FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHEDULE OF FUNDS INCLUDED IN REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

MAJOR FUNDS

General
Coal Severance Tax
Fire Fee
Special Building
Building Commission Debt Service
Emerson Commons Project Debt Service

NONMAJOR FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

Dog and Kennel General School Magistrate Court Worthless Check **Emergency Communication 911** Home Confinement Small Cities Block Grant Local Law Enforcement Grant Assessor's Valuation Concealed Weapons Community Criminal Justice State Special Law Enforcement DOJ Federal Drug Forfeiture Teen Drug Court **Drug Court** Emerson Commons Project TIF

Capital Project Funds

Capital Reserve

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHEDULE OF FUNDS INCLUDED IN REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE

Agency Funds

State School Municipal Other Agency

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

Wood County Development Authority
Wood County Parks and Recreation Commission

BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

Wood County Building Commission

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Page

INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
County Officials	1
Financial Section	
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	2 4
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	5
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet-Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	6
Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	7
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.	9
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Coal Severance Tax Fund	11
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds	12
Notes to the Financial Statements.	13

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Required Supplementary Information

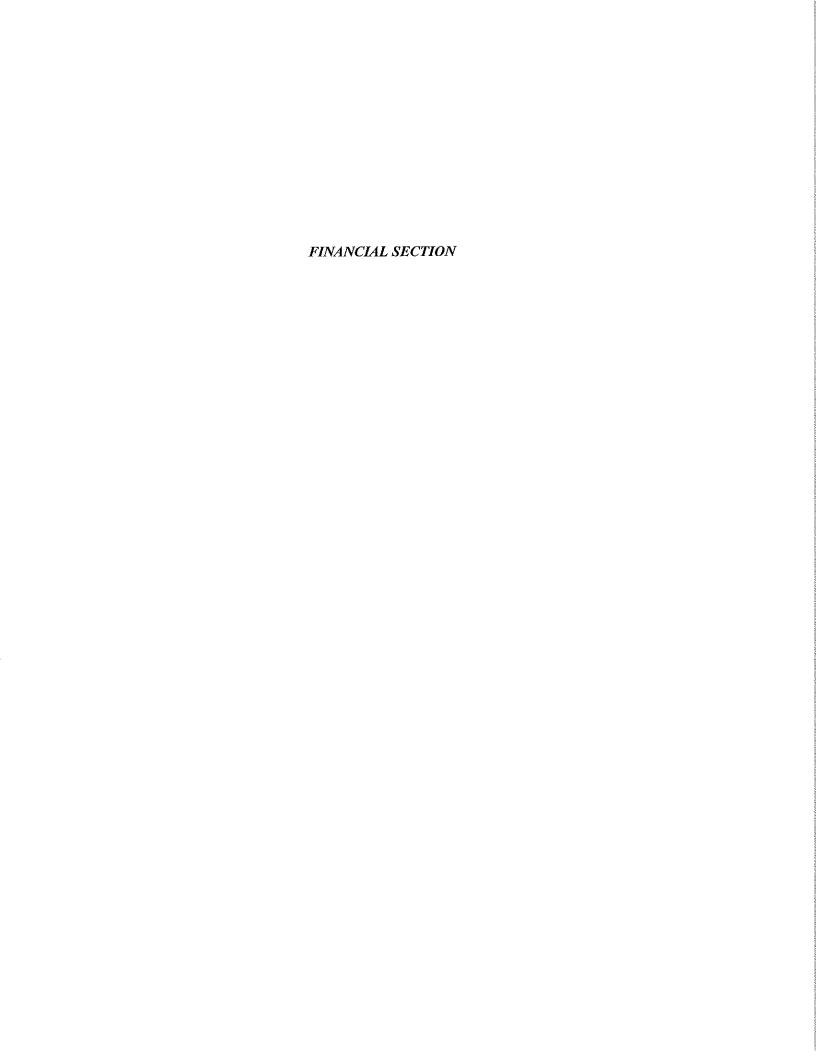
Schedule of the Government's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	47
Schedule of the Government's Proportionate Share of the OPEB Liability	49
Schedule of Government Contributions - Net Pension Liability	50
Schedule of Government Contributions - OPEB Liability	52
Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Assessor's Valuation Fund	53
Combining and Individual Fund Statements:	
Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds	54
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and	
Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Governmental Funds	55
Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental - Special Revenue Funds	56
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and	
Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Governmental - Special Revenue Funds	57
Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental - Capital Project Funds	61
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -	
Nonmajor Governmental - Capital Project Funds	62
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Agency Funds	63

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA COUNTY OFFICIALS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

OFFICE	NAME	TERM
	<u>Elective</u>	
County Commission:	David Blair Couch Robert K. Tebay James E. Colombo	01-01-13 / 12-31-18 01-01-15 / 12-31-20 01-01-17 / 12-31-22
Clerk of the County Commission:	Mark Rhodes	01-01-17 / 12-31-22
Clerk of the Circuit Court:	Carole Jones	01-01-17 / 12-31-22
Sheriff:	Steve Stephens	01-01-17 / 12-31-20
Prosecuting Attorney:	Patrick Lefebure	01-01-17 / 12-31-20
Assessor:	David C. Nohe	01-01-17 / 12-31-20



WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2018

	P	rimary Government
		Governmental <u>Activities</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,936,876
Receivables:		4
Taxes		631,987
Total current assets		6,568,863
Restricted assets:		
Restricted cash		1,270,299
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable:		
Land		2,065,178
Depreciable:		
Buildings		6,889,291
Structures and improvements		9,431,226
Machinery and equipment		7,263,143
Less: accumulated depreciation		(12,154,543)
Total noncurrent assets		14,764,594
Total assets	-	21,333,457
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and		
proportionate share contributions		29,571
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement period		1,172,574
Differences between expected and actual experience		228,276
Total deferred outflows of resources		1,430,421

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities payable

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2018

	Primary Government
	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
from current assets:	
Accounts payable	100,522
Interest payable	222,160
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Bonds payable - due within one year	210,000
Bonds payable - due in more than one year	9,547,228
Leases payable - due within one year	48,775
Leases payable - due in more than one year	161,396
Net pension liability	2,111,758
Net OPEB liability	2,936,949
Compensated absences payable	412,038
Total liabilities	15,750,826
DEFERRED INFLOWS Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension investments	
The difference between projected and actual carmings on projected and	655,006
Difference in assumptions	189,692
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	, , , , , _
proportionale bland or comments	302,899
Differences between expected and actual experience	,
Differences out the superior and superior an	292,860
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,440,457
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	13,284,124
Restricted for:	
Debt service	1,270,299
Unrestricted	(8,981,828)
Total net position	\$5,572,595

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

		1	ror t	ne Piscai Tea	orogram Revenu			Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position
	_	Expenses		Charges for Services	 Operating Grants and Contributions	 Capital Grants and Contributions	- · -	Primary Government Governmental Activities
Functions / Programs Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$	10,371,928	\$	5,473,391	\$ 25,898	\$ 84,008	\$	(4,788,631)
Public safety		11,112,318			782,846	1,446,299		(8,883,173)
Health and sanitation		150,928						(150,928)
Culture and recreation		1,546,944						(1,546,944)
Social services		17,905						(17,905)
Capital projects		3,650,691						(3,650,691)
Debt service		397,989						(397,989)
Interest on long-term debt	_	389,238			 	 	-	(389,238)
Total primary government	\$ _	27,637,941	\$_	5,473,391	\$ 808,744	\$ 1,530,307		(19,825,499)
	Cor	neral revenues:						
		Ad valorem prop	ertv	taves				14,667,084
		Alcoholic bevera						10,004
		Hotel occupancy	_					630,378
		Gas and oil seven						55,325
		Other taxes	ianc	O tux				1,676,937
		Coal severance to	ax					110,993
		Licenses and per		}				83,040
		Intergovernment	al:					2,564
		Local						34,561
		Unrestricted inve	stme	ent earnings				309,637
	-	Refunds						187,090
		Reimbursement		1				41,184
		Gain on sale of ca Miscellaneous	арна	u assets				459,233
							-	
	7	l'otal general revo	enue	es			-	18,268,030
		Change in net p	ositi	on				(1,557,469)
	Net	t position - begin	ពារែ	3			_	7,130,064
	Net	t position - endin	g				\$ _	5,572,595

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2018

	General	Coal Severance <u>Tax</u>	Fire Service <u>Fee</u>	Special <u>Building</u>	Building Commission Debt Service	Emerson Commons Proj <u>Debt Service</u>	Other Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS Assets: Current: Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,517,575 \$	87,730 \$	968,218 \$	870,982 \$	€		1,492,371	\$ 5,936,876
Kecervables: Taxes Restricted cash	631,987	1 1	I I :	1 1	81,225	1,189,074	1 1	631,987
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 3,149,562 \$	87,730 \$	968,218 \$	870,982 \$	81,225 \$	1,189,074 \$	1,492,371	\$ 7,839,162
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable Interest payable	ND BALANCES 100,522	; ;	: :	: :	81,160	141,000	: :	100,522 222,160
Total liabilities	100,522		r	;	81,160	141,000	3 2	322,682
Deferred Inflows: Unavailable revenue - taxes	449,715	1		1	1	1		449,715
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	550,237	,	1	:	81,160	141,000	:	772,397
Fund balances: Restricted Committed Assigned Unassigned	831,045 1,323,472 444,808	87,730	968,218	870,982	65	1,048,074	1,492,371	4,379,710 831,045 1,411,202 444,808
Total fund balances	2,599,325	87,730	968,218	870,982	65	1,048,074	1,492,371	7,066,765
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances $\$$	3,149,562 \$	87,730 \$	968,218 \$	870,982 \$	81,225 \$	1,189,074 \$	1,492,371	\$ 7,839,162

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

Total fund balances on the governmental fund's balance sheet	\$	7,066,765
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 are therefore not reported in the funds. (Note III.C)		13,494,295
Certain revenues are not available to fund current year expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. (Note III.B)		449,715
Deferred inflows and outflows related to pension and OPEB activity are not required to be reported in the funds but are required to be reported at the government-wide level (Note V):		
Deferred outflow (inflow) - Changes in employer portion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions.		(273,328)
Deferred outflow - Employer contributions after measurement date.		1,172,574
Deferred outflow (inflow) - Differences between projected and actual investment earnings.		(655,006)
Deferred outflow (inflow) - Differences between expected and actual experience.		(64,584)
Deferred outflow (inflow) - Differences in assumptions.		(189,692)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These include compensated absences liabilities, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability. (Note III.G)	_	(15,428,144)
Net position of governmental activities	\$_	5,572,595

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Coal	Fire		Building	Emerson	Other Nonmajor	Total
	General	Severance $\frac{\Gamma ax}{}$	Service Fee	Special <u>Building</u>	Commission Debt Service	Commons Proj Debt Service	Governmental Funds	Governmental Funds
REVENUES								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ 14,774,762 \$	1	\$ · · ·	!	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	57	59	3 14,774,762
Alcoholic beverages tax	10,004	1	1	t r	;	:	!	10,004
Hotel occupancy tax	630,378	•	:	;	;	1	:	630,378
Gas and oil severance tax	55,325	1	ŧ	!	:	1	1	55,325
Other taxes	653,187	j E	;	;	ŗ	;	811,543	1,464,730
Coal severance tax	;	110,993	;	;	;	:	; ;	110,993
Licenses and permits	83,040	;	;	;	;	;	;	83,040
Intergovernmental:								
Federal	352,044	1	ř	1	1	;	ì	352,044
State	540,708	:	1	1,446,299	i i	;		1,987,007
Local	2,564	!	;	!	1	t t	;	2,564
Charges for services	647,164	1	1,173,888	230,945	:	•	3,013,362	5,065,359
Fines and forfeits	201,082	•	1	;	r	;	206,950	408,032
Interest and investment earnings	11,733	534	1	3,686	88	14,704	3,816	34,561
Refunds	309,637	1	,	;	;	;	;	309,637
Reimbursements	3	ŀ	1	72,273	;	;	114,817	187,090
Payments in lieu of taxes	212,207	j	1	1	E E	;	;	212,207
Contributions and donations	•	1	1	ţ	1	;	5,882	5,882
Miscellaneous	453,101		:	f P	250	E .	1	453,351
Total revenues	18,936,936	111,527	1,173,888	1,753,203	338	14,704	4,156,370	26,146,966
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government	9,080,940	ı	!	1,339,215	;	1	108,043	10,528,198
Public safety	9,673,779	1	732,831	ř	1	; ;	899'096	11,367,278
Health and sanitation	150,928		1	!	;	1	;	150,928
Culture and recreation	1,535,932	:	!	;	;	:	;	1,535,932
Social services	17,905	:	!	1	,	;		17,905
Capital outlay	13,101	397,930	:	1,650	1	3,309,080	181,598	3,903,359
Debt service:								
Principal	;	!	;	1	5,211,103		:	5,211,103
Interest	;	:	:	1	248,238	141,000	;	389,238
Bond issuance costs	5 \$	1			90,932	216,550	3	307,482
Total expenditures	20,472,585	397,930	732,831	1,340,865	5,550,273	3,666,630	1,250,309	33,411,423
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,535,649)	(286,403)	441,057	412,338	(5,549,935)	(3,651,926)	2,906,061	(7,264,457)

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General	Coal Severance <u>Tax</u>	Fire Service <u>Fee</u>	Special Building	Building Commission <u>Debt Service</u>	Emerson Commons Proj <u>Debt Service</u>	Other Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	2 017 004	!	;	250 000	331 270	;	454 338	3 948 512
Transfers (out)	(500,958)	3 	: :	(81,160)	5 1 1	!	(3,366,394)	(3,948,512)
Long-term debt issued (bonds/notes)	. !	;	;	•	5,365,000	4,700,000	!	10,065,000
Bond discount/premium	;	;	:	ſ	(153,279)	!	:	(153,279)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	41,184	1 1	1	1 1	ř E	1	: :	41,184
Capital leases	72 72	250,000	1	t i	4 1	I I		250,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,453,130	250,000	1	168,840	5,542,991	4,700,000	(2,912,056)	10,202,905
Net change in fund balances	917,481	(36,403)	441,057	581,178	(6,944)	1,048,074	(5,995)	2,938,448
Fund balances - beginning	1,681,844	124,133	527,161	289,804	7,009	1	1,498,366	4,128,317
Fund balances - ending	\$ 2,599,325 \$	87,730 \$	968,218 \$	870,982 \$	65 \$	1,048,074	1,492,371	7,066,765

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO

THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

et change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	2,938,448
Capital outlays are reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds but are considered an asset at the government-wide level. This is the amount of capital assets that were purchased during the fiscal year. (Note III.C)		376,548
Capital outlays are reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. In the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of depreciation expense charged during the year.		
(Note III.C)		(227,081)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. This is the difference between prior and current year unavailable/unearned revenues.		(107,678)
Prior year unavailable/unearned revenues: \$557,393 Current year unavailable/unearned revenues: \$449,715		
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. (Note III.G)		(5,041,125)
Certain pension and OPEB expenses in the statement of activities are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting.		
Amount of pension expenditures at fund level (Note V) PERS: \$700,029 DSRS: \$206,521		906,550
Amount of OPEB expenditures at fund level (Note V)		266,024
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level (Note V) PERS: (\$400,054) DSRS: (\$29,191)		(429,245)
Amount of OPEB expenses recognized at government-wide level (Note V)		(229,475)
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.		
(Note III.G)	_	(10,435)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	(1,557,469)
	_	

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual Modified	Adjustments Budget	Actual Amounts Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Accrual Basis	Basis	Basis	(Negative)
REVENUES	<u></u>	<u>=====7,X</u>				
Taxes:						
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ 13,909,681	14,123,661	14,774,762	\$ (118,534) \$		532,567
Alcoholic beverages tax	12,000	12,000	10,004	- -	10,004	(1,996)
Hotel occupancy tax	531,572	629,772	630,378		630,378	606
Gas and oil severance tax	80,000	80,000	55,325		55,325	(24,675)
Other taxes	425,000	599,785	653,187		653,187	53,402
Licenses and permits	58,300	58,300	83,040		83,040	24,740
Intergovernmental:		#22.22	252 044		252.044	(147 056)
Federal	500,000	500,000	352,044		352,044	(147,956) (59,292)
State	600,000	600,000	540,708		540,708 2,564	(6,813)
Local	(01.76)	9,377	2,564 647,164		647,164	25,398
Charges for services	621,766	621,766 15,000	201,082		201,082	186,082
Fines and forfeits	15,000 128,000	128,000	11,733	(4,044)	7,689	(120,311)
Interest and investment earnings Refunds	125,000	258,014	309,637	(28,400)	281,237	23,223
Payments in lieu of taxes	200,000	200,000	212,207	(20,100)	212,207	12,207
Miscellaneous	339,300	389,051	453,101	-	453,101	64,050
Wisconditions		303,031				
Total revenues	17,545,619	18,224,726	18,936,936	(150,978)	18,785,958	561,232
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General government	9,747,134	11,062,099	9,080,940	600,848	9,681,788	1,380,311
Public safety	10,083,794	10,042,581	9,673,779	141,469	9,815,248	227,333
Health and sanitation	158,250	158,250	150,928		150,928	7,322
Culture and recreation	1,408,720	1,569,050	1,535,932		1,535,932	33,118
Social services	20,000	20,000	17,905		17,905	2,095
Capital outlay	138,600	138,600	13,101		13,101	125,499
Total expenditures	21,556,498	22,990,580	20,472,585	742,317	21,214,902	1,775,678
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	(1 0 1 0 0 HO)	(4 5 6 5 6 5 1)	(1.525.640)	(002 205)	(2.429.044)	2,336,910
over expenditures	(4,010,879)	(4,765,854)	(1,535,649)	(893,295)	(2,428,944)	2,330,910
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (U	ISES)					
Transfers in	3,325,879	3,913,079	2,912,904	528,400	3,441,304	(471,775)
Transfers (out)		, , , <u></u>	(500,958)	250,958	(250,000)	(250,000)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	5,000	41,184	41,184		41,184	
Total other financing	2 220 850	2.054.262	2 452 120	770.250	2 222 400	(721,775)
sources (uses)	3,330,879	3,954,263	2,453,130	779,358	3,232,488	(721,773)
Net change in fund balance	(680,000)	(811,591)	917,481	(113,937)	803,544	1,615,135
Fund balance - beginning	680,000	811,591	1,681,844	(905,287)	776,557	(35,034)
Fund balance - ending	\$	<u> </u>	2,599,325	\$ (1,019,224)	1,580,101	1,580,101

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - COAL SEVERANCE TAX FUND For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	_	Budgete	d A	amounts	1	Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
DEVENTURO		Original		<u>Final</u>		Budget <u>Basis</u>		Positive (Negative)
REVENUES Taxes:								
Coal severance tax	\$	82,000	\$	82,000	\$	110,993	\$	28,993
Interest and investment earnings		75		75		534		459
Total revenues	Del	82,075		82,075		111,527	•	29,452
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Capital outlay	_	200,075		206,208	_	147,930		58,278
Total expenditures	_	200,075		206,208	-	147,930		58,278
Net change in fund balance		(118,000)		(124,133)		(36,403)		87,730
Fund balance - beginning		118,000	. <u>-</u>	124,133	_	124,133	_	
Fund balance - ending	\$_	<u> </u>	\$_	No. An	\$	87,730	\$	87,730

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2018

A GOODERG		Agency <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS		
Non-pooled cash	\$_	1,044,236
Receivables:		
Taxes	_	2,485,490
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$_	3,529,726
LIABILITIES		
Due to: other governments	_	3,529,726
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	\$_	3,529,726

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of Wood County, West Virginia (the government), conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

Wood County is one of fifty-five counties established under the Constitution and the Laws of the State of West Virginia. There are six offices elected county-wide, which are: County Commission, County Clerk, Circuit Clerk, Assessor, Sheriff, and Prosecuting Attorney.

The County Commission is the legislative body for the government, and as such budgets and provides all the funding used by the separate Constitutional Offices except for the offices of the Assessor and the Sheriff, which also have additional revenue sources. The County Clerk's office maintains the accounting system for the County's operations. The operations of the County as a whole, however, including all the Constitutional offices have been combined in these financial statements.

The services provided by the government and accounted for within these financial statements include law enforcement for unincorporated areas of the County, health and social services, cultural and recreational programs, and other governmental services.

The accompanying financial statements do not present the government's component units as required by generally accepted accounting principles. In determining whether to include a governmental department, agency, commission or organization as a component unit, the government must evaluate each entity as to whether they are legally separate and financially accountable based on the criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Legal separateness is evaluated on the basis of: (1) its corporate name, (2) the right to sue and be sued, and (3) the right to buy, sell or lease and mortgage property. Financial accountability is based on: (1) the appointment of the governing authority and (2) the ability to impose will or (3) the providing of specific financial benefit or imposition of specific financial burden. Another factor to consider in this evaluation is whether an entity is fiscally dependent on the County.

Blended Component Unit

The entity below is legally separate from the County and meets GASB criteria for component units. This entity is blended with the primary government because it provides services entirely or almost entirely to the County.

The Wood County Building Commission serves Wood County, West Virginia, and is governed by a board comprised of 3 members appointed by the County Commission for a term of 5 years each. The Building Commission acquires property and debt on behalf of the County.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are entities which are legally separate from the County, but are financially accountable to the County, or whose relationship with the County is such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Because of the nature of services they provide and the County's ability to impose its will on them or a financial benefit/burden relationship exists, the following component units are discretely presented in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14 (as amended by GASB Statement 39 and GASB Statement 61). The discretely presented component units are presented on the government-wide statements.

The Wood County Development Authority serves Wood County, West Virginia, and is governed by a board comprised of not more than 31 nor less than 22 members appointed by the County Commission for a term of 3 years each. The Wood County Development Authority was created to promote, develop and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of the county.

The Wood County Board of Parks and Recreation Commission serves all citizens of Wood County by providing recreation services and is governed by an eleven-member board appointed by the County Commission. The County provides financial support to the Board on an annual basis.

Complete financial statements for each of the individual component units can be obtained at the entity's administrative offices.

Jointly Governed Organizations

The County, in conjunction with Wirt County, Roane County, Ritchie County, Calhoun County, and Pleasants County, has created the Mid-Ohio Valley Board of Health. The board is composed of 12 members with 2 members appointed by the Wood County Commission and 10 members from the other counties. The County appropriated \$80,000 for an operating grant for the Mid-Ohio Valley Board of Health for the fiscal year.

The County, in conjunction with Washington County, Ohio, and Roane County, West Virginia, has created the Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Airport Authority. The authority is composed of 8 members with 4 members appointed by the Wood County Commission and 4 members from the other counties. The County appropriated \$50,000 for an operating grant for the Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Airport Authority for the fiscal year.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Related Organizations

The County's officials are also responsible for appointing the members of boards of other organizations, but the County's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments. The County Commission appoints board members to the following organizations:

Name of Organization

Mid-Ohio Valley Workforce Investment Authority

Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council Wood County Community Corrections WVU Extension Service Committee

Wood County Commission on Crime, Delinquency, & Correction

Fort Boreman Historical Park Commission Parkersburg/Wood County Public Library Northeastern Area Agency on Aging

Parkersburg/Wood County Convention & Visitors' Bureau Wood-Washington-Wirt Interstate Planning Commission

Name of Organization

West Virginia Little Kanawha River Parkway

Wood County Community Resources Veterans Park Advisory Board

Downtown Task Force

E-911 Communications Advisory Board

Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Airport Committee

Wood County Recreation Commission Wood County Solid Waste Authority Wood County Planning Commission

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Interest on general long-term debt liabilities is considered an indirect expense and is reported in the Statement of Activities as a separate line.

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

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collectible within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, interest and special assessments are susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the government and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The Coal Severance Tax fund, a special revenue fund, accounts for revenues and expenditures from a severance tax placed on coal that is distributed to West Virginia counties. The State Auditor's Office requires an annual budget be submitted for approval for this fund.

The Fire Service Fee fund, a special revenue fund, accounts for the revenues and expenditures associated with the fire fee enacted by the Wood County Commission.

The Special Building fund, a capital projects fund, accounts for money set aside by the County Commission for special projects and long-term debt payments.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The Building Commission Debt Service fund, a debt service fund, accounts for the activity associated with the issuance of bonds for the Wood County Justice Center.

The *Emerson Commons Project Debt Service fund*, a debt service fund, accounts for activity associated with the issuance of TIF revenue bonds for the Emerson Commons Project No. 1.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

The agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are accounted for using the full accrual basis of accounting. These funds are used to account for assets that Wood County, West Virginia holds for others in an agency capacity.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position

1. Deposits and Investments

Wood County, West Virginia's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools, the County reports its investments at fair value, except for non-participating investment contracts (certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investment income, including changes in fair value of investments, are recognized as revenue in the operating statement. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Managed funds related to the retirement systems not listed on an established market are reported at estimated fair value as determined by the respective fund managers based on quoted sales prices of underlying securities. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount which reasonably estimates fair value. The composition of investments and fair values are presented in Note IV.A.

If it is determined that the available interest rate offered by an acceptable depository in the county is less than the interest rate, net of administrative fees referred to in article six, chapter twelve of the West Virginia Code, offered it through the state board of investments, the county treasurer may, with the approval of each fiscal body whose funds are involved, make such funds available to the state board of investments for investment in accordance with the provisions of article six, chapter twelve of the code.

State statutes authorize the government to enter into agreements with the State Treasurer for the investment of monies. Authority is provided for investment in the Investment Management Board, the West Virginia Board of Treasury or the Municipal Bond Commission, or to invest such funds in the following classes of securities: Any investment company or investment trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. §80a, the portfolio of which is limited: (i) To obligations issued by or guaranteed as to the payment of both principal and interest by the United States of America or its agencies or instrumentalities; and (ii) to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by obligations of the United States government or its agencies or instrumentalities: Provided, That the investment company or investment trust takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian: Provided, however, That the investment company or investment trust is rated within one of the top two rating categories of any nationally recognized rating service such as Moody's or Standard & Poor's.

2. Receivables and Payables

Property Tax Receivable

The property tax receivable allowance is equal to 20 percent of the property taxes outstanding at June 30, 2018.

All current taxes assessed on real and personal property may be paid in two installments; the first installment is payable on September first of the year for which the assessment is made, and becomes delinquent on October first; the second installment is payable on the first day the following March and becomes delinquent on April first. Taxes paid on or before the date when they are payable, including both first and second installments, are subject to a discount of two and one-half percent. If the taxes are not paid on or before the date in which they become delinquent, including both first and second installments, interest at the rate of nine percent per annum is added from the date they become delinquent until the date they are paid. Taxes paid on or before the due date are allowed a two and one half percent discount. A tax lien is issued for all unpaid real estate taxes as of the date of the sheriff's sale and these liens are sold between October 14th and November 23rd of each year. Sixty days of estimated property tax collections are recorded in revenues at the end of each fiscal year.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

All counties within the state are authorized to levy taxes not in excess of the following maximum levies per \$100 of assessed valuation: On Class I property, fourteen and three-tenths cents (14.30 cents); On Class II property, twenty-eight and six-tenths cents (28.60 cents); On Class III property, fifty-seven and two-tenths cents (57.20 cents); On Class IV property, fifty-seven and two-tenths cents (57.20 cents). In addition, counties may provide for an election to lay an excess levy; the rates not to exceed statutory limitations, provided at least sixty percent of the voters cast ballots in favor of the excess levy.

The rates levied by the County per \$100 of assessed valuation for each class of property for the fiscal year ended June 30 were as follows:

	Assessed		
Class of	Valuation Fo	or Current	
Property	Tax Purpose	<u>Expense</u>	Excess Levy
Class I	\$	13.49 cents	.54 cents
Class II	##########	# 26.98 cents	1.08 cents
Class III	807,490,843	53.96 cents	2.16 cents
Class IV	820,634,743	53.96 cents	2.16 cents

Wood County, West Virginia held a special election on November 6, 2012. The County was authorized to lay an excess levy to provide approximately \$454,700 annually during the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2018, for the purpose or purposes for which additional funds are needed for the Parkersburg & Wood County Public Library to: build and operate a larger South Parkersburg Library to replace the 1,200 square foot building that has been in use since 1972; move the entrance of the Emerson Library from Emerson Avenue to the side parking lot for increased accessibility for seniors, children, and the disabled; add weekend hours at Williamstown and South Parkersburg Libraries; reinstate cut hours for Waverly and Bookmobile; increase sharing of materials with Vienna library and Wood County Schools; increase staff dedicated to children's services; and contribute to the general operation of the Library.

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

There are no material inventories maintained; therefore they do not appear on the financial statements.

4. Restricted Assets

Certain assets of the Building Commission Debt Service Fund and the Emerson Commons Project Debt Service fund are classified as restricted assets because their use is restricted by a bond agreement.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

5. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and estimated to have a useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

The government depreciates the capital assets using the straight-line method. Capital assets depreciation and capitalization policies are defined by the government as follows:

Asset	Straight-line Asset Years		Capitalize/ Depreciate	
······································				
Land	not applicable	\$ 1	\$ Capitalize only	
Land improvement	20 to 30 years	1	25,000.00	
Building	40 years	1	50,000.00	
Building improvements	20 to 25 years	1	50,000.00	
Construction in progress	not applicable	1	Capitalize only	
Equipment	5 to 10 years	1,000	5,000.00	
Vehicles	5 to 10 years	1,000	5,000.00	
Infrastructure	40 to 50 years	50,000	250,000.00	

6. Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences.

7. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

8. Deferred Outflows/inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

9. Fund Balances

Unassigned

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance is reported in five classifications.

Nonspendable fund balance	Inventories and prepaid amounts represent fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form.
Restricted	The restricted category is the portion of fund balance that is externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations. It also is imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
Committed	The committed category is the portion of fund balance whose use is constrained by limitations have been approved by an order (the highest level of formal action) of the County Commission, and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner. The approval does not automatically lapse at the end of the fiscal year.
Assigned	The assigned category is the portion of fund balance that has been approved

The assigned category is the portion of fund balance that has been approved by formal action of the County Commission for any amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

The unassigned category is the portion of fund balance that has not been reported in any other classification. Only the general fund can report a positive amount of unassigned fund balance. However, any governmental fund in a deficit position could report a negative amount of unassigned fund balance.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The County Commission is the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The Commission would take formal action to establish, and modify or rescind, a fund balance commitment or to assign fund balance amounts to a specific purpose. The government has adopted a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and lastly unassigned fund balance. The government has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the County.

10. Stabilization Arrangements

The government has created a stabilization arrangement in accordance with West Virginia Code § 7-21-3. The government may appropriate a sum to the arrangement from any surplus in the general fund at the end of each fiscal year or from other money available. The amount of money committed to the arrangement may not exceed thirty percent of the government's most recent general fund budget. The money may be used for whatever the Commission chooses. The stabilization balance at fiscal year-end was \$831,045.

11. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of the resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of Wood County County's Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) and Deputy Sheriffs' Retirement System (DSRS) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the PERS and DSRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

12. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability and deferred outflows/inflows of the resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefits Trust Fund (RHBT) and additions to/deductions from the RHBT's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the RHBT. RHBT recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

13. Change in Accounting Principle

Effective July 1, 2017, the County adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The objective of the requirements of these statements is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). This Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. For defined benefit OPEB, this Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about defined benefit OPEB also are addressed.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund and the Coal Severance Tax Special Revenue Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal

Wood County, West Virginia prepares its budget on the cash less payables basis of accounting except that the budget for the General County fund includes General County cash but not money reserved for the Financial Stabilization fund. Therefore, a reconciliation has been performed on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual for the General Fund.

Prior to March 2nd of each year, the various elected officials submit to the County Commission proposed requests for their respective offices for the fiscal year commencing July 1. Upon review and approval of these requests, the County Commission prepares proposed budgets on forms prescribed by the State Auditor and submits them to the State Auditor by March 28 for approval. The County Commission then reconvenes on the third Tuesday in April to hear objections from the public and to formally lay the levy.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function and department. Transfers of appropriations between departments and revenue related revisions to the budget require approval from the governing council and then submission to the State Auditor for approval. Revisions become effective when approved by the State Auditor and budgeted amounts in the financial statements reflect only such approved amounts. The governing body made the following material supplementary budgetary appropriations throughout the year.

	Genera	il Fund C	coal Severance
<u>Description</u>	Amo	<u>ount</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General government expenditure increase	\$ 1,31	4,965 \$	
Public safety expenditure increase	(4	11,213)	
Culture and recreation expenditure increase	16	50,330	
Capital projects expenditure increase			6,133

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

At year-end, the government had no investments.

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits, the government could be exposed to risk in the event of a bank failure where the government's deposits may not be returned. The government's policy for custodial credit risk is to comply with statutory provisions for depository bond coverage, which provides that no public money should be deposited until the banking institution designated executes a bond with good and sufficient sureties which may not be less than the maximum sum that is deposited in the depository at any one time.

At year end, the government's bank balances were \$8,251,411. The bank balance was collateralized by federal depository insurance or with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the government's name.

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown on the Statement of Net Position of the primary government and Statement of Net Position of the Fiduciary Funds is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,936,876
Cash and cash equivalents-restricted		2,314,535
Total	\$_	8,251,411

B. Receivables

Receivables at year end for the government's individual major and aggregate nonmajor funds, and aggregate fiduciary funds, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u>-</u>	General	Fiduciary
Receivables: Taxes	\$	789,984 \$	3,106,865
Less: Allowance for Uncollectible	_	(157,997)	(621,375)
Net Total Receivables	\$_	631,987 \$	2,485,490

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Governmental funds report unavailable/unearned revenue in connection with receivables for revenue that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of unavailable revenue and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Deferred
	Inflows -
	Unavailable
Delinquent property taxes receivable (General Fund)	\$449,715
Total unavailable/unearned revenue for governmental funds	\$ 449,715

C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

			Primary	Government		
	Begi	nning				Ending
	Bal	ance	Increases	Decreases	_	Balance
Governmental activities:						
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$	47,511 \$	17,667	\$. \$ _	2,065,178
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,0	47,511	17,667			2,065,178
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Buildings and improvements	6,8	89,291				6,889,291
Structures and improvements	9,2	63,490	167,736			9,431,226
Machinery and equipment	7,9	99,993	191,145	(927,995)		7,263,143
Less: Total accumulated depreciation	(12,8	55,457)	(227,081)	927,995	. <u></u>	(12,154,543)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	11,2	97,317	131,800		. –	11,429,117
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$13,3	44,828 \$	149,467	\$	\$ =	13,494,295
Depreciation expense was charged to function	ıs/prograr	ns of the p	orimary gove	rnment as follow	/s:	
Governmental activities:						
General government					\$	31,786
Public safety						41,816
Culture and recreation						7,437
Capital outlay					_	146,042
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	,				\$	227,081

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

D. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, is as follows:

Interfund Transfers:

Transferred from:	Transferred to:	<u>Purpose</u>		Amount
General County	E911	correction	\$	848
General County	Special Building	bond payments		250,000
General County	Building Commission Debt Service	bond payments		250,110
General School	General School	regional jail		229,316
Magistrate Court	General County	rent and security		53,807
E911	Capital Reserve	savings		345,000
E911	General County	payroll reimbursement		1,904,351
Home Confinement	Community Criminal Justice	drug testing		8,490
Assessor's Valuation	General County	payroll reimbursement		725,430
Capital Reserve	E911	cash flow		100,000
Special Building	Building Commission Debt Service	bond payments	_	81,160
Total			\$_	3,948,512

E. Fund Balance Detail

At year-end, the detail of the government's fund balances is as follows:

					Fire		Building
		General	Co	oal Severance	Service	Special	Commission
	_	Fund		Fund	Fee	Building	Debt Service
Restricted:							
Public safety	\$		\$	\$	968,218 \$	\$,
Capital projects						870,982	
Debt service							65
Committed:							
Financial stabilization		831,045					
Assigned:							
Budget carryover		1,323,472		87,730			
Unassigned	_	444,808			AA 84		
Total fund balances	\$_	2,599,325	\$_	87,730 \$	968,218 \$	870,982	65

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Com	Emerson Commons Proj Debt Service		Total	
Restricted:					
General government	\$	\$	460,725 \$	460,725	
Public safety			1,031,646	1,999,864	
Capital projects				870,982	
Debt service		1,048,074		1,048,139	
Committed:					
Financial stabilization				831,045	
Assigned:					
Budget carryover				1,411,202	
Unassigned				444,808	
Total fund balances	\$	1,048,074 \$	1,492,371 \$	7,066,765	

F. Leases

Capital Leases

The government has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of public safety equipment. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes, and, therefore have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

Assets:	Governmenta Activities		
Machinery, equipment and vehicles Less: accumulated depreciation	\$	173,677 (43,421)	
Total	\$	130,256	

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of the fiscal year ended June 30 were as follows:

	(Governmental
Year Ending June 30,		<u>Activities</u>
	_	
2019	\$	52,942
2020		52,942
2021		52,942
2022		52,942
2023	_	8,823
Total minimum lease payments		220,591
Less: amount representing interest		(10,420)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ _	210,171

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

G. Long-term Debt

Revenue Bonds

The county issues bonds where the government pledges income derived from acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. Revenue bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Government	a /	\cti	VΪ	ties

	Gove	ernmental Activi	ittes	•			
Purpose	Maturity Date	Interest Rates		Issued	Retired	J	Balance une 30, 2018
Justice Center 2010 A	1/1/2021	5.875%	\$	2,635,000	\$ 2,635,000	\$	
	1/1/2026	6.750%		1,745,000	1,745,000		
	1/1/2029	7.375%		1,215,000	1,215,000		
	1/1/2031	7.500%		895,000	895,000		
Refunding Series 2017	01/01/2018	2.000%		245,000	245,000		
	01/01/2019	2.000%		210,000			210,000
	01/01/2020	2.000%		210,000			210,000
	01/01/2021	2.500%		215,000			215,000
	01/01/2022	2.500%		220,000			220,000
	01/01/2023	2.500%		230,000			230,000
	01/01/2024	2.500%		235,000			235,000
	01/01/2025	2.500%		240,000			240,000
	01/01/2026	3.000%		245,000			245,000
	01/01/2027	3.000%		255,000			255,000
	01/01/2028	3.000%		260,000			260,000
	01/01/2029	3.000%		270,000	m		270,000
	01/01/2032	4,000%		860,000			860,000
	01/01/2037	3.600%		1,670,000	 	_	1,670,000
Total			\$	5,365,000	\$ 245,000	\$	5,120,000

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Wood County Building Commission Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 (Bank Qualified-Tax Exempt Bonds)

On December 20, 2017, the Wood County Building Commission, a blended component unit of Wood County, West Virginia, issued \$5,365,000 of Wood County Building Commission Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 (Bank Qualified-Tax Exempt Bonds), bearing interest at 2.0% to be adjusted on January 1 in the years 2021, 2026, 2030, and 2033. The proceeds of these bonds are being used to currently refund the Wood County Building Commission's Taxable Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 A (Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds), that were issued in 2010, along with Series 2010 B (Tax-Exempt Bank-Qualified Bonds) which have since been retired, to finance the design, acquisition, renovation, construction, and equipping of the Wood County Judicial Center that houses various public officials and county offices for the County Commission of Wood County, West Virginia and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2017 Bonds. The bonds are secured by the Justice Center and an irrevocable pledge of lease payments which are required to be in sufficient amount to pay principal and interest on the bonds when due. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bond is \$7,046,215.

Lease revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

		Governmental	Activities
Year Ending June 30,		Principal	Interest
2019	\$	210,000 \$	162,320
2020		210,000	158,120
2021		215,000	153,920
2022		220,000	148,545
2023		230,000	143,045
2024 - 2028		1,235,000	622,625
2029 - 2033		1,440,000	412,900
2034 - 2038	_	1,360,000	124,740
Total	\$ =	5,120,000 \$	1,926,215

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Pledged Revenues - Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds

The Wood County Building Commission, a blended component unit of Wood County, West Virginia, has pledged future lease rentals to be paid by the Wood County Commission to repay \$5,365,000 in lease revenue refunding bonds issued in 2017. The proceeds of these bonds are being used to currently refund the Wood County Building Commission's Taxable Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 A (Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds), that were issued in 2010, along with Series 2010 B (Tax-Exempt Bank-Qualified Bonds) which have since been retired, to finance the design, acquisition, renovation, construction, and equipping of the Wood County Judicial Center that houses various public officials and county offices for the County Commission of Wood County, West Virginia and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2017 Bonds. The bonds are payable solely from lease revenues paid by the County Commission through 2037. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require 100 percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds outstanding is \$7,046,215. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$245,000 and \$5,110, respectively.

Debt Refunding

On December 20, 2017, the Wood County Building Commission, a blended component unit of Wood County, West Virginia, issued \$5,365,000 of Wood County Building Commission Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 (Bank Qualified-Tax Exempt Bonds), bearing interest at 2.0% to be adjusted on January 1 in the years 2021, 2026, 2030, and 2033 to refund \$5,055,000 of outstanding Wood County Building Commission Taxable Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 A (Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds), bearing interest at 5.875%. The net proceeds of \$5,209,907 (after payment of \$90,711 in underwriting fees, insurance, other issuance costs, and reserve funds) were used to retire the old debt. As a result, the Series 2010 A bonds are defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the Statement of Net Position.

The Wood County Building Commission, a blended component unit of Wood County, West Virginia, completed the refunding to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 20 years by \$485,875.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Revenue Bonds

The county issues bonds where the government pledges income derived from tax increment financing revenue to pay debt service. Tax increment financing (TIF) revenue bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Governmental Activities

Purpose	Maturity Date	Interest Rates	_	Issued	_	Retired	J	Balance une 30, 2018
TIF Emerson Commons 2017 (R-1) TIF Emerson Commons 2017 (R-2)		5.000% 5.000%	\$	2,500,000 2,200,000	\$	-	\$	2,500,000 2,200,000
Total	00/01/2010	2.000/	\$	4,700,000	·		· - \$_	4,700,000

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Wood County Commission Tax Increment Revenue Bonds (Emerson Commons Project No. 1), Series 2017 (Taxable)

On July 21, 2017, the Wood County Commission issued Tax Increment Revenue Bonds (Emerson Commons Project No. 1) Series 2017 (Taxable), in the aggregate principal amount of \$4,700,000, bearing interest at an initial rate of 3.00% annum to be adjusted to 5.00% annum on June 1, 2018. The bonds are initially issued in the form of two bonds numbered R-1 and R-2, each payable to the order of the applicable Purchaser. The principal amount of R-1 shall be \$2,500,000, payable to the order of the Developer, and the principal amount of R-2 shall be \$2,200,000, payable to the order of Pope Properties. The proceeds of these bonds are being used to finance the costs of the design, acquisition, construction and equipping of additional infrastructure improvements in the development district known as the "County Commission of Wood County Development District No. 1" (the "Development District") and paying the costs of issuance of the initial bonds. The bonds do not constitute a general obligation, or pledge of the full faith and credit of Wood County. The principal and interest on the tax increment revenue bonds are to be paid solely by the property taxes generated in association with the increased assessed values of property within the TIF district area. Based on projected tax collections, it is anticipated the bonds will be paid in full prior to their maturity date of June 1, 2046. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bond is \$9,025,450.

Estimated annual debt service requirements to maturity for the tax increment financing bonds outstanding are as follows:

	_	Governmental .	Activities
Year Ending June 30,	_	Principal	Interest
		*	
2019	\$	\$	235,000
2020		= =	235,000
2021			235,000
2022			235,000
2023			235,000
2024 - 2028		203,000	1,175,000
2029 - 2033		1,175,000	1,012,400
2034 - 2038		1,497,000	688,050
2039 - 2043		1,825,000	275,000
Total	\$ _	4,700,000 \$	4,325,450

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Pledged Revenues - Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Revenue Bonds

The County has pledged future tax increment revenue to repay \$4,700,00 in tax increment financing revenue bonds issued in 2017. The proceeds of these bonds are being used to finance the costs of the design, acquisition, construction and equipping of additional infrastructure improvements in the development district known as the "County Commission of Wood County Development District No. 1" (the "Development District") and paying the costs of issuance of the initial bonds. The bonds are payable solely from the tax increment property taxes assessed and are collected in the district area and are payable through 2046. Based on projected tax collections, it is anticipated the bonds will be paid in full prior to their maturity date of June 1, 2046. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 100 percent of net revenues. The total estimated principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$9,025,450. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$0 and \$0, respectively.

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

	Governmental Activities					
	_	Beginning			Ending	Due Within
		Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
Lease revenue						
bonds payable	\$	5,055,000 \$	5,365,000 \$	(5,300,000) \$	5,120,000 \$	210,000
Less: unamortized						
bond discount		(88,897)	(64,382)	90,507	(62,772)	
Tax increment revenue						
bonds payable	-		4,700,000	a 4	4,700,000	
Total bonds payable		4,966,103	10,000,618	(5,209,493)	9,757,228	210,000
Capital leases			250,000	(39,829)	210,171	48,775
Net pension liability		5,272,778		(3,161,020)	2,111,758	
Net OPEB liability		2,923,747	13,202		2,936,949	
Compensated absences	_	361,774	50,264		412,038	
Governmental activities						
Long-term liabilities	\$_	13,524,402 \$	10,314,084 \$	(8,410,342) \$	15,428,144 \$	258,775

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

H. Restricted Assets

The balances of the restricted asset accounts for the primary government are as follows:

	ernmental ctivities
Revenue bond debt service accounts TIF bond debt service accounts	\$ 81,225 1,189,074
Total restricted assets	\$ 1,270,299

I. Prior Period Adjustment

The following fund balances required restatement at the beginning of the year as follows:

	Governmental Activities	General Fund	
Fund balances (net position), as previously stated	\$ (9,329,473) \$	(17,701,440)	
OPEB payable balance reported in prior years in accordance with GASB 45. This balance needs to be adjusted at fund level and government-wide level to reflect the beginning balance in accordance with			
GASB 75.	19,383,284	19,383,284	
GASB 75 adjustment Net OPEB Liability	(2,923,747)		
Fund balances (government-wide balance), restated	\$ 7,130,064 \$	1,681,844	

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries insurance with West Virginia Counties Risk Pool for umbrella (general liability) insurance for these various risks.

Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF): Private insurance companies could begin to offer workers compensation coverage to government employers beginning July 1, 2010. The WCF risk pool retains the risk related to the compensation of injured employees under the program. Wood County's workers' compensation coverage is currently being provided by WV Corp.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

B. Related Party Transaction

The Mid-Ohio Valley Day Report Center (Day Report Center), an operation of the Wood County Commission, is actively doing business with the West Virginia Drug Testing Laboratories, Inc. (Drug Lab), a nonprofit corporation. The Drug Lab performs drug testing for various departments of the Wood County Commission, and the County provides labor and other services to the Drug Lab. One of the County Commissioners serves on the board and is an officer for the Drug Lab.

C. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds.

The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The government is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of the government's counsel that resolution of these matters will not have a material effect on the financial condition of the government.

D. Deferred Compensation Plan

The government offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all full-time government employees at their option, permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to participants until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property or rights are held for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

V. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND PLANS

General Information about the Pension Plans

Wood County, West Virginia participates in state-wide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plans on behalf of county employees. The system is administered by agencies of the State of West Virginia and funded by contributions from participants, employers, and state appropriations, as necessary.

All of the County's cost-sharing multiple-employer plans are administered by the Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB), which acts as a common investment and administrative agent for all of the participating employers. CPRB issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CPRB website at www.wvretirement.com. The following is a summary of eligibility factors, contribution methods, and benefit provisions:

Public Employees Retirement System

Eligibility to participate All county full-time employees, except those covered by other

pension plans

Authority establishing contribution obligations and

benefit provisions

West Virginia State Code §5-10d discusses the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, which administers all public retirement plans in

the state of West Virginia.

Plan member's contribution rate hired before 7/1/2015 4.50%

County's contribution rate hired before 7/1/2015 11.00%

Plan member's contribution rate hired after 7/1/2015

County's contribution rate hired after 7/1/2015 11.00%

Period required to vest Five Years

Benefits and eligibility for distribution A member who has attained age 60 and has earned 5 years or more

6.00%

of contributing service or age 55 if the sum of his/her age plus years of credited service is equal to or greater than 80. The final average salary (three highest consecutive years in the last 15) times the years of service times 2% equals the annual retirement benefit.

Deferred retirement portion No

Provisions for:

Cost of living No
Death benefits Yes

36

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement System (WVDRS)

Eligibility to participate

West Virginia deputy sheriffs first employed after the effective date and any deputy sheriffs hired prior to the effective date who elect to become members.

Authority establishing contribution obligations and benefit provisions

West Virginia State Code §5-10d discusses the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, which administers all public retirement plans in the state of West Virginia. The WVDRS is also discussed in West Virginia State Code §7-14d.

Funding policy and contributions

Certain fees for reports generated by sheriff's offices are paid to this plan in accordance with West Virginia State Code. WVDRS members are required to contribute 8.5% of their annual covered salary and the county is required to contribute 12.0%. The contribution requirements of WVDRS members are established and may be amended only by the State of West Virginia Legislature.

Period required to vest

Five years

Benefits and eligibility for distribution

A member who has attained age 60 and has earned 5 or more years of contributing service or age 50 and if the sum of his/her age plus years of credited service is equal to or greater than 70. The final average salary (five highest consecutive years in the last ten years) times the years of service times 2.25% equals the annual retirement benefit.

Deferred retirement option

No deferred retirement option is available.

Provisions for cost of living adjustments or death benefits

This plan has no provisions for cost of living adjustments. There are provisions for death benefits.

West Virginia

Trend Information

		Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)		Deputy Sheriff Retiren System (WVDRS)			
Fiscal Year	A -	nnual Pension Cost	Percentage Contributed	An	nual Pension Cost	Percentage Contributed	
2018	\$	1,003,200	100%	\$	352,670	100%	
2017	\$	1,048,839	100%	\$	329,443	100%	
2016	\$	1,130,763	100%	\$	344,444	100%	

PERS and WVDRS issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That information may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees' Retirement System, 4101 MacCorkle Avenue, SE, Charleston, WV 25304.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

At fiscal year-end, the government reported the following liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities. The net pension liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liabilities was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The government's proportion of the net pension liabilities was based on a projection of the government's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating governments, actuarially determined. NOTE: These amounts differ from the net pension liability reported on the Statement of Net Position due to rounding and changes to the allocation schedules: however the differences in these amounts are considered immaterial. At June 30, 2017, the government's reported the following proportions and increase/decreases from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2016:

	PERS	 WVDRS
Amount for proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 1,979,752	\$ 119,899
Percentage for proportionate share of net pension liability	0.458653%	3.199864%
Increase/decrease % from prior proportion measured	0.908200%	6.09096%

For the fiscal year, the government recognized the following pension expenses.

	PERS	 WVDRS
Pension expense	\$ 400,054	\$ 29,191

The government reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Public Employees Retirement System

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
	of Resources	of Resources
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	\$ 29,571	\$ (14,263)
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments		(481,310)
Difference between expected and actual experience	176,182	(4,380)
Deferred difference in assumptions		(102,688)
Government contributions subsequent to the		
measurement date	700,029	·
	\$ 905,782	\$ (602,641)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from government contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:

2019	\$ (177,469)
2020	192,544
2021	331
2022	 (412,294)
Total	\$ (396,888)

West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement System

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
	of Resources	of Resources
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	\$	\$ (129,084) (126,811)
Difference between expected and actual experience	52,094	(278,644)
Deferred difference in assumptions Government contributions subsequent to the		(87,004)
measurement date	206,521	
	\$258,615	\$ (621,543)

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from government contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:

2019	\$	(141,553)
2020		(51,701)
2021		(89,076)
2022		(159,297)
2023		(61,280)
Thereafter	_	(66,542)
Total	\$	(569,449)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2016 for all plans, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Public Employees Retirement System

Actuarial assumptions

Inflation rate 3.00%

Salary increases State 3.0-4.6%, Nonstate 3.35-6.0%

Investment Rate of Return 7.50%

Mortality Rates Active - 100% of RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational

Retired healthy males - 110% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Retired healthy females - 101% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational

Disabled males - 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Disabled females - 107% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational

The date range of the most recent experience study was from 2009-2014.

West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement System

Actuarial assumptions

Inflation rate 3.00%

Salary increases 5.0% for first 2 years of service

4.5% for next 3 years of service

4.0% for the next 5 years of service, and

3.5% thereafter

Investment Rate of Return 7.50%

Mortality Rates Active - 100% of RP-2014 Non-Annuitant tables (sex-distinct), Scale MP-2016 fully generational

Healthy male retirees - 103% of RP-2014 Male Healthy Annuitant table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational Healthy female retirees - 100% of RP-2014 Female Healthy Annuitant tables, Scale MP-2016 fully generational

Disabled males - 100% of RP-2014 Male Disabled Annuitant table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational Disabled females - 100% of RP-2014 Female Disabled Annuitant table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational

The date range of the most recent experience study was from 2011-2016.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments were determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate rates of expected future real rates of returns (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included are summarized in the following chart:

	Long-term Expected	PERS	DSRS
	Real Rate	Target Asset	Target Asset
<u>Investment</u>	of Return	Allocation	Allocation
US Equity	7.0%	27.5%	27.5%
International Equity	7.7%	27.5%	27.5%
Core Fixed Income	2.7%	15.0%	15.0%
High Yield Fixed Income	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%
TIPS	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Real Estate	7.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Private Equity	9.4%	10.0%	10.0%
Hedge Funds	4.7%	10.0%	10.0%
		100.0%	100.0%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent for all defined benefit plans. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that employer contributions will continue to follow the current funding policies. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position for each defined benefit pension plan was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments were applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liabilities of each plan.

The following chart presents the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rates as used in the actuarial evaluation, and what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

		1%	Current	1%
		Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
	_	6.50%	7.50%	8.50%
0.000	Ф			,
Government's proportionate share of PERS's net pension liability	\$	5,480,825 \$	1,979,752 \$	(980,375)
Government's proportionate share of WVDSRS's net pension liability	\$	1,040,532 \$	119,899 \$	(637,989)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Pension plans' fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial report available at the Consolidated Public Retirement Board's website at www.wvretirement.com. That information can also be obtained by writing to the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board, 4101 MacCorkle Avenue SE, Charleston, WV 25304.

VI. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description. The government contributes to the West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (the Plan), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan. The financial activities of the Plan are accounted for in the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT), a fiduciary fund of the State of West Virginia. The Plan is administered by a combination of the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) and the RHBT staff. Plan benefits are established and revised by PEIA and the RHBT management with approval of the Finance Board. The Finance Board is comprised of nine members. Finance Board members are appointed by the Governor, serve a term of four years and are eligible for reappointment. The State Department of Administration cabinet secretary serves as Chairman of the Board. Four members represent labor, education, public employees and public retirees. The four remaining members represent the public at large. The Plan had approximately 43,000 policyholders and 63,000 covered lives at June 30, 2017. The RHBT audited financial statements and actuarial reports can be found on the PEIA website at www.peia.wv.gov. You can also submit your questions in writing to the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency, 601 57th. Street, SE, Suite 2, Charleston, WV, 25304.

Benefits provided. The Plan provides medical and prescription drug insurance and life insurance. The medical and prescription drug insurance is provided through two options: 1) Self-Insured Preferred Provider Benefit Plan (primarily for non-Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses) and 2) External Managed Care Organizations (primarily for Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses).

Contributions. Paygo premiums are established by the Finance Board annually. All participating employers are required by statute to contribute this premium to the RHBT at the established rate for every active policyholder per month. The active premiums subsidized the retirees' health care by approximately \$150 million for both fiscal years ending June 30 2016 and June 30, 2017. Contributions to the OPEB plan from the government were \$245,371 for the current fiscal year.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

At fiscal year-end, the government reported a liability of \$2,937,534 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability, deferred inflows and outflows of resources and OPEB expense were determined by an actuarial valuation date as of June 30, 2016, rolled forward to June 30, 2017, which is the measurement date. The government's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the government's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating governments, actuarially determined. NOTE: These amounts differ from the net OPEB liability reported on the Statement of Net Position due to rounding and changes to the allocation schedules: however the differences in these amounts are considered immaterial. At June 30, 2017, the government's proportion was 0.119461039%, which was a decrease of .0082% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2016.

For this fiscal year, the government recognized OPEB expense of \$229,475. The government reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows		
	of Resources	of Resources		
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	\$	\$ (159,552)		
		(46,885)		
Difference between expected and actual experience	- -	(9,836)		
Deferred difference in assumptions				
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	266,024			
	\$ 266,024	\$(216,273)		

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from government contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 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:

Year Ended June 30:

2019	\$ (57,330)
2020	(57,330)
2021	(57,330)
2022	 (44,284)
Total	\$ (216,274)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2016, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation rate 2.75%

Salary increases Dependent upon pension system, ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation.

Investment Rate of Return 7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.

Healthcare cost trend rates Actual trend used for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal years on and after 2018, trend starts at 8.50%

and 9.75% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.14% and 0.29% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims beginning in

2020 to account for the excise tax.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis for PERS and TRS. RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected to 2025 with Scale BB for Troopers A and B. Pre-Retirement: RP-2000 Non-Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis for PERS and TRS. RP-2000 Non-Annuitant Mortality Table projected to 2020 with Scale BB for Troopers A and B.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1,2010 through June 30, 2015.

The long-term rates of return on OPEB plan investments are determined using a building-block method in which estimates of expected future real rates of returns (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and by adding expected inflation. The strategic asset allocation consists of 55% equity, 15% fixed income, 10% private equity, 10% hedge fund and 10 % real estate invested. Short-term assets used to pay current year benefits and expenses are invested with the WVBTI. Best estimates of long-term geometric rates are summarized in the following table:

	Long-term Expected
Asset Class	Real Rate of Return
Large Cap Domestic	17.0%
Non-Large Cap Domestic	22.0%
International Qualified	24.6%
International Non-Qualified	24.3%
International Equity	26.2%
Short-Term Fixed	0.5%
Total Return Fixed Income	6.7%
Core Fixed Income	0.1%
Hedge Fund	5.7%
Private Equity	19.6%
Real Estate	8.3%
Opportunistic Income	4.8%
Cash	0.0%

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the OPEB liability was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions would be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates, in accordance with prefunding and investment policies. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. Discount rates are subject to change between measurement dates.

Sensitivity of the government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following chart presents the government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1'	% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
		6.15%	7.15%	8.15%
		- 100 101 1	b	0.505.100
Net OPEB liability	\$	3,420,421 \$	\$ 2,937,534 \$	2,536,120

Sensitivity of the government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following chart presents the government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates described in the actuarial assumptions:

	Healthcare			
	1%	Cost Trend	1%	
_	Decrease	Rates	Increase	
\$	2,467,570 \$	2,937,534 \$	3,512,326	

OPEB plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial report available at the West Virginia Public Employee Insurance Agency's website at peia.wv.gov. That information can also be obtained by writing to the West Virginia Public Employee Insurance Agency, 601 57th. Street, Suite 2, Charleston, WV, 25304.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

VII. Summary of Deferred Outflow/Inflow Balances

	Total	PERS	DSRS	OPEB
Difference between expected and actual experience	(64,584)	171,802	(226,550)	(9,836)
Changes of assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings	(189,692)	(102,688)	(87,004)	
on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of	(655,006)	(481,310)	(126,811)	(46,885)
contributions	(273,328)	15,308	(129,084)	(159,552)
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,172,574	700,029	206,521	266,024

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHEDULES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Public Employees Retirement System Last 5 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2018</u>	<u> 2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u> 2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	0.458653%	0.454525%	0.457289%	0.451495%	0.460639%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,979,752	\$ 4,177,623	\$ 2,553,520	\$ 1,666,311 \$	4,199,324
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ 6,296,921	\$ 6,263,319	\$ 6,201,479	\$ 6,046,000 \$	6,165,336
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	31.44%	66.70%	41.18%	27.56%	68.11%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.67%	86.11%	91.29%	93.98%	84.58%

^{* -} Applicable information was available for five years for this schedule.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHEDULES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement System

Last 5 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	3.199864%	3.407408%	3,423774%	3.628861%	3.997116%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 119,899	\$ 1,084,782	\$ 702,285	\$ 618,757 \$	1,339,194
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,600,788	\$ 1,680,217	\$ 1,631,656	\$ 1,681,037 \$	1,751,167
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	7.49%	64.56%	43.04%	36,81%	76.47%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	98.17%	84.48%	89.31%	90.52%	80.20%

^{* -} Applicable information was available for five years for this schedule.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHEDULE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Public Employees Insurance Agency

Two Fiscal Years*

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Government's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.024137487%	0.127615904%
Government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 2,937,534 \$	3,169,118
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,221,808 \$	3,841,355
Government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	69.58%	82.50%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	25.10%	21.64%

^{* -} Applicable information was available for two years for this schedule.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Public Employees Retirement System Last 10 Fiscal Years

		<u>2018</u>	1 41	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Contractually required contribution	\$9	700,029		754,839 \$	845,548 \$	868,207 \$	\$76,670 \$	845,548 \$ 868,207 \$ 876,670 \$ 863,147 \$ 891,301 \$	891,301 \$	752,174 \$	647,777 \$	594,859
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	1	(700,029)	(7:	(754,839)	(845,548)	(868,207)	(868,207) (876,670)	(863,147) (891,301)	(891,301)	(752,174)	(647,777)	(594,859)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	∾	:	€9	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	- 	; 	E E
Government's covered-employee payroll	€9	\$ 006,585,5	9	90,325 \$	6,263,319 \$	6,201,479 \$	6,046,000 \$.290,325 \$ 6,263,319 \$ 6,201,479 \$ 6,046,000 \$ 6,165,336 \$ 6,146,905 \$ 6,017,388 \$ 5,888,884 \$	6,146,905 \$	6,017,388 \$		5,665,327
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		11.00%		12.00%	13.50%	14.00%	14.50%	14.00%	14.50%	12.50%	11.00%	10.50%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement System Last 10 Fiscal Years

		2018	<i>(</i> 41	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011		2010	2009
Contractually required contribution	69	206,521 \$		192,375 \$	201,626 \$	203,957 \$	218,535 \$		229,840	227,652 \$ 229,840 \$ 188,051 \$		182,009 \$	177,617
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(206,521)	1)	(192,375)	(201,626)	(203,957) (218,535)	(218,535)	(227,652)	(229,840)	(188,051)	_ 1	(182,009)	(177,617)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	s		₩	:	\$		-	5		SA 1	٠	; -	
Government's covered-employee payroll	64	1,721,008 \$	_	,603,125 \$	1,680,217 \$	1,680,217 \$ 1,631,636 \$ 1,681,037 \$ 1,751,167 \$ 1,768,000 \$ 1,790,958 \$ 1,733,416 \$ 1,691,595	1,681,037	\$ 1,751,167 \$	1,768,000	\$ 1,790,958	ۍ ۳.	733,416 \$	1,691,595
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		12.00%		12.00%	12.00%	12.50%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	10.50%	νο.	10.50%	10.50%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Public Employees Insurance Agency Two Fiscal Years*

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$	266,024 \$	245,371
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	_	(266,024)	(245,371)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	<u></u> \$	
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$	4,610,468 \$	4,223,253
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll		5.77%	5.81%

^{* -} Applicable information was available for two years for this schedule.

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE -ASSESSOR'S VALUATION FUND

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts Budget	Variance with Final Budget
		Original Original	<u>Final</u>	Basis	Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:					
Other taxes	\$	731,052 \$	753,052	\$ 782,135	\$ 29,083
Miscellaneous				338	338
Map sales		3,600	3,600	26,938	23,338
Interest		300	300	409	109
Total revenues		734,952	756,952	809,820	52,868
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:				0.4.600	700 100
General government		842,050	792,731	84,602	708,129
Capital outlay		50,000	3,000		3,000
Total expenditures		892,050	795,731	84,602	711,129
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over expenditures		(157,098)	(38,779)	725,218	763,997
OTHER FINANCING SOURCE	CES	(USES)			
Transfers (out)				(725,430)	(725,430)
Total other financing					
sources (uses)				(725,430)	(725,430)
Net change in fund balance		(157,098)	(38,779)	(212)	38,567
Fund balance at					
beginning of year		157,098	38,779	38,822	43
Fund balance at					
end of year	\$	\$	46 144	\$ 38,610	\$ 38,610

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Special Revenue	Capital Projects	. -	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
Assets: Current:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$_	1,215,027 \$	277,344	\$_	1,492,371
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$_	1,215,027_\$	277,344	\$ =	1,492,371
FUND BALANCES					
Fund balances:					
Restricted		1,215,027	277,344		1,492,371
Total fund balances	\$	1,215,027 \$	277,344	\$_	1,492,371

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Total

		Special Revenue	Capital Projects		Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	-				
REVENUES					
Taxes:					
Other taxes	\$	811,543		\$	811,543
Charges for services		3,013,362			3,013,362
Fines and forfeits		206,950			206,950
Interest and investment earnings		3,116	700		3,816
Reimbursements		114,817			114,817
Contributions and donations	_	5,882			5,882
Total revenues	-	4,155,670	700		4,156,370
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government		108,043			108,043
Public safety		822,775	137,893		960,668
Capital outlay	-		181,598	•	181,598
Total expenditures	_	930,818	319,491	-	1,250,309
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over expenditures	-	3,224,852	(318,791)	-	2,906,061
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in		109,338	345,000		454,338
Transfers (out)	-	(3,266,394)	(100,000)	•	(3,366,394)
Total other financing					
sources (uses)	_	(3,157,056)	245,000	-	(2,912,056)
Net change in fund balances		67,796	(73,791)		(5,995)
Fund balances - beginning	_	1,147,231	351,135		1,498,366
Fund balances - ending	\$_	1,215,027	\$ 277,344	\$	1,492,371

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	디 조	Dog & Kennel	General School	Magistrate Court	Worthless Check	E-911	Home Confinement
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS							
Assets: Current: Cash and cash equivalents	∨	1,412 \$	141,587 \$	52,130 \$	673 \$	199,812 \$	72,664
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources \$	\$	1,412 \$	141,587 \$	52,130 \$	673 \$	199,812 \$	72,664
FUND BALANCES							
Fund balances: Restricted		1,412	141,587	52,130	673	199,812	72,664
Total fund balances	€>	1,412 \$	141,587 \$	52,130 \$	673 \$	673 \$ 199,812 \$	72,664

Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	\$ 1,215,027	1,215,027
Emerson Commons TIF		\$ S
Teen Drug Court	3,184 \$	3,184
!	&	
Drug Court	27,382 \$	27,382
	& & 	∀
DOJ Federal Drug Forfeiture	21	21
<u> </u>	∽	6
State Special Law Enforcement	19,601	19,601
<u> </u>	\$ \$ 	%
Community Criminal Justice	\$ 38,610 \$ 241,457 \$ 416,494 \$ 38,610 \$ 241,457 \$ 416,494	38,610 241,457 416,494 \$ 38,610 \$ 241,457 \$ 416,494
,	↔	· 🛩 "
Concealed	38,610 \$ 241,457 \$	241,457
s al	<i>s s</i>	-
Assessor's Valuation	38,610	38,610
ı	\$ \$, 69 ,
Local Law Enforcement Grant	8 8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Dog & Kennel	_	General School	•••	Magistrate Court	_	Worthless Check
REVENUES								
Taxes:								
Other taxes	\$	29,408	\$		\$		\$	
Charges for services				128,612				
Fines and forfeits				133,779		52,411		
Interest and investment earnings		5		40		287		1
Reimbursements								
Contributions and donations			_	M 44	_		_	
Total revenues		29,413	_	262,431		52,698	_	1
EXPENDITURES Current:								
General government				18,990		612		
Public safety	_	30,000			_		_	
Total expenditures		30,000	_	18,990		612	_	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(587)	_	243,441	_	52,086	_	1
OTHER FINANCING SOURCE	ES (U	JSES)						
Transfers in	•							
Transfers (out)	_	<u> </u>	_	(229,316)	_	(53,807)	_	
Total other financing								
sources (uses)	_			(229,316)	_	(53,807)	_	
Net change in fund balances		(587)		14,125		(1,721)		1
Fund balances - beginning		1,999	_	127,462	-	53,851	_	672
Fund balances - ending	\$_	1,412	\$_	141,587	\$_	52,130	\$_	673

-	E-911	Home Confinement	Local Law Enforcement Grant	_	Assessor's Valuation	_	Concealed Weapons	-	Community Criminal Justice
\$	2,346,810 930 88,670	\$ 134,497 	\$	\$	782,135 26,938 409 338 	\$	86,595 20,760 1,417 3,163		277,395
-	2,436,410	134,497		_	809,820	_	111,935	_	277,395
	518,779 518,779	68,716 68,716			84,602 84,602	-	80,831 80,831	-	108,815 108,815
	1,917,631	65,781		•••	725,218	<u></u>	31,104	-	168,580
	100,848 (2,249,351)	(8,490)		_	(725,430)	_		-	8,490
	(2,148,503)	(8,490)		_	(725,430)	_		-	8,490
	(230,872)	57,291			(212)		31,104		177,070
	430,684	15,373		_	38,822	_	210,353	-	239,424
\$	199,812	\$72,664	\$	\$_	38,610	\$_	241,457	\$_	416,494

_	State Special Law Enforcement	_	DOJ Federal Drug Forfeiture		Drug Court	-	Teen Drug Court	-	Emerson Commons TIF		Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	811,543
					12,515						3,013,362
											206,950
	27										3,116
	22,646						 5000		<u> u</u>		114,817
-		-	Basic Alask			-	5,882	-	- M		5,882
	22,673	_	* •		12,515	_	5,882	•		,	4,155,670
							3,839				108,043
	15,634		5 5								822,775
		-		-		-		-			
	15,634						3,839	_			930,818
				_		_		-			
_	7,039	_			12,515	_	2,043	_			3,224,852
											109,338
											(3,266,394)
		-		-		-		-		•	
	<u> </u>	_						-	-		(3,157,056)
	7,039				12,515		2,043				67,796
_	12,562		21		14,867	_	1,141	-	= -		1,147,231
\$_	19,601	\$_	21	\$_	27,382	\$ _	3,184	\$_		\$	1,215,027

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Capital Reserve	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		
Assets:		
Current: Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 277,344	\$ 277,344
·	·	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 277,344	277,344
FUND BALANCES		
Fund balances:		
Restricted	277,344	277,344
Total fund balances	\$ 277,344	\$ 277,344

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

				Total Nonmajor
		Git-1		Capital
		Capital Reserve		Projects Funds
REVENUES				
Interest and investment earnings	\$	700	\$	700
			_	
Total revenues	_	700	_	700
EXPENDITURES				
Current:		105.000		107.000
Public safety		137,893		137,893
Capital outlay		181,598	_	181,598
Total expenditures		319,491		319,491
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over expenditures	_	(318,791)		(318,791)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in		345,000		345,000
Transfers (out)	•	(100,000)	_	(100,000)
Total other financing		245 000		245,000
sources (uses)		245,000	-	243,000
Net change in fund balances		(73,791)		(73,791)
Fund balances - beginning	_	351,135		351,135
Fund balances - ending	\$_	277,344	\$_	277,344

WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION AGENCY FUNDS June 30, 2018

State Funds

	State Current		Criminal <u>Charges</u>		Court <u>Reporter</u>	— II	Pistol Licenses		Vehicle <u>Licenses</u>	State <u>Fines</u>	lo ch	State Police	ice	[U)	Total <u>State</u>
ASSETS															
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,388	6/3	961	↔	215	€>	2,545 \$		66,550		<i>\$</i> 9	(4	2,615		75,274
Kecelvables: Taxes	11,414		-	1	-				1				-		11,414
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources \$ 13,802	\$ 13,802	& ["]	961	∽ ∥	215	∽ ∥	2,545	S	66,550		\$:		2,615 \$		86,688
LIABILITIES Due to other governments	13,802	ا ما	961	1	215		2,545	l	66,550		i i		2,615	-	889'98
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resource \$ 13,802	\$ 13,802	\$	961	ا د	215 \$	جم ∥	2,545	6 2	66,550		\$:		2,615 \$		86,688

	Total School	481,832	1,991,161	2,472,993	2,472,993	2,472,993
	Permanent Improvement	↔	•	\$! :	:
	Perm Improv	↔		\$	 - 	&
	Debt Service	1	1	1	1	•
School Funds	Bond Construction	68,200 \$	265,782	333,982 \$	333,982	333,982 \$
	School Excess	201,119 \$	838,747	1,039,866 \$ 333,982	1,039,866	1,039,866 \$ 333,982
		↔		67 II	ļ	
	School	212,513 \$	886,632	\$ 1,099,145 \$	1,099,145	1,099,145
		↔	1	⊘	ļ	↔

U	
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F	
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Total Municipal	75,088	482,915	5,697 \$ 558,003	558,003	5,697 \$ 558,003
	€9	1	62		∨
North Hills Current	583	5,114	5,697	5,697	5,697
_	↔	'	6 9 "	•	∽"
Williamstown North Hills Current Current	5,284	29,271	34,555	34,555	34,555
≩	↔	ı	⊘	1	6/3
Vienna <u>Excess</u>	6,216	20,928	27,144	27,144	27,144
	∽	1	₩	ı	62 ∥
Vienna Current	13,325 \$	48,894	62,219	62,219	62,219
	€4	l	↔		↔
Parkersburg Parkersburg Current Excess	16,547	123,458	<u>288,383</u> \$ <u>140,005</u> \$ <u>62,219</u> \$ <u>27,144</u> \$ <u>34,555</u> \$	140,005	288,383 \$ 140,005 \$ 62,219 \$ 27,144 \$ 34,555 \$ =
50	↔	ı	6-3 Ⅱ	1	↔ Ⅱ
Parkersbur; <u>Current</u>	33,133	255,250	288,383	288,383	288,383

	Total <u>Agency</u>	1,044,236	2,485,490	3,529,726	3,529,726	3,529,726
	Special Suggestive <u>Executive</u>	\$8	1	58 \$	28	58 \$
	Drug Task <u>Force</u>	25,035 \$		25,035 \$	25,035	25,035 \$
	Delinquent Nonentered <u>Land</u>	25,293 \$		25,293 \$	25,293	25,293 \$
	Tax <u>Lien</u>	220,258 \$:	23,167 \$ 141,398 \$ 220,258 \$	220,258	220,258 \$
	Total County Offices	141,398 \$	1	141,398 \$	141,398	23,167 \$ 141,398 \$
	Prosecuting <u>Attorney</u>	23,167 \$	1		23,167	
	Assessor	·	1		1	€)
County Offices	Sheriff	↔ ! !	1	S	1	-
3	Circuit <u>Clerk</u>	↔ !	1 1	<u>د</u>	1	
	County <u>Clerk</u>	\$ 118,231 \$		\$ 118,231 \$	118,231	\$ 118,231 \$



WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Mark Rhodes

304-424-1850

	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	Pass-Through Entity <u>Number</u>	Total <u>Expenditures</u>
U. S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management			
Direct Programs:			
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15.226	N/A \$_	11,948
Total U. S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management		-	11,948
U. S. Department of Justice			
Pass-through Programs From: West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services 17-JAG-24 COPS PRO Grant	16.579	17-JAG-24	10.297
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	17-JAG-24 15-VA-075	10,286 18,597
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	15-VA-129	46,527
Pass-through Programs From: Mid-Ohio Valley Fellowship Home			·
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	16.593	DRC-MOVFH	23,364
Pass-through Programs From: City of Parkersburg	95.001	Appalachia HIDTA	3,388
Total U. S. Department of Justice		-	102,162
Highway Safety Program Cluster:			
Pass-through Programs From: West Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles			
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	F17&F18-HS-03-402	69,948

State and Community Highway Safety State and Community Highway Safety	20.601 20.607	F16-HS-03-410 F15 &F16-HS-03-154	
State and Community Highway Safety	20.609	F17-HS-03-406	2,989
	20.009	117-115-05-400	2,909
State and Community Highway Safety	20.610	F16-HS-03-408	744
State and Community Highway Safety	20.616	F17&F18-HS-03-405l	53,143
Total Highway Safety Cluster			126,823
Pass-through Programs From: West Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles		F16-HS-03-DOHWZ	
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	F17&F18-HS-03-DOI	9,466
Pass-through Programs From: West Virginia Division of Highways			
Recreational Trails Program	20.219	NRT-2011	
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			136,289
Pass-through Programs From: West Virginia Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management			
	97.039	FEMA DD 1601 WW	
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	FEMA-DR-1691-WV	
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMPG	18,380
Pass-through Programs From: West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety			
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	HS_LIRP and 15-SHS-76	12,000
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			30,380
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES		\$	280,778

