578</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,248,333</u>	<u>3,786,911</u>
<i>Assigned to</i>						
Capital improvements	-	-	-	-	348,469	348,469
Year 2019 appropriations	451,605	-	-	-	-	451,605
Safety Forces	141,145	-	-	-	-	141,145
Public Health	61,755	-	-	-	-	61,755
Recreation	2,263	-	-	-	-	2,263
Economic Development	59,935	-	-	-	-	59,935
Streets	14,828	-	-	-	-	14,828
General Government	18,897	-	-	-	-	18,897
<i>Total Assigned</i>	<u>750,428</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>348,469</u>	<u>1,098,897</u>
<i>Unassigned (Deficit)</i>	2,924,907	-	(105,254)	-	(146,803)	2,672,850
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$4,314,536</u>	<u>\$ 1,543,828</u>	<u>\$(104,722)</u>	<u>\$ 118,861</u>	<u>\$ 7,410,573</u>	<u>\$ 13,283,076</u>

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 21: **TAX ABATEMENT**

As of December 31, 2018, the City of North Royalton provides tax incentive programs under The Community Reinvestment Area.

Real Estate Tax Abatement

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5709, the City established an initial Community Reinvestment area in 2011 and a second one in 2015; each targeting a specific corridor in the City for development and redevelopment. The City of North Royalton authorizes incentives through passage of public ordinances, based on upon each business' investment criteria, and through a contractual application process with each business, including proof that the improvements have been made. The abatement equals an agreed upon percentage of the additional property tax resulting from the increase in assessed value as a result of the improvements. The amount of the abatement is deducted from the recipient's property tax bill. The establishment of the Community Reinvestment Areas gave the City the ability to maintain and expand businesses located in the City and created new jobs by abating or reducing assessed valuation of properties, resulting in abated taxes, from new or improved business real estate. The City of North Royalton also contracts with the North Royalton City School District for payments in lieu of taxes when required be Section 5709.82 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The total CRA II real property taxes exempted for the active commercial CRA agreements is \$3,225. The City has not made any payments to the school district.

NOTE 22: **INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL**

Ohio Government Benefit Cooperative

The City participates in the Ohio Government Benefit Cooperative, a claims servicing and group purchasing pool comprised of two members. The Ohio Government Benefit Cooperative (OGBC) is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code. OGBC is governed by a two-member Board of Directors. The City of North Royalton serves as the fiscal agent for OGBC. OGBC is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members which was created for the purpose of enabling members of the Plan to maximize benefits and/or reduce costs of medical, prescription drug, vision, dental, life and/or other group insurance coverage for their employees, and their eligible dependents and designated beneficiaries of such employees.

Participants pay an initial \$500 membership fee to OGBC. OGBC offers two options to participants. Participants may enroll in the joint insurance purchasing program for medical, prescription drug, vision dental and/or life insurance. A second option is available for self-insured participants that provides for the purchase of stop loss insurance coverage through OGBC's third party administrator. Medical Mutual is the Administrator of the OGBC. During 2018, the City elected to participate in the joint insurance program for medical, prescription drug, dental, and vision coverage.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(CONTINUED)**

NOTE 23: **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On April 16, 2019, Council authorized the issuance of \$2,911,00 in energy conservation bonds. On September 3, 2019, Council authorized the City to enter into a loan agreement with the OWDA for a wastewater filter building upgrade in the amount of \$3,063,879. On September 17, 2019, Council authorized the refunding of \$5,550,000 in various purpose bonds for the construction of the YMCA.

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION
 LIABILITY
 OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
 LAST FIVE YEARS (1)**

Traditional Plan	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.044557%	0.046353%	0.046022%	0.047175%	0.047175%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$6,990,129	\$10,525,978	\$7,971,591	\$5,689,832	\$5,561,318
City's Covered Payroll	\$5,894,015	\$5,992,142	\$5,730,167	\$5,802,817	\$6,277,723
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	118.60%	175.66%	139.12%	98.05%	88.59%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%
Combined Plan	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City's Proportion of the Net Pension (Asset)	0.067316%	0.063296%	0.064320%	0.058072%	0.058072%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset)	(\$91,639)	(\$35,229)	(\$31,300)	(\$22,360)	(\$6,093)
City's Covered Payroll	\$275,692	\$246,383	\$234,083	\$213,883	\$246,062
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	33.24%	14.30%	13.37%	10.45%	2.48%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%	114.83%	104.33%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION
 LIABILITY
 OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
 LAST FIVE YEARS (1)**

Police	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.1214990%	0.1229680%	0.1409270%	0.1191491%	0.1191491%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$7,456,942	\$7,788,670	\$9,065,933	\$6,172,421	\$5,802,935
City's Covered Payroll	\$2,951,189	\$2,825,726	\$2,770,353	\$2,855,147	\$3,453,325
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	252.68%	275.63%	327.25%	216.19%	168.04%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.91%	68.36%	66.77%	71.71%	73.00%
Fire	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.1545910%	0.1549400%	0.1715780%	0.1474618%	0.1474618%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$9,487,948	\$9,813,744	\$11,037,733	\$7,639,136	\$7,181,852
City's Covered Payroll	\$3,048,902	\$2,971,502	\$2,709,732	\$2,884,898	\$3,061,107
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	311.19%	330.26%	407.34%	264.80%	234.62%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.91%	68.36%	66.77%	71.71%	73.00%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
 OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
 LAST SIX YEARS (1)**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
<u>Contractually Required Contributions</u>						
Traditional Plan	\$ 826,704	\$ 766,222	\$ 719,057	\$ 687,620	\$ 696,338	\$ 816,104
Combined Plan	\$ 46,715	\$ 35,840	\$ 29,566	\$ 28,090	\$ 25,666	\$ 31,988
Total Required Contributions	\$873,419	\$802,062	\$748,623	\$715,710	\$722,004	\$848,092
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(\$873,419)	(\$802,062)	(\$748,623)	(\$715,710)	(\$722,004)	(\$848,092)
Contribution Deficiency / (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>City's Covered Payroll</u>						
Traditional Plan	\$5,905,029	\$5,894,015	\$5,992,142	\$5,730,167	\$5,802,817	\$6,277,723
Combined Plan	\$333,679	\$275,692	\$246,383	\$234,083	\$213,883	\$246,062
<u>Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>						
Traditional Plan	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%
Combined Plan	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
 OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
 LAST TEN YEARS**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
<u>Contractually Required Contributions</u>										
Police	\$586,071	\$560,726	\$536,888	\$526,367	\$542,478	\$543,208	\$688,081	\$526,618	\$549,902	\$611,428
Fire	\$717,555	\$716,492	\$698,303	\$636,787	\$677,951	\$619,262	\$508,332	\$596,899	\$632,330	\$529,053
Total Required Contributions	\$1,303,626	\$1,277,218	\$1,235,191	\$1,163,154	\$1,220,429	\$1,162,470	\$1,196,413	\$1,123,517	\$1,182,232	\$1,140,481
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(\$1,303,626)	(\$1,277,218)	(\$1,235,191)	(\$1,163,154)	(\$1,220,429)	(\$1,162,470)	(\$1,196,413)	(\$1,123,517)	(\$1,182,232)	(\$1,140,481)
Contribution Deficiency / (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>City's Covered Payroll</u>										
Police	\$3,084,584	\$2,951,189	\$2,825,726	\$2,770,353	\$2,855,147	\$3,453,325	\$5,396,714	\$4,130,337	\$4,312,957	\$4,795,514
Fire	\$3,053,426	\$3,048,902	\$2,971,502	\$2,709,732	\$2,884,898	\$3,061,107	\$2,946,852	\$3,460,284	\$3,665,681	\$3,066,974
<u>Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>										
Police	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	[1]	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%
Fire	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%	[1]	17.25%	17.25%	17.25%	17.25%

[1] – The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations from January 1, 2013 thru May 31, 2013, for both police officers and firefighters was 14.81 percent and 19.31 percent, respectively. The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations from June 1, 2013 thru December 31, 2013 for both police officers and firefighters was 16.65 percent and 21.15 percent, respectively.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
 OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
 LAST TWO YEARS (1)**

	2018	2017
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.044040%	0.045480%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 4,782,420	\$ 4,593,634
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 6,238,423	\$ 6,285,571
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	76.66%	73.08%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	54.14%	54.04%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior calendar year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
 OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
 LAST TWO YEARS (1)**

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.276091%	0.277910%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 15,642,908	\$ 13,191,763
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 6,000,091	\$ 5,797,228
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	260.71%	227.55%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	14.13%	15.96%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior calendar year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
 OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
 LAST FOUR YEARS (1)**

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 3,432	\$ 64,587	\$ 126,652	\$ 119,239
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(3,432)</u>	<u>(64,587)</u>	<u>(126,652)</u>	<u>(119,239)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City Covered Payroll	\$ 6,324,504	\$ 6,238,423	\$ 6,285,571	\$ 5,986,769
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.05%	1.04%	2.01%	1.99%

(1) Information prior to 2015 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
 OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
 LAST TEN YEARS**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 30,690	\$ 30,000	\$ 29,165	\$ 29,188	\$ 115,298	\$ 274,916	\$ 282,351	\$ 350,169	\$ 362,077	\$ 370,623
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(30,690)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(29,165)</u>	<u>(29,188)</u>	<u>(115,298)</u>	<u>(274,916)</u>	<u>(282,351)</u>	<u>(350,169)</u>	<u>(362,077)</u>	<u>(370,623)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City Covered Payroll	\$ 6,138,010	\$ 6,000,091	\$ 5,797,228	\$ 5,480,085	\$ 5,740,045	\$ 6,514,432	\$ 8,343,566	\$ 7,590,621	\$ 7,978,638	\$ 7,862,488
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	3.62%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

**CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENT INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Net Pension Liability

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016 and 2018. For 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 8.00% to 7.50%, (b) the expected long-term average wage inflation rate was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%, (c) the expected long-term average price inflation rate was reduced from 3.00% to 2.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality rates were updated to the RP-2014 Health Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observant period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 (f) mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were updated to the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and a base year of 2015 for males and 2010 for females (g) 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.

Net OPEB Liability

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

Changes in assumptions: For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23 percent to 3.85 percent.

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Net Pension Liability

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2017. For 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the investment rate of return was reduced from 8.25 percent to 8.00 percent (b) the projected salary increases was reduced from 4.25% to 3.75% (c) the payroll increases was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25% (d) the inflation assumptions was reduced from 3.25% to 2.75% (e) the cost of living adjustments was reduced from 2.60% to 2.20% (f) rates of withdrawal, disability and service retirement were updated to reflect recent experience (g) mortality rates were updated to the RP-2014 Total Employee and Health Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observant period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2016 (h) mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were updated to the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and a base year of 2016.

Net OPEB Liability

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

Changes in assumptions: For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 3.79 percent to 3.24 percent.



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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**

City of North Royalton
Cuyahoga County
14600 State Road
North Royalton, Ohio 44133

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of North Royalton, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 3, 2020 wherein we noted the City adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed 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 City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 3, 2020

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



CITY OF NORTH ROYALTON

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
FEBRUARY 20, 2020**