

Audited Financial Statements

City of Charleston

Year Ended June 30, 2016

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

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CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
CITY OFFICIALS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

OFFICE	NAME	TERM
<u>Elective</u>		
Mayor:	Danny Jones	06/21/15 - 06/21/18
Treasurer:	Victor Grigoraci	06/21/15 - 06/21/18
Municipal Judge:	Anne Charnock	06/21/15 - 06/21/18

Council Members

At Large	Becky Ceperley	Ward 8	Cubert Smith
At Large	Mary Jean Davis	Ward 9	Mary Beth Hoover
At Large	Karen Ireland	Ward 10	Keeley Steele
At Large	J. Thomas Lane	Ward 11	Shannon Snodgrass
At Large	Andy Richardson	Ward 12	Susie Salisbury
At Large	Jerry L. Ware	Ward 13	Brent Burton
Ward 1	Bernard Slater	Ward 14	Courtney Persinger
Ward 2	Bobby Haas	Ward 15	Samuel Minardi
Ward 3	Chuck Overstreet	Ward 16	Bobby Reishman
Ward 4	Rev. James Ealy	Ward 17	John Miller, Jr.
Ward 5	Jeanine Faegre	Ward 18	Rick Burka
Ward 6	Edward Talkington	Ward 19	Jack Harrison
Ward 7	Archie Chestnut	Ward 20	Mike Clowser

Appointive

City Manager:	David Molgaard	Mayor Assistants:	Rod Blackstone Beverly Page
Finance Director:	Joseph Estep		
City Clerk:	JB Akers	City Collector:	Tonya Cotton
Attorney:	Paul Ellis	City Engineer:	Chris Knox
		Economic & Community Development	
City Auditor:	Tia C. Robertson, M.A.F.M.	Director:	Brian King



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Council
of the City of Charleston
Charleston, West Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Charleston, West Virginia (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Charleston Urban Renewal Authority (CURA) and the Charleston Convention and Visitor's Bureau (CVB), which represents 10 percent of the assets, 19 percent of the net position, and 11 percent of the revenues of the discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and in our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the CURA and CVB, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and the Coal Severance Tax Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 8 through 19, the schedules of employer defined benefit plans information on pages 105 through 107, the schedules of other post employment benefit plan information on page 109, the schedules of public employees retirement system on pages 110 through 111, and the schedules of municipal police officers and firefighters retirement system on pages 112 through 113 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, based on our audit and the procedures performed as described above, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 6, 2017, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Charleston, West Virginia
January 6, 2017

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

This section of the City of Charleston's (the City) Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents Management's Discussion and Analysis of the City's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Please read it in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

Government-wide

The City of Charleston reported total net position of (\$200,983,702) in fiscal year 2016 and (\$178,586,501) (restated) in fiscal year 2015. The details of the 2015 restatement of net position for a total increase of \$9,955,396 in governmental activities are described in the notes to the financial statements.

The City of Charleston implemented GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, which will improve financial reporting by clarifying the definition of fair value for financial reporting purposes, establishing general principles for measuring fair value, providing additional fair value application guidance, and enhancing disclosures about fair value measurements.

Of the net position in fiscal year 2016, a deficit balance of \$388,633,451 was reported as total unrestricted net position, which includes \$389,735,566 deficit balance in governmental activities and a \$1,102,109 balance in business-type activities.

After restating net position for fiscal year 2015, total net position decreased \$22,911,369 as a result of this year's operations.

The City's governmental activities reported total expenses of \$130,918,756, total revenues of \$109,883,272, and transfers out of \$1,361,717 for a net decrease of \$22,397,201.

Business-type activities reported total expenses of \$8,642,948, program revenues of \$6,363,276, general revenues of \$403,787, and transfers in of \$1,361,717 for a net decrease of \$514,168.

Total Primary Government revenues were \$116,650,335, while total costs for all programs were \$139,561,704.

Fund Level

Governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$153,365,386, an increase of \$88,596,926 from the prior year. This increase includes 82,130,265 of committed fund balance for the Civic Center Renovation Project.

The General Fund reported an unassigned fund balance of \$18,858,461, non-spendable fund balance of \$585,364, restricted fund balance of \$1,581,117, committed fund balance of \$22,204,602, and assigned fund balance of \$5,785,779, compared to \$24,513,819, \$599,879, \$2,062,262, \$19,704,629, and \$5,690,544, respectively, in the prior year.

Total governmental funds reported non-spendable fund balance of \$1,788,157, restricted of \$93,529,949, committed of \$33,401,537, and assigned fund balance of \$5,785,779, compared to \$1,825,074, \$6,564,574, \$26,236,692, and \$5,690,544, respectively, in the prior year. The total unassigned fund balance for the governmental funds was \$18,859,964, compared to unassigned fund balance of \$24,443,852 in prior year.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Long-term Debt

Total bonds and obligations under long-term leases at year end were \$106,109,109, a net increase of \$88,567,894 over the prior year due to the issuance of the Civic Center Renovation Bonds.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of four parts-Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), the Basic Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information, and Combining Statements for Non-major Governmental Funds. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City.

The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.

The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the City government reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The governmental fund statements tell how general government services like public safety were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for spending.

Proprietary fund statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as the Civic Center and Parking System.

Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the City acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others to whom the resources in question belong, such as the public safety employees' retirement plan.

The financial statements also include notes that provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, the report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's progress in funding its obligations to the citizenry, as well as its employees.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how it has changed. Net position, the difference between the City's assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, is one way to measure the City's financial health, or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively. To assess the overall health of the City, additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's roads must be considered.

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into three categories:

Governmental activities - Most of the City's basic services are included here, such as public safety, street maintenance, culture and recreation, and general administration. Business and occupation taxes, property taxes, and other taxes, charges for services, such as licenses, permits, inspection and refuse fees, and grants finance most of these activities.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Business-type activities - The City charges fees to customers to help it cover the costs of certain services it provides. The City's Civic Center and Parking System are included here.

Component units - The City includes four other entities in its report: The City of Charleston Sanitary Board, Charleston Urban Renewal Authority, Charleston Convention and Visitor's Bureau, and Charleston Building Commission. Although legally separate, these "component units" are important because the City is financially accountable for them.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 22 through 25 of this report.

Fund financial statements. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants. The City Council establishes other funds to control and manage money for a particular purpose (like the City Service Fee Project Fund) or to show it is properly using certain grants (like aid from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

The City has three types of funds:

Governmental funds-Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out, and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view as to whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental fund statements, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 27 through 37 of this report.

Proprietary funds-Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The government's policy is to establish fees designed to recover the cost of providing the services. In addition, the Parking System is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Proprietary funds, like government-wide statements, provide both long-term and short-term financial information. The City's Enterprise funds are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

The basic Proprietary Fund financial statements can be found on pages 39 through 43 of this report.

Fiduciary funds-The City is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its employees' pension plans. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the City's government-wide financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

The basic Fiduciary Fund financial statements can be found on pages 45 and 46 of this report.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The City's combined net position (governmental and business-type activities) totaled (\$183,629,721) at the end of 2016 and (\$160,718,352) (restated) at the end of 2015. The largest portion of the City's net position, \$105,438,658, reflects investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure, less any related debt to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Consequentially, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt and deferred outflows, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

In addition, a portion of the City's net position, \$99,565,078, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions or enabling legislation on how they may be used. The remaining balance for unrestricted net position, a deficit of (\$388,633,457), reflects the City's deficit of remaining assets to remaining liabilities.

CITY OF CHARLESTON'S NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Current and other assets	\$ 77,219,701	\$ 168,653,755	\$ 6,317,204	\$ 6,059,417	\$ 83,536,905	\$ 174,713,172
Capital assets	95,699,071	113,707,245	19,099,577	18,194,406	114,798,648	131,901,651
Total assets	172,918,772	282,361,000	25,416,781	24,253,823	198,335,553	306,614,823
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred assumption changes-pensions	20,864,809	51,575,620	-	161,421	20,864,809	51,737,041
Loss on refunding of debt	41,027	36,429	213,802	-	254,829	36,429
Total deferred outflows of resources	20,905,836	51,612,049	213,802	161,421	21,119,638	51,773,470
Long-term liabilities outstanding	347,171,579	505,161,272	5,680,001	6,045,142	352,851,580	511,206,414
Other liabilities	15,698,809	22,314,013	2,082,433	1,016,121	17,781,242	23,330,134
Total liabilities	362,870,388	527,475,285	7,762,434	7,061,263	370,632,822	534,536,548
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred investment experience-pensions	9,556,169	7,481,466	-	-	9,556,169	7,481,466
Net Position:						
Net Investment in capital assets	84,322,842	91,753,906	13,140,432	13,684,752	97,463,274	105,438,658
Restricted	7,789,769	96,997,958	2,383,212	2,567,120	10,172,981	99,565,078
Unrestricted	(270,699,112)	(389,735,566)	2,344,505	1,102,109	(268,354,607)	(388,633,457)
Total net position-restated	\$ (178,586,501)	\$ (200,983,702)	\$ 17,868,149	\$ 17,353,981	\$ (160,718,352)	\$ (183,629,721)

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities decreased the City of Charleston's net position by \$22,397,201 which is primarily attributable to GASB 68 requiring employers to recognize their proportionate share of the pension plan's unfunded liability as well as related deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and pension expense.

As of June 30, 2016, per GASB 68 the net pension liability balance was \$371,196,844 of which \$364,017,078 was attributed to police and fire pension and \$7,179,766 was attributed general government. This was an increase of \$57,933,993 from fiscal year end 2015.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Business-type Activities. Total net position of the City's business-type activities decreased \$514,168 (3 percent) over prior year. Total operating revenues decreased \$479,564 (7 percent) over prior year. The Civic Center experienced a decrease in charges to customers in the amount of \$85,936 (4 percent) primarily due to a decrease in ticketed events and overall rentals. Any time ticketed events decrease then ancillary items related to the event also decrease such as commissions, patron services, security, and electricity. The facility experienced decreased room rental in the amount of \$162,208 (12 percent). The Parking System experienced a \$211,338 (5 percent) decrease in operating revenues from the prior year. Parking violation revenue decreased \$122,837 (36 percent) from prior year due to resolution of challenges in obtaining violator names and addresses to send out notice letters. Building rentals increased \$26,959 (1 percent); however, the buildings are at full rental capacity with waiting lists. The operating expenses for the Civic Center and Parking System remained comparable to prior year. Installation of energy efficient light fixtures in the Civic Center and the Parking buildings has contributed to a reduction in utility cost. The Civic Center operations unit has concentrated on performing more activities in house thereby reducing contracted services in addition to renegotiating contracts for better prices. The Civic Center total net position decreased \$645,342 (16 percent) and Parking System net position increased \$131,174 (less than 1 percent).

A Tax Incremental Financing District was established for the Civic Center's future expansion and renovation. Collections during 2015 was \$263,846 and in 2016 \$346,176 (31 percent increase) which is restricted for future bond payments.

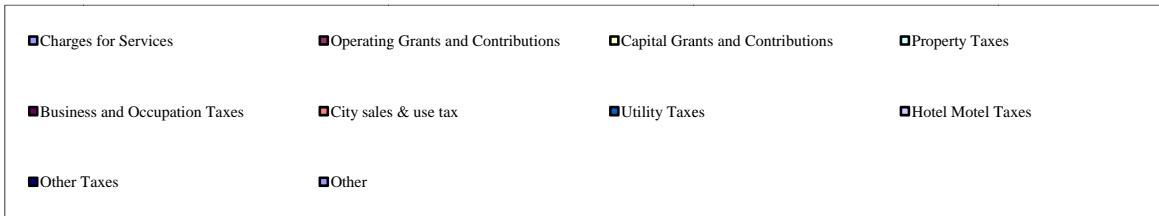
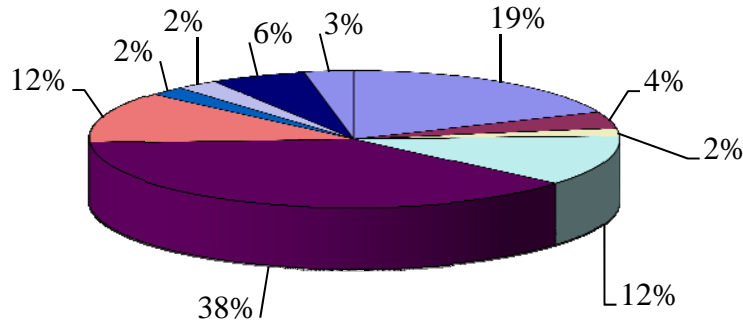
CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

City of Charleston's Changes in Net Position

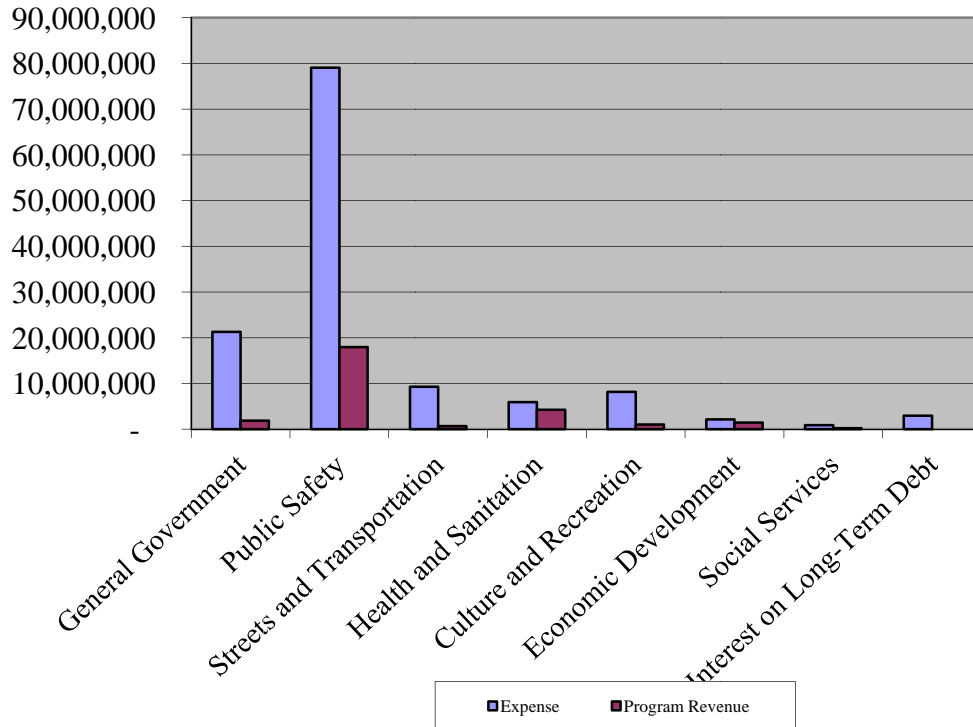
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 20,178,684	\$ 21,473,741	\$ 6,842,840	\$ 6,363,276	\$ 27,021,524	\$ 27,837,017
Operating Grants and Contributions	4,826,242	4,517,992	-	-	4,826,242	4,517,992
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,468,326	2,134,042	93,553	-	1,561,879	2,134,042
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	13,320,252	13,773,096	-	-	13,320,252	13,773,096
Business and Occupation Taxes	43,575,524	43,535,853	-	-	43,575,524	43,535,853
City sales & use tax	7,400,475	14,240,163	-	-	7,400,475	14,240,163
Other Taxes	7,271,023	6,717,881	-	-	7,271,023	6,717,881
Other	2,102,495	3,490,504	20,655	403,787	2,123,150	3,894,291
Total Revenues	100,143,021	109,883,272	6,957,048	6,767,063	107,100,069	116,650,335
Expenses:						
General Government	18,995,563	21,301,605	-	-	18,995,563	21,301,605
Public Safety	58,351,818	79,047,639	-	-	58,351,818	79,047,639
Highways & Streets	9,245,547	9,281,976	-	-	9,245,547	9,281,976
Health & Sanitation	5,505,915	5,924,840	-	-	5,505,915	5,924,840
Economic Development	2,010,564	2,135,877	-	-	2,010,564	2,135,877
Culture & Recreation	7,277,495	8,180,960	-	-	7,277,495	8,180,960
Social Services	829,925	887,105	-	-	829,925	887,105
Capital Projects	1,263,916	1,211,863	-	-	1,263,916	1,211,863
Interest on Long-Term Debt	384,551	2,946,891	-	-	384,551	2,946,891
Civic Center	-	-	4,631,750	5,286,307	4,631,750	5,286,307
Parking System	-	-	2,907,045	3,356,641	2,907,045	3,356,641
Total Expenses	103,865,294	130,918,756	7,538,795	8,642,948	111,404,089	139,561,704
Increase in Net Position						
Before Transfers	(3,722,273)	(21,035,484)	(581,747)	(1,875,885)	(4,304,020)	(22,911,369)
Transfers	(1,252,156)	(1,361,717)	1,252,156	1,361,717	-	-
Increase in Net Position	(4,974,429)	(22,397,201)	670,409	(514,168)	(4,304,020)	(22,911,369)
Net Position- beginning-restated	(173,612,072)	(178,586,501)	17,197,740	17,868,149	(156,414,332)	(160,718,352)
Net Position- ending	\$ (178,586,501)	\$ (200,983,702)	\$ 17,868,149	\$ 17,353,981	\$ (160,718,352)	\$ (183,629,721)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Revenue by Source-Governmental Activities

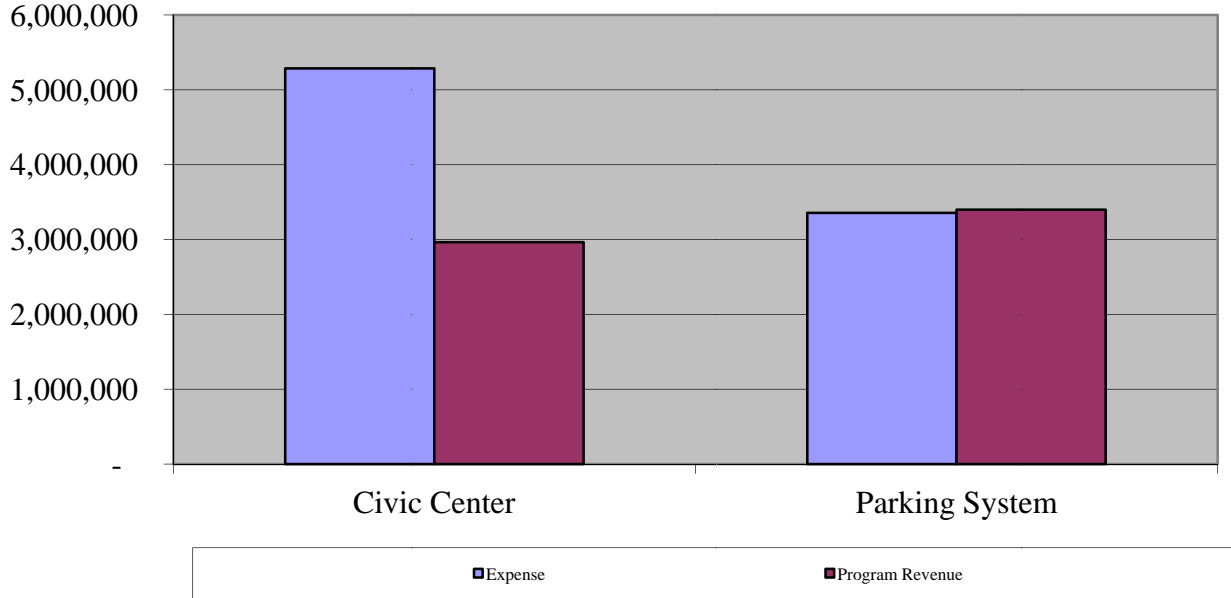


Expenses and Program Revenues-Governmental Activities

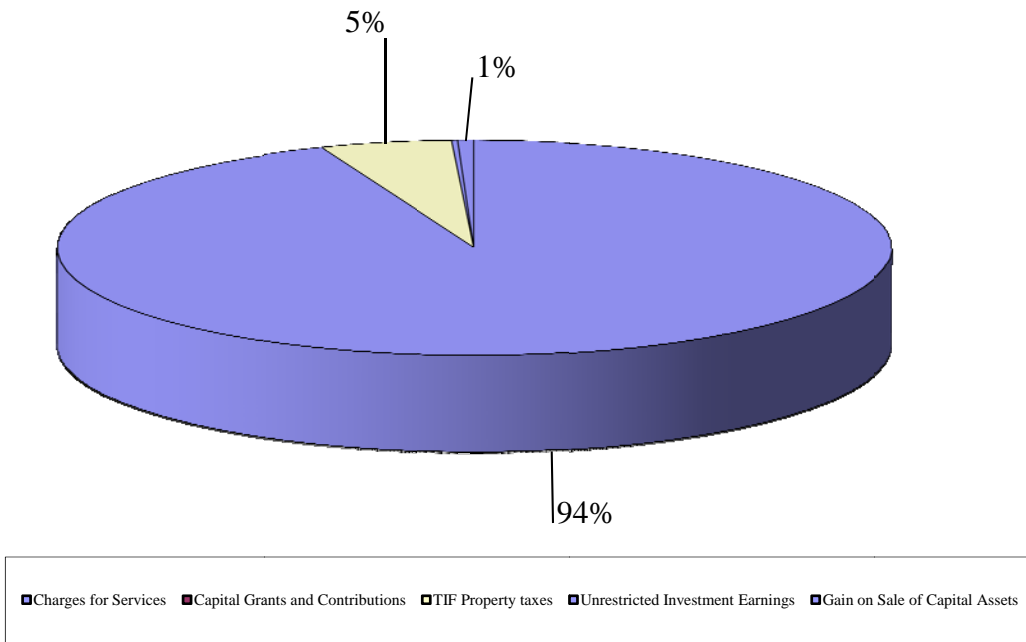


CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Expenses and Program Revenues-Business-Type Activities



Revenues by Source-Business-Type Activities



CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

The City of Charleston uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Charleston's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$153,365,386 (including \$81,710,209 in restricted fund balance for the Civic Center Renovation Project) , an increase of \$88,596,926 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 12 percent of the combined ending fund balances in the amount of \$18,859,964 constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is non-spendable for prepaid items and permanent fund corpus \$1,788,157; restricted by external grants, contributors, and laws \$93,529,949; committed by the government's council \$33,401,537; and assigned by the government's council or administrative officials \$5,785,779.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Charleston. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$18,858,461, while total fund balance reached \$49,015,323. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 21 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 55 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the City of Charleston's General Fund decreased \$3,555,811 during the current fiscal year. This is primarily attributable to tax revenue increase of \$6,623,077 with total revenue increase of \$8,645,393. Expenditures increased \$8,645,652 due to rising healthcare claims and fund level capital outlays. Police and fire pension contributions increased five percent due to the Conservation Method adopted in 2011 and November 2014 the City of Charleston implemented a half cent sales tax increase dedicated to the pension reserve fund. Workers' compensation claims cost decreased ten percent due to the Return to Work program implemented in fiscal year 2015.

The Coal Severance Tax Fund receives coal severance tax distributed from the State of West Virginia collections. These revenues are dedicated to the Civic Center bond debt service. Coal severance tax revenue decreased \$53,444 (30 percent) over the prior year due to the decrease in production and coal sales. Community Development and HOME Funds are funded by HUD federal grants for community development. The grant revenues recognized were \$235,148 (10 percent) less in comparison to fiscal year 2015 due to a decrease in funding. The Convention and Civic Center Project Fund is funded by the bond proceeds used for the capital improvements associated with the Charleston Convention and Civic Center Project and is a new fund for fiscal year 2016.

Proprietary funds. The City of Charleston's Proprietary Funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Factors concerning the finances of these two funds have previously been addressed in the discussion of the City of Charleston's Business-type Activities.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City periodically revises the General Fund budget throughout the year to recognize projects carried over from the previous year, grants and contributions received for various projects and to adjust budgets to reflect actual circumstances. In fiscal year 2016 the City, through budget amendments, increased the budget by \$1,530,289 on the basis of additional revenue from external sources. The City also decreased the budgeted revenues by \$955,726, which amounts to a net increase of \$574,563. Additionally, the City increased the fiscal year 2016 budget \$12,979,817 to effect the re-budgeting of the fiscal year 2015 ending fund balance.

The additional revenues from external were principally \$620,000 in City Service Fees and \$833,439 in Insurance Proceeds. The City Service Fees were used to provide funding for the streets and transportation maintenance programs and the insurance proceeds were used for the replacement of a total loss of a fire engine (\$467,400) and to settle a liability claim (\$366,039).

The fiscal year 2015 ending fund balance of \$12,979,817 was primarily re-budgeted to General Government Expenditures and Capital Projects Expenditures (\$4,155,633 and \$4,600,667, respectively). Additionally \$500,000 was contributed to the City's Health Care Reserve Fund, bringing that total reserve fund balance to approximately \$9.9 Million. The City has adopted a policy of carrying forward to the next year any unspent budget funds in several areas to provide additional resources to meet unforeseen circumstances or to preserve funding to complete major projects. In this regard, the City carried forward \$180,579 for the Mayor's Economic Incentive fund, \$893,428 for the Legal department Court Costs and Claims reserve, \$1,502,891 for the Storm Water Engineering Professional Services for the continuing implementation of the storm water management plan, and \$1,190,051 for the City Manager Professional Services for the purpose of architecture and engineering services associated with new and existing projects.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City of Charleston's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2016, amounted to \$131,901,651 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, building and system, machinery and equipment, park and other recreational facilities, roads, bridges and other infrastructure.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

Several projects were completed during the fiscal year; including remodel of the City Auditor's Office \$126,593, remodel of the City Treasurer's Office \$90,444, remodel of Police Booking \$41,249, and remodel of Springhill cemetery steps \$13,658.

Projects for the Long Term Storm Water Comprehensive Plan, Rails to Trails bike/pedestrian trail, Civic Center expansion and renovation, Parking Garages structural repairs, Fire Stations major remodeling and various other capital projects were remaining in construction in progress as of the end of the fiscal year in the amount of \$20,775,987.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

**City of Charleston's Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Land	\$ 8,959,964	\$ 9,022,842	\$ 4,366,447	\$ 4,366,447	\$ 13,326,411	\$ 13,389,289
Construction in Progress	2,581,392	20,452,872	428,380	323,115	3,009,772	20,775,987
Buildings & Improvements	27,192,183	26,777,009	13,618,921	12,947,652	40,811,104	39,724,661
Other Improvements	10,748,285	10,006,323	310,688	284,172	11,058,973	10,290,495
Machinery & Equipment	8,058,236	9,636,208	375,141	273,020	8,433,377	9,909,228
Infrastructure	38,159,011	37,811,993	-	-	38,159,011	37,811,993
Total	\$ 95,699,071	\$113,707,247	\$ 19,099,577	\$ 18,194,406	\$114,798,648	\$131,901,653

Additional information on the City of Charleston's capital assets can be found in Note III.C. on pages 67 through 69 of this report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Charleston had no general obligation bonded debt outstanding. The remainder of the City of Charleston's bonded debt represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e. revenue bonds).

**City of Charleston's Outstanding Debt
Revenue Bonds**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Revenue Bonds	\$ 2,298,973	\$ 96,644,815	\$ 6,172,947	\$ 4,671,075	\$ 8,471,920	\$101,315,890
Total	\$ 2,298,973	\$ 96,644,815	\$ 6,172,947	\$ 4,671,075	\$ 8,471,920	\$101,315,890

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to five percent of its total assessed valuation. The current debt limitation for the City of Charleston is \$162,339,601.

Additional information on the City of Charleston's long-term debt can be found in Note III.G. pages 72 through 75 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Many factors are considered each year by the City Council in its efforts to establish an operating budget, to evaluate its personnel needs, and to develop fees that are fair, reasonable, and adequately recover costs. Some of the major factors considered in this process are the local economy, labor force, unemployment rate, and inflation rates.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

The unemployment rate was higher than the prior year during June at 5.7 percent. The average for the past twelve months was 6.16 percent. The last twelve months reflected an increase of .30 percent in leisure and hospitality, .10 percent in manufacturing, and .30 percent in professional and business services. Decreases were reflected of .10 percent in education and health services, .50 percent in trade, transportation, and utilities, and a .70 percent in mining, logging, and construction. Information, government, and financial activities reflected no changes from the previous year.

According to an October 2016 Charleston Gazette article, Class A building vacancy rates in Charleston have sharply increased in the past four months, despite the expectation that rates would continue to recover from the 2014 exodus of energy companies. According to the most recent office tower survey conducted by WV-Commercial associate broker Howard Swint, the average vacancy rate has increased from 14 percent to 17.8 percent in five of six Class A properties in downtown Charleston. Class A properties are typically modern, high-rise office buildings with above-average rent costs for the area. The properties surveyed were: Chase Tower, Laidley Tower, the United Center, BB&T Square, MVB Bank Building and Huntington Square. The Class A market has been experiencing difficulties after a glut of natural gas companies left the area in 2014 and 2015, most to areas closer to the Marcellus Shale. Coal companies also downsized their leases or left the buildings entirely, like Patriot Coal did in September 2014. The total amount of space available for lease in the buildings is 176,203 square feet, up from 139,327 square feet in June. The total lease rate has also bumped up slightly, from \$19.29 per real square footage to \$19.62 per real square footage.

Recent developments include, the adaptive reuse of 814 Virginia Street to residential condominiums, 950 Kanawha Boulevard is being renovated for office space with the dwelling units on the upper floors, Charleston Catholic High School is adding a fourth floor addition to 1033 Virginia Street, 1033 Quarrier Street is being renovated for an expansion of the Sacred Heart Middle School, and CAMC is expanding their building at 1201 Washington Street, East. Inflationary trends in the region compare favorably to national indices.

In March, 2016 the City of Charleston City Council approved a balanced budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 with General Fund appropriations of \$94,455,500 which is an increase of \$5,523,500 (6.1%) over the Council approved budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. The increases in the revenue budget are principally attributed to increases in Business & Occupation Taxes of \$1,100,000, City Service Fee of \$1,250,000 and Transfers In from Other Funds of \$2,659,100. The increase in City Service Fees results from increasing the weekly fee from \$2.00 to \$2.50 (effective January 1, 2016) and the increase in Transfers-In from Other Funds represents Sales Tax that is dedicated to paying current pension benefits for Police and Fire retirees.

The fiscal year 2017 approved expenditures budget includes increases in Personal Services of \$4,286,841 and Transfers to Other Funds of \$1,350,000. The increase in Personal Services is due to an increase in Police & Fire pension benefits of \$2,689,295 (funded by the aforementioned sales tax) and an increase in Wages & Salaries of \$1,600,443 associated with the implementation of a new compensation plan. The increase in Transfers to Other Funds is to use the additional City Service Fee revenues to fund increases in the paving program.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Charleston's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Office of the Controller (City Auditor), 501 Virginia Street, East, P.O. Box 2749, Charleston, West Virginia 25330.



CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements are presented on pages 22 through 25. A brief description of the City's discretely presented component units follows since these component units are presented only on these government-wide statements.

City of Charleston Sanitary Board is composed of a board and is a discretely presented component unit of the City. The Sanitary Board is responsible for governing the activity associated with providing sanitary sewerage services.

Charleston Urban Renewal Authority is composed of a separate board and is a discretely presented component unit of the City. The Authority is responsible for developing commercial property within the City.

City of Charleston Convention and Visitor's Bureau, Inc. was established in 1979 as a nonprofit corporation, is composed of a board and is a discretely presented component unit of the City. The primary purpose of the bureau is to operate a convention and visitors bureau for the Charleston, West Virginia area and to advance, stimulate, and promote exhibits, conferences, and conventions.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2016

	Primary Government			Component Units		
	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	Sanitary <u>Board</u>	Urban Renewal <u>Authority</u>	Convention & Visitor's <u>Bureau</u>
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 130,211,209	\$ 2,761,127	\$ 132,972,336	\$ 13,036,593	\$ 4,521,439	\$ 681,097
Investments	6,266,089	--	6,266,089	--	--	--
Receivables:						
Accounts	8,941,580	377,697	9,319,277	1,404,373	--	11,383
Accrued interest	6,068	--	6,068	--	--	--
Taxes	12,028,544	--	12,028,544	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	837	--	--
Loans	5,474,228	--	5,474,228	--	2,743,825	--
Grants	481,219	--	481,219	--	--	--
Internal balances	(89,666)	89,666	--	--	--	--
Due from:						
Primary government	--	--	--	57,551	--	155,443
Component units	26,682	--	26,682	--	--	--
Fiduciary Funds	13,564	--	13,564	--	--	--
Restricted :						
TIF district taxes receivable	--	6,677	6,677	--	--	--
Regular account	--	1,135,469	1,135,469	--	--	--
Revenue bond covenant account	--	433,670	433,670	--	--	--
Customer deposits	--	263,807	263,807	--	--	--
Inventory	--	--	--	907,959	--	--
Prepaid items	585,364	119,530	704,894	180,483	639	8,956
Total current assets	163,944,881	5,187,643	169,132,524	15,587,796	7,265,903	856,879
Noncurrent assets:						
Regular account	--	--	--	1,702,009	--	--
Reserve account	--	--	--	6,795,511	--	--
Renewal and replacement	--	871,774	871,774	10,662,773	--	--
Restricted cash	4,336,552	--	4,336,552	--	--	--
Reserve for insurance deductible	--	--	--	311,166	--	--
Reserve for other post employment benefits	--	--	--	432,326	--	--
Reserve for health care	--	--	--	879,676	--	--
Reserve for flexible spending account	--	--	--	15,218	--	--
Reserve for construction	--	--	--	151	242,675	--
Capital assets:						
Nondepreciable:						
Land	9,022,842	4,366,447	13,389,289	2,605,869	9,079,476	--
Construction in progress	20,452,872	323,115	20,775,987	2,397,521	--	--
Depreciable:						
Buildings and improvements	72,507,310	68,695,379	141,202,689	--	51,622	--
Structures and improvements	--	--	--	46,024,664	--	--
Vehicles	20,304,021	--	20,304,021	--	--	--
Infrastructure	99,854,842	--	99,854,842	--	--	--
Collection System	--	--	--	86,794,952	--	--
Pumping System	--	--	--	3,070,121	--	--
Machinery and equipment	20,121,064	2,294,829	22,415,893	57,815,954	39,279	94,368
Less: accumulated depreciation	(128,555,706)	(57,485,364)	(186,041,070)	(73,538,727)	(57,281)	(74,478)
Net pension asset	372,322	--	372,322	--	--	--
Total noncurrent assets	118,416,119	19,066,180	137,482,299	145,969,184	9,355,771	19,890
Total assets	282,361,000	24,253,823	306,614,823	161,556,980	16,621,674	876,769

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2016

	Primary Government			Component Units		
	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	Sanitary <u>Board</u>	Urban <u>Renewal Authority</u>	Convention & Visitor's <u>Bureau</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS						
Loss on refunding of debt	36,429	--	36,429	--	--	--
Public Employees Retirement System (PERS):						
Contributions made after measurement date	2,513,283	--	2,513,283	503,912	18,029	55,193
Changes between projected and actual earnings	--	--	--	--	16,200	52,811
Changes between expected and actual experience	1,468,401	--	1,468,401	309,373	10,860	35,402
Changes in contributions	169,247	161,421	330,668	87,646	1,320	9,416
Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS):						
Contributions made after measurement date	270,561	--	270,561	--	--	--
Changes in contributions	20,176	--	20,176	--	--	--
Changes in earnings	4,707	--	4,707	--	--	--
Changes in actual investment experience	16,976	--	16,976	--	--	--
Defined Benefit Plans (DBP):						
Changes in assumptions	47,112,269	--	47,112,269	--	--	--
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>51,612,049</u>	<u>161,421</u>	<u>51,773,470</u>	<u>900,931</u>	<u>46,409</u>	<u>152,822</u>
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities payable						
from current assets:						
Accounts payable	\$ 4,810,468	\$ 148,602	\$ 4,959,070	\$ 1,097,005	\$ 101,855	\$ 75,223
Refunds payable	--	79,861	79,861	--	--	--
Payroll payable	1,953,088	124,574	2,077,662	257,097	--	--
Other accrued expenses	268,715	14,326	283,041	--	3,459	8,701
Live on the Levee Charitable Raffle	2,907	--	2,907	--	--	--
Accrued interest payable	51,705	39,292	90,997	540,728	--	--
Compensated absences payable	1,417,430	56,114	1,473,544	179,742	--	6,192
Customer deposits	1,439,305	33,725	1,473,030	--	--	--
Due to:						
Primary government	--	--	--	26,683	--	--
Component unit	198,964	10,467	209,431	--	--	--
Other governments	50,886	3,563	54,449	--	--	--
Unearned revenue						
Customer advances	5,565,112	--	5,565,112	--	--	--
Unearned revenue	--	--	--	--	50,288	--
Customer prepaid fees	104,236	--	104,236	--	--	--
Total current liabilities	<u>15,862,816</u>	<u>510,524</u>	<u>16,373,340</u>	<u>2,101,255</u>	<u>155,602</u>	<u>90,116</u>
Noncurrent liabilities due						
within one year:						
Bonds payable	3,909,000	465,000	4,374,000	3,990,206	--	--
Leases payable	2,542,197	--	2,542,197	--	--	--
Dormant checks payable	--	7,568	7,568	--	--	--
Compensated absences payable	--	33,029	33,029	--	--	--
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year:						
Bonds payable	92,735,815	4,206,075	96,941,890	78,182,337	--	--
Leases payable	6,922,097	--	6,922,097	--	--	--
Other post employment benefits	30,214,064	1,839,067	32,053,131	2,373,968	45,173	--
Net pension liability -PERS	7,179,766	--	7,179,766	1,512,649	53,099	173,094
Net pension liability - Police and Fire	364,017,078	--	364,017,078	--	--	--
Claims and judgements	4,092,452	--	4,092,452	--	--	--
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>511,612,469</u>	<u>6,550,739</u>	<u>518,163,208</u>	<u>86,059,160</u>	<u>98,272</u>	<u>173,094</u>
Total liabilities	<u>527,475,285</u>	<u>7,061,263</u>	<u>534,536,548</u>	<u>88,160,415</u>	<u>253,874</u>	<u>263,210</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2016

	Primary Government			Component Units		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Sanitary Board	Urban Renewal Authority	Convention & Visitor's Bureau
DEFERRED INFLOWS						
Public Employees Retirement System (PERS):						
Changes in contributions	87,885	--	87,885	22,215	210	12,913
Changes between projected and actual earnings	1,574,345	--	1,574,345	331,694	27,844	90,767
Changes in assumptions	863,590	--	863,590	181,947	6,387	20,820
Defined Benefit Plans (DBP):						
Changes in actual investment experience	460,290	--	460,290	--	--	--
Changes in noninvestment experience	4,444,596	--	4,444,596	--	--	--
Municipal Police & Fire Retirement System (MPFRS):						
Changes in contributions	50,760	--	50,760	--	--	--
Mayor's Contributions						
Grants	--	--	--	--	--	7,020
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,481,466	--	7,481,466	535,856	34,441	131,520
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	91,753,906	13,684,752	105,438,658	42,997,810	9,113,096	19,890
Restricted for:						
Culture and recreation	84,207,475	--	84,207,475	--	--	--
Debt service	5,732,559	1,612,371	7,344,930	19,160,444	--	--
Capital projects	1,409,230	--	1,409,230	--	--	--
General Government	116,665	--	116,665	--	--	--
Community development projects	65,820	--	65,820	--	--	--
Public safety	174,259	--	174,259	--	--	--
Health & Sanitation	3,038,414	--	3,038,414	--	--	--
Social Services	15,602	--	15,602	--	--	--
Expendable	1,035,141	--	1,035,141	--	--	--
Nonexpendable	1,202,793	--	1,202,793	--	--	--
TIF District	--	835,219	835,219	--	--	--
Customer deposits	--	119,530	119,530	--	--	--
Unrestricted	(389,735,566)	1,102,109	(388,633,457)	11,603,386	7,266,672	614,971
Total net position	\$ (200,983,702)	\$ 17,353,981	\$ (183,629,721)	\$ 73,761,640	\$ 16,379,768	\$ 634,861

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
June 30, 2016

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position							
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		Component Units					
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Sanitary Board	Urban Renewal Authority	Convention & Visitor's Bureau		
Functions / Programs												
Primary government:												
Governmental activities:												
General government	\$ 21,301,175	\$ 1,856,810	\$ ---	\$ 37,742	\$ (19,406,623)	\$ ---	\$ (19,406,623)	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Public safety	79,048,069	12,605,975	3,239,069	1,228,088	(61,974,937)	---	(61,974,937)	---	---	---	---	---
Streets and transportation	9,281,976	1,612,144	---	---	(7,669,832)	---	(7,669,832)	---	---	---	---	---
Health and sanitation	5,924,840	4,242,651	---	7,200	(1,674,989)	---	(1,674,989)	---	---	---	---	---
Culture and recreation	7,985,791	1,013,627	---	544,956	(6,427,208)	---	(6,427,208)	---	---	---	---	---
Interest on long-term debt	3,142,060	---	---	---	(3,142,060)	---	(3,142,060)	---	---	---	---	---
Social services	887,105	142,534	---	---	(744,571)	---	(744,571)	---	---	---	---	---
Capital projects	1,211,863	---	---	---	(1,211,863)	---	(1,211,863)	---	---	---	---	---
Economic development	2,135,877	---	1,441,719	153,260	(540,898)	---	(540,898)	---	---	---	---	---
Total governmental activities	130,918,756	21,473,741	4,680,788	1,971,246	(102,792,981)	---	(102,792,981)	---	---	---	---	---
Business-type activities:												
Civic Center	5,308,177	2,964,411	---	21,870	---	(2,321,896)	(2,321,896)	---	---	---	---	---
Parking System	3,356,641	3,398,865	---	---	---	42,224	42,224	---	---	---	---	---
Total business-type activities	8,664,818	6,363,276	---	21,870	---	(2,279,672)	(2,279,672)	---	---	---	---	---
Total primary government	139,583,574	27,837,017	4,680,788	1,993,116	(102,792,981)	(2,279,672)	(105,072,653)	---	---	(342,004)	(103,471)	(103,471)
Component units:												
Sanitary Board	19,822,699	21,607,644	---	10,072	---	---	---	---	1,795,017	---	---	---
Urban Renewal Authority	1,331,742	678,638	---	311,100	---	---	---	---	---	(342,004)	---	---
Convention & Visitor's Bureau	1,752,247	108,762	---	1,540,014	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total component units	22,906,688	22,395,044	---	1,861,186	---	---	---	---	1,795,017	(342,004)	---	(103,471)
General revenues:												
Ad valorem property taxes					13,773,096		13,773,096					
Business & occupation tax					43,535,853		43,535,853					
Alcoholic beverages tax					922,499		922,499					
Utility services tax					2,508,107		2,508,107					
Hotel occupancy tax					2,917,816		2,917,816					
Animal tax					6,121		6,121					
Gas and oil severance tax					71,374		71,374					
Amusement tax					172,886		172,886					
Sales and use tax					14,240,163		14,240,163					
Coal severance tax					119,078		119,078					
Unrestricted investment earnings					343,036	15,929	358,965		13,117	123,486	134	
Refunds					63,780		63,780					
Reimbursement					1,089,070		1,089,070					
Other					---		---		227,981			17,068
Gain(Loss) on sale of capital assets					450,522		450,522					
Miscellaneous					1,544,096		1,544,096					
Transfers					(1,561,717)		(1,561,717)					
Total general revenues and transfers					80,395,780	1,765,504	82,161,284	---	241,098	123,486	---	---
Change in net position					(22,397,201)	(514,168)	(22,911,369)	---	2,036,115	(218,518)	---	(86,269)
Net position - beginning, restated Note III.K.					(178,586,501)	---	(178,586,501)	---	---	---	---	---
Net position - ending					(200,983,702)	---	(200,983,702)	---	73,761,640	16,379,768	---	634,861

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

General Fund This fund is used as the City's operating fund. It accounts for the financial resources and transactions that are not accounted for in other funds. The revenues are from taxes and other general revenues.

Coal Severance Tax Fund This special revenue fund accounts for revenues and expenditures from a severance tax placed on coal that is distributed to West Virginia counties. The State of West Virginia requires this fund to be presented separately for budgetary compliance requirements.

Community Development Fund This fund accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Housing and Urban Development for the purpose of developing "viable urban communities," which are achieved by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities principally for low-and moderate-income people.

HOME Fund This fund accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Housing and Urban Development to provide forgivable, deferred mortgage loans to first-time homebuyers that meet income and credit guidelines.

Convention & Civic Center Expansion/Renovation Project This City Council established fund is to account for capital improvement associated with the Charleston Convention and Civic Center Project to be financed with city sales and use tax revenue.

Nonmajor governmental funds are presented in aggregate and then by fund type beginning on page 115.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2016

	General	Coal Severance Tax	Community Development	HOME	Convention & Civic Center Project	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS							
Assets:							
Current:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,091,259	\$ 15	\$ 1,503	\$ 1,263	\$ 84,207,475	\$ 12,909,694	\$ 130,211,209
Investments	1,481,844	--	--	--	--	4,784,245	6,266,089
Receivables:							
Taxes	12,028,544	--	--	--	--	--	12,028,544
Accounts	8,045,746	30,466	--	--	--	865,368	8,941,580
Grants	36,785	--	67,733	14,281	--	362,420	481,219
Loans	--	--	2,063,551	3,323,594	--	87,083	5,474,228
Accrued interest	2,705	--	--	--	--	3,363	6,068
Due from:							
Other funds	3,051,602	--	--	--	--	2,449,711	5,501,313
Component units	11,860	--	--	--	--	14,822	26,682
Prepaid items	585,364	--	--	--	--	--	585,364
Restricted cash	447,252	--	--	--	--	3,889,300	4,336,552
Total assets	58,782,961	30,481	2,132,787	3,339,138	84,207,475	25,366,006	173,858,848
Deferred Outflows:							
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 58,782,961	\$ 30,481	\$ 2,132,787	\$ 3,339,138	\$ 84,207,475	\$ 25,366,006	\$ 173,858,848
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 1,251,338	\$ --	\$ 17,242	\$ 963	\$ 2,496,096	\$ 1,044,829	\$ 4,810,468
Payroll payable	1,953,088	--	--	--	--	--	1,953,088
Live on the Levee Charity Raffle	--	--	--	--	--	2,907	2,907
Other accrued expenses	268,715	--	--	--	--	--	268,715
Reserve for future insurance claims	1,439,305	--	--	--	--	--	1,439,305
Due to:							
Component unit	198,964	--	--	--	--	--	198,964
Other funds	3,978,740	--	50,491	13,317	1,170	1,533,697	5,577,415
Other governments	50,886	--	--	--	--	--	50,886
Grant advances	--	--	2,063,551	3,324,858	--	176,703	5,565,112
Customer prepaid fees	104,236	--	--	--	--	--	104,236
Total liabilities	9,245,272	--	2,131,284	3,339,138	2,497,266	2,758,136	19,971,096
Deferred Inflows:							
Taxes	522,366	--	--	--	--	--	522,366
Total deferred inflows of resources	522,366	--	--	--	--	--	522,366
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	9,767,638	--	2,131,284	3,339,138	2,497,266	2,758,136	20,493,462
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable	585,364	--	--	--	--	1,202,793	1,788,157
Restricted	1,581,117	30,481	--	--	81,710,209	10,208,142	93,529,949
Committed	22,204,602	--	--	--	--	11,196,935	33,401,537
Assigned	5,785,779	--	--	--	--	--	5,785,779
Unassigned	18,858,461	--	1,503	--	--	--	18,859,964
Total fund balances	49,015,323	30,481	1,503	--	81,710,209	22,607,870	153,365,386
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 58,782,961	\$ 30,481	\$ 2,132,787	\$ 3,339,138	\$ 84,207,475	\$ 25,366,006	\$ 173,858,848

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2016

Total fund balances on the governmental fund's balance sheet	\$	153,365,386
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore not reported in the funds (Note III.C.).		113,707,245
Net Pension assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore not reported in the funds.		372,322
Certain revenues are not available to fund current year expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. This is the amount of deferred taxes (Note III.B.).		522,366
Deferred inflows and outflows related to pension activity are not required to be reported in the funds but are required to be reported at the government-wide level (Note V.).		
Deferred outflows:		
Loss on refunding of debt		29,587
<i>Public Employees Retirement System (PERS):</i>		
Deferred outflows:		
Contributions made after measurement date		2,513,283
Changes in contributions		169,247
Change in actual investment experience		1,468,401
Deferred inflows:		
Changes in contributions		(87,885)
Changes in earnings		(1,574,345)
Changes in assumptions		(863,590)
<i>Defined Benefit Plans (DBP):</i>		
Deferred outflows:		
Changes in assumptions		47,112,269
Deferred inflows:		
Changes in actual investment experience		(460,290)
Changes in noninvestment experience		(4,444,596)

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Continued)
June 30, 2016

MPFRS	
Deferred outflows:	
Contributions made after measurement date	270,561
Changes in contributions	20,176
Changes in actual noninvestment experience	16,976
Changes in earnings	4,707
Deferred inflows:	
Changes in contributions	(50,760)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds (Note III.G.).	
Capital leases	(9,464,294)
Compensated absences	(1,417,430)
Net pension liability - PERS	(7,179,766)
Net pension liability - Police & Fire	(364,017,078)
Bonds payable	(96,637,973)
Accrued interest payable	(51,705)
Claims & judgements	(4,092,452)
Other post employment benefits	(30,214,064)
	<hr/>
Net position of governmental activities	\$ (200,983,702)
	<hr/> <hr/>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	General	Coal Severance Tax	Community Development	HOME	Convention & Civic Center Project	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Taxes:							
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ 13,671,458	\$ --	\$ --	--	\$ --	\$ 4,955	\$ 13,676,413
Business & occupation tax	43,535,853	--	--	--	--	--	43,535,853
Alcoholic beverages tax	922,499	--	--	--	--	--	922,499
Utility services tax	2,508,107	--	--	--	--	--	2,508,107
Hotel occupancy tax	2,917,816	--	--	--	--	--	2,917,816
Animal tax	6,121	--	--	--	--	--	6,121
Gas and oil severance tax	71,374	--	--	--	--	--	71,374
Amusement tax	172,886	--	--	--	--	--	172,886
City sales tax	14,240,163	--	--	--	--	--	14,240,163
Coal severance tax	--	119,078	--	--	--	--	119,078
Licenses and permits	1,785,106	--	--	--	--	--	1,785,106
Intergovernmental:							
Federal	158,203	--	1,171,056	633,379	--	1,500,582	3,463,220
State	3,306,511	--	--	--	--	5,000	3,311,511
Local	--	--	--	--	--	3,060	3,060
Charges for services	13,909,804	--	--	--	--	4,262,446	18,172,250
Fines and forfeits	--	--	--	--	--	822,135	822,135
Interest and investment earnings	114,650	11	--	--	111,815	116,560	343,036
Payments in lieu of taxes	63,780	--	--	--	--	--	63,780
Reimbursements	976,093	--	--	--	--	112,977	1,089,070
IRP fees	694,250	--	--	--	--	--	694,250
Contributions and donations	248,063	--	--	--	--	219,134	467,197
Miscellaneous	1,285,031	--	258,539	--	--	526	1,544,096
Total revenues	100,587,768	119,089	1,429,595	633,379	111,815	7,047,375	109,929,021
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General government	18,302,453	--	--	--	--	160,809	18,463,262
Public safety	43,050,126	--	--	--	--	1,446,212	44,496,338
Streets and transportation	8,657,020	--	--	--	--	2,669	8,659,689
Health and sanitation	4,453,810	--	--	--	--	1,087,687	5,541,497
Culture and recreation	6,209,809	--	--	--	--	165,164	6,374,973
Social services	767,850	--	--	--	--	44,196	812,046
Capital projects	7,535,887	--	--	--	15,109,345	4,102,246	26,747,478
Economic development	7,154	--	1,365,847	633,379	--	492,212	2,498,592
Debt service:							
Principal	470,000	--	--	--	--	2,911,000	3,381,000
Interest & fiscal charges	246,662	--	--	--	--	2,888,697	3,135,359
Bond issuance costs	--	--	--	--	--	542,430	542,430
Total expenditures	89,700,771	--	1,365,847	633,379	15,109,345	13,843,322	120,652,664
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	10,886,997	119,089	63,748	--	(14,997,530)	(6,795,947)	(10,723,643)

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	General	Coal Severance Tax	Community Development	HOME	Convention & Civic Center Project	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers in	12,163,385	--	--	--	89,989	20,976,244	33,229,618
Transfers (out)	(30,048,479)	(138,526)	--	--	(632,250)	(3,782,080)	(34,601,335)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	--	--	--	--	97,250,000	--	97,250,000
Proceeds from the sale of assets	486,286	--	--	--	--	--	486,286
Capital leases	2,956,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,956,000
 Total other financing sources (uses)	 (14,442,808)	 (138,526)	 --	 --	 96,707,739	 17,194,164	 99,320,569
 Net change in fund balances	 (3,555,811)	 (19,437)	 63,748	 --	 81,710,209	 10,398,217	 88,596,926
 Fund balances - beginning (restated Note III.K.)	 52,571,134	 49,918	 (62,245)	 --	 --	 12,209,653	 64,768,460
 Fund balances - ending	 <u>\$ 49,015,323</u>	 <u>\$ 30,481</u>	 <u>\$ 1,503</u>	 <u>\$ --</u>	 <u>\$ 81,710,209</u>	 <u>\$ 22,607,870</u>	 <u>\$ 153,365,386</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, 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, 2016

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	88,596,926
<p>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.).</p>		
		25,535,610
<p>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.).</p>		
		(7,177,212)
<p>The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position (Note III.C.).</p>		
		(350,224)
<p>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 in deferred taxes from the prior year (Note III.B.).</p>		
		96,683
<p>Certain pension expenses in the statement of activities are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GASB 68 (Note V.).</p>		
<p><i>Public Employee Retirement System (PERS):</i></p>		
Contributions made after measurement date		2,513,283
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred outflows		1,127,761
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred inflows		363,704
<p><i>Defined Benefit Plans (DBP):</i></p>		
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred outflows		29,348,022
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred inflows		(511,165)
<p><i>Municipal Police Officer and Firefighter Retirement System (MPFRS):</i></p>		
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred outflows		109,553
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred inflows		(31,716)

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, 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, 2016

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 issuance costs, 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.).

Bond proceeds	(97,250,000)
Bond principle payments	2,911,000
Lease proceeds	(2,956,000)
Lease principle payments	2,561,001
Net pension liability - PERS	(2,377,457)
Net pension liability - DBP	(55,556,536)
Claims and judgements	158,115
Other post employment benefits	(9,464,096)
Bond discount	(11,440)
Interest Payable	4,739

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. This is the change in compensated absences.

	<u>(37,752)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (22,397,201)</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Adjustments Budget Basis	Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final				
REVENUES						
Taxes:						
Property	\$ 13,600,000	\$ 13,600,000	\$ 13,671,458	\$ (395)	\$ 13,671,063	\$ 71,063
Business & occupation	44,300,000	43,439,274	43,535,853	207,732	43,743,585	304,311
Utility	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,508,107	--	2,508,107	(291,893)
Hotel motel	3,100,000	3,100,000	2,917,816	--	2,917,816	(182,184)
City sales tax	--	--	14,240,163	(14,240,163)	--	--
Alcoholic beverages	850,000	850,000	922,499	--	922,499	72,499
Amusement	180,000	180,000	172,886	--	172,886	(7,114)
Animal	10,000	10,000	6,121	--	6,121	(3,879)
Gas & oil severance	100,000	100,000	71,374	--	71,374	(28,626)
Licenses and permits (includes IRP fees)	2,134,500	2,134,500	2,479,356	--	2,479,356	344,856
Charges for services	13,213,500	13,833,500	13,909,804	--	13,909,804	76,304
Intergovernmental:						
Federal	100,000	100,000	158,203	--	158,203	58,203
State	--	22,500	3,306,511	(3,239,069)	67,442	44,942
Interest and investment earnings	20,000	20,000	114,650	(79,307)	35,343	15,343
Reimbursements	1,275,000	1,180,000	976,093	--	976,093	(203,907)
Payments in lieu of taxes	75,000	75,000	63,780	--	63,780	(11,220)
Contributions and donations	350,000	404,350	248,063	--	248,063	(156,287)
Miscellaneous	366,000	1,199,439	1,285,031	--	1,285,031	85,592
Total revenues	<u>82,474,000</u>	<u>83,048,563</u>	<u>100,587,768</u>	<u>(17,351,202)</u>	<u>83,236,566</u>	<u>188,003</u>
EXPENDITURES						
General government:						
Mayor's office	535,112	716,650	614,381	(9,635)	604,746	111,904
City council	211,647	301,647	405,279	--	405,279	(103,632)
City manager	3,337,697	4,527,748	3,183,376	(19,248)	3,164,128	1,363,620
City treasurer	169,989	169,989	185,944	(19,248)	166,696	3,293
City Collector	1,070,931	1,070,931	985,579	(67,368)	918,211	152,720
City clerk	189,988	189,988	187,253	--	187,253	2,735
Municipal Court	481,382	519,494	489,119	(19,248)	469,871	49,623
City Attorney	1,106,919	2,375,820	2,047,548	--	2,047,548	328,272
City Auditor	520,326	520,326	473,539	(19,248)	454,291	66,035
Engineering	1,067,153	2,558,044	1,031,893	(19,248)	1,012,645	1,545,399
MOECD	618,370	618,370	609,316	(9,624)	599,692	18,678
Human Resources	783,998	783,998	721,731	--	721,731	62,267
Contributions to Main Street Program	80,000	80,000	80,000	--	80,000	--
Regional Intergovernmental						
Council	20,000	20,000	19,859	--	19,859	141
Mail room	290,820	290,820	276,340	(28,872)	247,468	43,352
Building commission	1,060,690	1,111,690	1,097,544	(9,624)	1,087,920	23,770
Planning	632,394	653,515	581,653	(19,248)	562,405	91,110
Elections	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information systems	1,327,219	1,362,219	1,269,833	(19,248)	1,250,585	111,634
Building maintenance	721,522	721,522	700,492	(28,872)	671,620	49,902
Regular Retiree Health Benefits	1,892,000	1,892,000	--	1,462,843	1,462,843	429,157
Internal audit	275,468	240,468	195,896	--	195,896	44,572
Morris Square	294,016	321,016	347,948	--	347,948	(26,932)
Employee health clinic	740,500	740,500	790,376	--	790,376	(49,876)
Public works	361,393	361,393	384,973	(9,625)	375,348	(13,955)
Public grounds	1,658,248	1,619,898	1,622,594	(76,992)	1,545,602	74,296
Contingency	165,052	421	--	--	--	421
Total general government	<u>19,612,834</u>	<u>23,768,467</u>	<u>18,302,466</u>	<u>1,087,495</u>	<u>19,389,961</u>	<u>4,378,506</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND (Continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Adjustments Budget Basis	Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final				
Public safety:						
Police	18,478,866	19,544,614	21,327,611	(1,699,778)	19,627,833	(83,219)
Fire	17,356,364	18,200,545	20,117,345	(1,645,155)	18,472,190	(271,645)
Traffic engineering	1,575,037	1,574,541	1,376,648	(57,744)	1,318,904	255,637
C-K emergency services	237,179	237,179	228,523	(9,624)	218,899	18,280
Total public safety	<u>37,647,446</u>	<u>39,556,879</u>	<u>43,050,127</u>	<u>(3,412,301)</u>	<u>39,637,826</u>	<u>(80,947)</u>
Streets and transportation:						
Streets and transportation	4,549,699	4,502,699	5,001,959	(336,839)	4,665,120	(162,421)
Equipment maintenance	3,885,467	3,765,217	3,655,062	(144,360)	3,510,702	254,515
Total streets and transportation	<u>8,435,166</u>	<u>8,267,916</u>	<u>8,657,021</u>	<u>(481,199)</u>	<u>8,175,822</u>	<u>92,094</u>
Health and sanitation:						
Refuse collection & recycling	3,967,071	3,948,479	4,280,810	(221,351)	4,059,459	(110,980)
Kanawha-Charleston health department	125,000	125,000	125,000	--	125,000	--
CARES	48,000	48,000	48,000	--	48,000	--
Total health and sanitation	<u>4,140,071</u>	<u>4,121,479</u>	<u>4,453,810</u>	<u>(221,351)</u>	<u>4,232,459</u>	<u>(110,980)</u>
Culture and recreation:						
Parks and recreation	3,056,549	3,056,549	2,720,440	(163,607)	2,556,833	499,716
Convention and visitor's bureau	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,458,166	--	1,458,166	91,834
Cultural/fairs/festivals	264,000	322,445	290,907	--	290,907	31,538
Festival Fund for the Arts	187,639	187,639	87,000	--	87,000	100,639
Municipal auditorium	270,620	270,620	239,067	--	239,067	31,553
Charleston Area Alliance	100,000	100,000	100,000	--	100,000	--
Library	933,226	933,226	933,226	--	933,226	--
Appalachian Power Park	370,000	370,000	380,989	--	380,989	(10,989)
Total culture and recreation	<u>6,732,034</u>	<u>6,790,479</u>	<u>6,209,795</u>	<u>(163,607)</u>	<u>6,046,188</u>	<u>744,291</u>
Social services:						
Spring hill cemetery	776,978	853,570	767,850	(48,120)	719,730	133,840
Total social services	<u>776,978</u>	<u>853,570</u>	<u>767,850</u>	<u>(48,120)</u>	<u>719,730</u>	<u>133,840</u>
Economic Development:						
Wayfinding commission	--	--	7,154	(7,154)	--	--
Total economic development	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>7,154</u>	<u>(7,154)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Capital projects:						
General government	959,331	3,236,221	1,175,341	--	1,175,341	2,060,880
Public safety	2,976,358	3,711,758	3,010,735	--	3,010,735	701,023
Streets and transportation	1,520,662	2,312,252	2,178,527	--	2,178,527	133,725
Health and sanitation	608,006	860,006	765,265	--	765,265	94,741
Culture and recreation	147,528	640,185	245,397	--	245,397	394,788
Social services	39,785	91,915	160,622	--	160,622	(68,707)
Total capital projects	<u>6,251,670</u>	<u>10,852,337</u>	<u>7,535,887</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>7,535,887</u>	<u>3,316,450</u>
Debt service:						
Principal	470,000	470,000	470,000	--	470,000	--
Interest	245,460	245,460	245,460	--	245,460	--
Bond Service Charges	1,200	1,200	1,200	--	1,200	--
Total debt service	<u>716,660</u>	<u>716,660</u>	<u>716,660</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>716,660</u>	<u>--</u>
Total expenditures	<u>84,312,859</u>	<u>94,927,787</u>	<u>89,700,770</u>	<u>(3,246,237)</u>	<u>86,454,533</u>	<u>8,473,254</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(1,838,859)</u>	<u>(11,879,224)</u>	<u>10,886,998</u>	<u>(14,104,965)</u>	<u>(3,217,967)</u>	<u>8,661,257</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND (Continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Adjustments Budget Basis	Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	3,275,000	5,221,270	12,163,385	(7,364,331)	4,799,054	(422,216)
Transfers out	(4,619,141)	(9,443,222)	(30,048,479)	20,247,752	(9,800,727)	(357,505)
Capital lease proceeds	2,983,000	2,921,359	2,956,000	- -	2,956,000	34,641
Sale of capital assets	200,000	200,000	486,286	- -	486,286	286,286
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,838,859</u>	<u>(1,100,593)</u>	<u>(14,442,808)</u>	<u>12,883,421</u>	<u>(1,559,387)</u>	<u>(458,794)</u>
Net change in fund balance	- -	(12,979,817)	(3,555,810)	(1,221,544)	(4,777,354)	8,202,463
Fund balance-beginning	- -	12,979,817	52,571,133	(39,591,314)	12,979,819	- -
Fund balance-ending	<u>\$ - -</u>	<u>\$ - -</u>	<u>\$ 49,015,323</u>	<u>\$ (40,812,858)</u>	<u>\$ 8,202,465</u>	<u>\$ 8,202,465</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) - COAL SEVERANCE TAX FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Coal severance tax	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 119,078	\$ (80,922)
Interest earnings	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(25)</u>
Total revenues	<u>200,025</u>	<u>200,025</u>	<u>119,078</u>	<u>(80,947)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers (out)	<u>(200,025)</u>	<u>(242,025)</u>	<u>(138,526)</u>	<u>103,499</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(200,025)</u>	<u>(242,025)</u>	<u>(138,526)</u>	<u>103,499</u>
Net change in fund balance	--	(42,000)	(19,448)	22,552
Fund balance - beginning	<u>--</u>	<u>42,000</u>	<u>49,918</u>	<u>7,918</u>
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 30,470</u>	<u>\$ 30,470</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

Civic Center Fund This Enterprise Fund accounts for the operations of the Civic Center multi-purpose meeting, convention, and entertainment facility.

Parking System Fund This Enterprise Fund accounts for the operations of the City parking buildings, parking lots, and metered spaces.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 78,970	\$ 2,682,157	\$ 2,761,127
Receivables:			
Accounts	232,428	145,269	377,697
Due from:			
Other funds	62,373	47,007	109,380
Restricted:			
TIF district taxes receivable	6,677	--	6,677
TIF district	828,542	--	828,542
Regular account	--	306,927	306,927
Revenue bond covenant accounts	326,598	107,072	433,670
Customer deposits	263,807	--	263,807
Prepaid items	51,970	67,560	119,530
Total current assets	<u>1,851,365</u>	<u>3,355,992</u>	<u>5,207,357</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted assets:			
Revenue bond covenant accounts	--	871,774	871,774
Total restricted assets	<u>--</u>	<u>871,774</u>	<u>871,774</u>
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable:			
Land	300,000	4,066,447	4,366,447
Construction in progress	317,672	5,443	323,115
Depreciable:			
Buildings & Improvements	36,808,805	31,886,574	68,695,379
Machinery and equipment	1,220,682	1,074,147	2,294,829
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(31,363,361)</u>	<u>(26,122,003)</u>	<u>(57,485,364)</u>
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>7,283,798</u>	<u>10,910,608</u>	<u>18,194,406</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>7,283,798</u>	<u>11,782,382</u>	<u>19,066,180</u>
Total assets	<u>9,135,163</u>	<u>15,138,374</u>	<u>24,273,537</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS			
Loss on refunding of debt	161,421	--	161,421
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>161,421</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>161,421</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>9,296,584</u>	<u>15,138,374</u>	<u>24,434,958</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities payable			
from current assets:			
Accounts payable	130,098	18,504	148,602
Insurance claims payable	58,497	21,364	79,861
Payroll payable	71,367	53,207	124,574
Other accrued expenses	--	14,326	14,326
Compensated absences payable	56,114	--	56,114
Customer deposits	33,725	--	33,725
Accrued revenue bond/note interest payable	39,292	--	39,292
Due to:			
Component unit	10,467	--	10,467
Other funds	10,245	9,469	19,714
Other governments	--	3,563	3,563
Bonds payable	465,000	--	465,000
Consumer sales tax payable	7,568	--	7,568
Compensated absences payable	--	33,029	33,029
	882,373	153,462	1,035,835
Total current liabilities payable from current assets			
Noncurrent liabilities			
Bonds payable	4,206,075	--	4,206,075
Other postemployment benefits payable	965,690	873,377	1,839,067
	5,171,765	873,377	6,045,142
Total noncurrent liabilities			
	6,054,138	1,026,839	7,080,977
Total liabilities			
	6,054,138	1,026,839	7,080,977
DEFERRED INFLOWS			
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--
	6,054,138	1,026,839	7,080,977
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources			
	6,054,138	1,026,839	7,080,977
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	2,774,144	10,910,608	13,684,752
Restricted for debt service	326,598	1,285,773	1,612,371
Restricted for customer deposits	51,970	67,560	119,530
Restricted for TIFdistrict	835,219	--	835,219
Unrestricted	(745,485)	1,847,594	1,102,109
	(745,485)	1,847,594	1,102,109
Total net position	\$ 3,242,446	\$ 14,111,535	\$ 17,353,981

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND
CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
Operating revenues:			
Sales and services to customers	\$ 1,857,510	\$ 3,396,395	\$ 5,253,905
Rental fees	1,106,901	--	1,106,901
Miscellaneous	--	2,470	2,470
Total revenues	2,964,411	3,398,865	6,363,276
Operating expenses:			
Personal services	2,044,649	1,806,481	3,851,130
Contractual services	1,935,981	636,051	2,572,032
Materials and supplies	170,666	97,482	268,148
Depreciation	903,001	719,402	1,622,403
Total operating expenses	5,054,297	3,259,416	8,313,713
Operating income (loss)	(2,089,886)	139,449	(1,950,437)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Interest revenue	648	12,886	13,534
Investment earnings	2,395	--	2,395
Gain (loss) on sale of fixed assets	6,551	35,131	41,682
Energy rebates	21,870	--	21,870
TIF property taxes	346,176	--	346,176
Interest & fiscal charges	(253,880)	(97,225)	(351,105)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	123,760	(49,208)	74,552
Income (loss) before operating transfers and contributions	(1,966,126)	90,241	(1,875,885)
Transfers in	1,402,214	40,933	1,443,147
Transfers(out)	(81,430)	--	(81,430)
Change in net position	(645,342)	131,174	(514,168)
Net position at beginning of year	3,887,788	13,980,361	17,868,149
Net position at end of year	\$ 3,242,446	\$ 14,111,535	\$ 17,353,981

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS- PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from customers	\$ 2,894,418	\$ 3,387,329	\$ 6,281,747
Cash paid for goods and services	(2,121,766)	(804,830)	(2,926,596)
Cash paid for interfund services	(37,156)	(27,927)	(65,083)
Cash paid to employees	(1,576,847)	(1,394,523)	(2,971,370)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(841,351)	1,160,049	318,698
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
Transfers in	1,402,214	40,933	1,443,147
Transfers (out)	(81,430)	--	(81,430)
Energy rebates	21,870	--	21,870
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	1,342,654	40,933	1,383,587
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Purchases of capital assets	(29,220)	--	(29,220)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	--	(688,010)	(688,010)
Principal paid on capital debt	(445,000)	(1,085,000)	(1,530,000)
Proceeds from the sales of capital assets	6,551	35,131	41,682
Interest paid on capital debt	(227,332)	(50,826)	(278,158)
TIF district property taxes	346,176	--	346,176
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(348,825)	(1,788,705)	(2,137,530)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received	3,043	12,885	15,928
Net cash provided by investing activities	3,043	12,885	15,928
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	155,521	(574,838)	(419,317)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 2015 (including \$531,882 and \$1,394,208 and in restricted accounts)	1,078,589	4,542,768	5,621,357
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2016 (including \$1,155,140 and \$1,285,773 and in restricted accounts)	\$ 1,234,110	\$ 3,967,930	\$ 5,202,040

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS- PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	\$ (2,089,886)	139,449	\$ (1,950,437)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	903,001	719,402	1,622,403
Bad debt expense	--	6,000	6,000
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(29,668)	(14,822)	(44,490)
Decrease (increase) in due from other funds	(41,125)	(32,079)	(73,204)
Decrease (increase) in due to other funds	(88)	7,715	7,627
Decrease (increase) in insurance payable	48,499	5,381	53,880
Decrease (increase) in prepaid items	884	1,546	2,430
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	(40,325)	--	(40,325)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(15,710)	(76,656)	(92,366)
Increase (decrease) in other postemployment benefits payable	400,010	402,003	802,013
Increase (decrease) in payroll payable	12,849	11,104	23,953
Increase (decrease) in other accrued expenses	3,764	(2,464)	1,300
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	6,444	(6,530)	(86)
Net cash provided (used) by operations	<u>\$ (841,351)</u>	<u>\$ 1,160,049</u>	<u>\$ 318,698</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pension Trust Funds These funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds using the accrual basis of accounting and account for the activities of the Public Safety Employees Retirement System, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified public safety employees.

Agency Funds These funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting and are used to account for assets that the City of Charleston, West Virginia holds for others in an agency capacity.

The individual Fiduciary and Agency Fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 134.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Pension Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Non-pooled cash	\$ 2,862,483	\$ 2,331,157
Total cash	2,862,483	2,331,157
Investments, at fair value:		
Federal government securities	4,356,973	--
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,834,308	--
Managed bond funds	3,132,085	--
Managed stock funds	20,496,029	--
Total investments	29,819,395	--
Receivables:		
Interest	22,200	--
Accounts receivable	--	43,571
Due from other funds	--	6,935
Total receivables	22,200	50,506
Total assets	32,704,078	2,381,663
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--
LIABILITIES		
Refunds payable and other	596,141	2,367,991
Due to: other funds	--	13,672
Compensated absences payable	--	--
Total liabilities	596,141	2,381,663
DEFERRED INFLOWS		
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--
NET POSITION		
Net position restricted for pension benefits	\$ 32,107,937	\$ --

(1) A schedule of funding progress for each plan is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section of this report.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Pension Trust Funds
ADDITIONS	
Contributions:	
Employer	\$ 9,164,175
Plan members	1,136,987
Insurance premium surtax	3,239,069
Additional transfers in	<u>1,362,435</u>
Total contributions	<u>14,902,666</u>
Investment income:	
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	993,985
Interest and dividends	536,957
Less: investment expense	<u>(139,452)</u>
Net investment income	<u>1,391,490</u>
Total additions	<u>16,294,156</u>
DEDUCTIONS	
Benefits	13,945,782
Administrative expenses	21,516
Refunds of contributions	<u>189,800</u>
Total deductions	<u>14,157,098</u>
Change in net assets	2,137,058
Net position restricted for pension benefits:	
Beginning of year	<u>29,970,879</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 32,107,937</u>

(1) A schedule of funding progress for each plan is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section of this report.

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Charleston is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and a twenty-six member council. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

The services provided by the government and accounted for within these financial statements include law enforcement for the City, health and sanitation services, cultural and recreational programs, and other governmental services.

The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units as required by GAAP. 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. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) it is able to impose will on that organization or (2) there is potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government. Other factors to consider in this evaluation are whether an entity is fiscally dependent on the City of Charleston and there is a financial benefit or burden relationship present regardless of whether the organization has (1) a separately elected governing board, (2) a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or (3) a jointly appointed board. In addition, an organization should be evaluated if it is closely related to or financially integrated with the primary government.

Blended Component Unit

The entity below is legally separate from the City and meets GAAP criteria for a component unit. This entity is blended with the primary government because it provides services entirely or almost entirely to the City or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the City even though it does not provide services directly to it.

The City of Charleston Building Commission (the Commission) serves the City of Charleston, West Virginia, and is governed by a board comprised of five members appointed by the City Council for a term of five years each. The Building Commission acquires property and debt on behalf of the City with the approval of the government's council and the legal liability for the general obligation portion of the Commission's debt remains with the government. The Commission does not issue separate financial statements.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The three entities described as follows are legally separate from the City and meet GAAP criteria for a discretely presented component unit of the government. The government either appoints the board or members of the government serve on the board of all three entities and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists or the component unit is fiscally dependent upon the government.

The City of Charleston Sanitary Board serves all the citizens of the City of Charleston and is governed by a three member board comprised of the Mayor and two members appointed by council. The Board is fiscally dependent upon the City since the government's council must approve rates for user charges and authorize bond issuances.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

The City of Charleston Urban Renewal Authority serves the City of Charleston, West Virginia, and is governed by a board comprised of members appointed by the City Council. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists since the government is legally entitled or can otherwise access the Authority's resources. In addition, the Authority is fiscally dependent upon the government since all bond issuance authorizations must be approved by the government's elected council. The City of Charleston Urban Renewal Authority derives its income from the leasing of developed properties.

The City of Charleston Convention and Visitor's Bureau, Inc. (the Bureau) was established in 1979, as a nonprofit corporation. The Bureau is governed by a board comprised of members stipulated to be no less than fifteen but no more than nineteen which consists of three permanent members (the City of Charleston Civic Center Manager, Director of Yeager Airport, and Mayor of the City of Charleston) and the remainder of the board members are appointed by the City Council. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the government and the Bureau since the government is legally obligated or otherwise assumed the obligation to provide financial support to the Bureau. The primary purpose of the Bureau is to operate a convention and visitor's bureau for the Charleston, West Virginia area and to advance, stimulate, and promote exhibits, conferences and conventions. The Bureau derives most of its revenue from hotel room taxes. The City of Charleston contributes 50% of the Hotel Occupancy Taxes collected to the Bureau. If these taxes were discontinued, the Bureau's ability to continue in business would be threatened.

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

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements; however, if applicable, inter-fund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. 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.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Non-major governmental funds are combined into a single column.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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 proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when 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 when earned and 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. However, when an asset is recorded in governmental fund financial statements but the revenue is not available, the government reports a deferred inflow of resources until such time as the revenue becomes available. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims, and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, interest and special assessments are susceptible to accrual. Also, certain taxpayer-assessed revenues such as business and occupation and utility taxes are accrued as revenue at year end. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. 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.

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

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 or elected 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 Community Development Fund, a special revenue fund, accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the purpose of developing "viable urban communities", which are achieved by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities principally for low-and moderate income people.

The HOME Fund, a special revenue fund, accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide certain mortgage loans to first-time homebuyers that meet income and credit guidelines.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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The Convention and Civic Center Expansion/Renovation Project Fund, a capital project fund, accounts for capital improvements associated with the Charleston Convention and Civic Center Project to be financed with City sales and use tax revenue.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Civic Center is a large multi-purpose meeting, convention and entertainment facility. The Civic Center/Auditorium Board was created in 1953, to supervise, operate, and maintain the Civic Center and the Municipal Auditorium. The Board is appointed by the Mayor with approval of City Council. This fund accounts for the receipts and expenses of the operations of these facilities.

The Parking System Fund consists of parking buildings, parking lots, and metered spaces. The City has delegated a special committee of the Council, designated as the Parking Facilities Committee composed of the Mayor and members of the finance committee of council, to promulgate rules and regulations governing the usage of all the parking facilities. This fund accounts for all receipts and expenses of operating the parking system.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

The Pension Trust Funds account for the activities of the Public Safety Employees Retirement Systems, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified public safety employees. These funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as the proprietary funds, using the accrual basis of accounting.

The Agency Funds account for assets held by the City of Charleston, West Virginia for others in a custodial capacity. The two Civic Center Agency Funds account for revenues from event ticket sales, subsequently dispersed to promoters, and for revenues received for the Cooking Show, the Wedding Show and for a series of reunions the Civic Center is producing which are subsequently paid to the Civic Center once the events are over. The police agency funds account for forfeited funds and confiscated property subsequently dispersed upon court order to the appropriate party. Agency funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus.

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.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the Civic Center and Parking System (enterprise funds) and the Sanitary Board, Urban Renewal Authority, and Convention and Visitor's Bureau (discretely presented component units) are charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The City of Charleston, 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. For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, restricted assets may be considered cash equivalents based on liquidity.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

In accordance with GAAP, the City 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, is recognized as revenue in the operating statement. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices.

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 III.A.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments or the West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission, which is reported at amortized cost, or to invest such funds in the following classes of securities: Obligations of the United States or any agency thereof, certificates of deposit (which mature in less than one year), general and direct obligations of the State of West Virginia; obligations of the federal national mortgage association; indebtedness secured by first lien deeds of trust for property situated within this State if the payment is substantially insured or guaranteed by the federal government; pooled mortgage trusts (subject to limitations); indebtedness of any private corporation that is properly graded in the top three ratings, at the time of acquisition; interest earning deposits which are fully insured or collateralized; and mutual funds registered with S.E.C. which have fund assets over three hundred million dollars.

State statute limitations concerning the aforementioned investments include the following: at no time can investment portfolios consist of more than seventy-five percent of the indebtedness of any private corporation nor can the portfolio have more than nine percent invested in securities issued by a single private corporation or association; and at no time can more than sixty percent of the portfolio be invested in equity mutual funds.

As for the investments of the City's two Municipal Pension Trust Funds (Pension Funds), those investments are governed as to type by West Virginia Code §8-22-22. Pension funds are permitted to invest in all of the above mentioned types of investments with the exceptions of: (1) Direct and general obligations of the State and (2) Pooled mortgage trusts. Additionally, pension funds are permitted to invest funds in the following categories of investments: (1) Repurchase agreements and (2) Common stock, securities convertible into common stocks, or warrants and rights to purchase such securities. Pension funds have different rules concerning the purchase of marketable debt securities.

The following restrictions apply only to pension portfolios and are separate and distinct from the limitations mentioned above: (1) fixed income securities which are issued by one issuer (with the exception of the United States government) are not to exceed five percent of the total pension fund assets; and (2) at no time can the equity portion of the portfolio exceed seventy-five percent of the total portfolio.

2. Receivables and Payables

Inter-fund Transactions

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "inter-fund receivables or payables" (i.e., the current portion of inter-fund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of inter-fund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balance outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Trade Receivables

All trade receivables are shown at their net realizable value, which includes reductions for estimated portions that are expected to be uncollectible.

Property Tax Receivable

The property tax receivable is equal to 75 percent of the property taxes outstanding at June 30, 2016.

All current taxes assessed on real and personal property have a levy date of the 3rd Tuesday in April of each year. The due date for the taxes is September 1st for the first half and March 1st for the second half of the year. The lien date in which the county sheriff has a legal right to collect is between October 14th and November 23rd of each year. 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. The City receives from the County its portion of property taxes for current and excess levies each month for the preceding month collections.

All municipalities 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, twelve and five-tenths cents (12.5 cents); On Class II property, twenty-five cents (25 cents); On Class IV property, fifty cents (50 cents). In addition, municipalities may provide for an election to lay an excess levy; the rates not to exceed the statutory limitations, provided at least sixty percent of the voters cast ballots in favor of the excess levy.

The rates levied by the City per \$100 of assessed valuation for each class of property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, were as follows:

<u>Class of Property</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation for Tax Purposes</u>	<u>Current Expense</u>	<u>Excess Levy</u>	<u>Tax Increment Financing</u>
Class I	\$ -	8.79 cents	5.03 cents	8.79 cents
Class II	\$ 1,309,565,096	17.58 cents	10.06 cents	17.58 cents
Class IV	\$ 1,937,226,921	35.16 cents	20.12 cents	35.16 cents

The City of Charleston, West Virginia held a special election on March 7, 2015. The City was authorized to lay an excess levy to provide approximately \$5,157,688 annually for four fiscal years which began fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, through June 30, 2019, for the purpose of subsidizing the payment of current governmental expenses.

3. Restricted Assets

Certain assets of the Civic Center and Parking System enterprise fund revenue bonds as well as certain proceeds set aside for their repayment are classified as restricted assets because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. Certain assets of the Solid Waste Fund, a special revenue fund, are restricted for solid waste landfill closure expenditures. The "regular" account is used to segregate resources accumulated for debt service payments over the next twelve months and amounts collected from the Tax Incremental Financing District for the Civic Center and Convention Renovation Project. The "restricted cash" account is used to report resources set aside to pay for potential solid waste capital expenditures. The "reserve for bond retirement" account is used to segregate resources accumulated for debt service payments. The "customer deposit" account is used to report the segregation of returnable cash deposits from customers of the utility upon initial receipt of the service.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

4. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, including property, plant, and equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$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.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized in proprietary funds as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of proprietary fund capital assets is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds during the same period.

Capital assets of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and improvements	25 - 40
Structures and improvements	40
Infrastructure	40 - 50
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10
Vehicles	3 - 5
Furniture	5

5. 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, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. All compensated absences are classified as current in the financial statements at June 30, 2016 since all accruals will be paid for employee vacation usage within the subsequent fiscal year. Vacation is accrued on a calendar year basis on January 1 and earned as the employee provides services throughout the year. At calendar year-end only ten days of remaining vacation can be carried forward to the next calendar year, for regular City employees, in accordance with the government's policy as approved by the government's council. Vacation is used on a first accrued basis (FIFO). Consequently, at June 30th of any fiscal year any accrued compensated absences will be used within the subsequent fiscal year. Uniformed policemen are entitled to carryover 240 hours and firemen cannot carryover any vacation. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the government does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the government.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

6. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type 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. Gain or loss upon refunding of debt is reported as deferred inflows or deferred outflows and amortized over the term of the related debt. Bond issuance costs, except prepaid insurance, are expensed as incurred.

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 debt service expenditures.

7. Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance is reported in the following classifications:

Non-spendable fund balance	Inventories, prepaid amounts, and endowment corpus represent fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form. The government has \$1,788,157 in non-spendable fund balance at fiscal yearend.
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. The government has \$93,529,949 of restricted fund balance at fiscal yearend.
Committed	The committed category is the portion of fund balance which use is constrained by limitations that have been approved by an order (the highest level of formal action) of the City Council, and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner. By City code all corporate power of the City is vested in and exercised by City Council or under its authority. The approval does not automatically lapse at the end of the fiscal year. The government has \$33,402,537 of committed fund balance at fiscal yearend.
Assigned	The assigned category is the portion of fund balance that has been designated by an authorized official such as a member of council, mayor, city manager, finance director or other department head to place constraints on amounts to reflect the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. This authority is allowed by City Code of Ordinances. The government has \$5,785,779 of assigned fund balance at fiscal yearend.
Unassigned	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. The government has \$18,859,964 of unassigned fund balance at fiscal yearend.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

The City Council is the government's highest level of decision-making authority. City of Charleston, WV Code of Ordinances provides that all the corporate power of the City shall be vested in and exercised by City Council or under its authority. The Council would take formal action by resolution approved by majority vote to establish, modify or rescind a fund balance commitment. 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 Municipality.

The government does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy except for reference to anticipated fund balance or deficit in the annual budget as described in City Code VI. Division 2 Sec. 2-406 and setting aside stabilization amounts as provided in Resolution No. 875-01 on November 1, 2005.

8. 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 the purpose covering a general fund shortfall or other purpose the municipality considers appropriate. The stabilization balance at fiscal year-end was \$4,142,524.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

The government is required to legally adopt an annual budget for its General Fund and Coal Severance Tax Fund, a major special revenue fund. However, there is no such requirement for the Community Development Block Grant and HOME funds, major special revenue funds. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP for the General Fund and the Coal Severance Tax Fund, except as noted. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal yearend.

The governing body of the City is required to hold a meeting or meetings between the seventh and twenty-eighth days of March to ascertain the financial condition of the City and to prepare the levy estimate (budget) for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The budget is then forthwith submitted to the State Auditor for approval. The governing body then reconvenes on the third Tuesday in April to hear objections from the public and formally lay the levy.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The legal level of budgetary control is the 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:

GENERAL FUND

Amount	Description
\$4,155,633	General Government Expenditure Increase
1,909,433	Public Safety Expenditure Increase
(167,250)	Streets and Transportation Decrease
(18,592)	Health and Sanitation Decrease
58,445	Culture and Recreation Increase
76,592	Social Services Increase
4,600,667	Capital Projects Expenditure Increase

Encumbrance accounting is employed as an extension of the formal budgetary process. Encumbrances (e.g. purchase orders, contracts) are reported as reservations of fund balance and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

The government's budget basis differs from GAAP in the general fund due to: (1) implementation of GASB 54 for GAAP purposes, (2) the allocation of amounts received from the State of West Virginia for pension allocation (see note III.J.) (3) Cost allocation of the pay as you go portion related to other post- employment benefits (4) separate reporting of capital outlay for budgetary purposes and (5) the reflection of business and occupation taxes on the cash basis for budgetary purposes.

Of these differences, only GASB 54 implementation and the method of recording business and occupation taxes have an effect on the fund balance per GAAP basis and budgetary basis as follows:

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Net Change in Fund Balance	Fund Balance
Budgetary Basis	\$ (4,777,354)	\$ 8,202,465
Basis of Accounting Difference	1,221,543	40,812,858
GAAP Basis	\$ (3,555,811)	\$ 49,015,323

Intergovernmental revenues - state and public safety expenditures both decreased by \$3,239,069, per budget basis for the pension allocation from the State of West Virginia.

The remaining differences in the functional categories per budget and GAAP are attributed to the method in which capital outlay and the pay as you go portion of other post-employment benefits are allocated in the budget.

B. Encumbrances

Encumbrances are amounts needed to pay any commitments related to purchase orders and contracts that remain unperformed at year-end. Encumbrances are listed below for the General Fund, a major fund. There were no other major or non-major funds with encumbrances at June 30, 2016.

Encumbrance Description	General Fund
Professional Services	\$ 1,287,736
Court Costs & Damages	305,207
Contributions To Other Entities	107,519
Storm Water Project	1,423,930
Comprehensive Plan	21,059
Live on Levee	63,445
Police fine supported training	(70)
Fire Department	(30)
Capital Outlays	2,489,483
	\$ 5,698,279

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

Cash & Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents are generally considered short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the purchase date.

Investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

At year end, the government had the following investments:

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Credit Risk Rating</u>	
		Standard & Poor's and Fitch	Moody's Investment Services
Primary Government			
West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission, at amortized cost	\$ 1,481,844	Not Rated	Not Rated
WVBTI Short Term Bond Pool	<u>2,792,251</u>	Not Rated	Not Rated
	<u>4,274,095</u>		
US Treasury N/B	101,574	AA+	Not Rated
US Treasury N/B	<u>104,742</u>	AA+	Not Rated
Total Rated Securities	206,316		
Total Unrated Securities	<u>1,785,678</u>		
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 6,266,089</u>		

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Fair Value	Credit Risk Rating	
		Standard & Poor's and Fitch	Moody's Investment Services
Policemen's Pension and Relief			
U.S Government Securities - Federal Home Ln MTG Corp MTN	\$ 500,355	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government Securities - Fed Home Ln Mtg Corp Mtn	500,295	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government Securities - Fed Home Ln Mtg Corp Mtn	500,120	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government Securities - Federal Farm Cr Bks Cons	101,649	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government Securities - Fed Home Ln Mtg Corp Mtn	500,110	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government Securities - Fed Home Ln Mtg Corp Mtn	500,415	AA+	Aaa
Corporate Bonds -Mattel Inc	101,580	BBB	Baa1
Corporate Bonds -Ebay Inc	101,523	BBB+	Baa1
Corporate Bonds -Ryder Sys MTN BE	101,690	BBB	Baa1
Corporate Bonds -JP Morgan Chase & Co	101,646	A-	A3
Corporate Bonds -Ally Finl Inc SR GBLB NT	100,250	BB+	Not rated
Corporate Bonds -General Elec Cap Corp MTN	100,647	AA+	A1
Corporate Bonds -Johnson & Johnson	101,718	AAA	Aaa
Corporate Bonds - Verizon Communications Inc	105,038	BBB+	Baa1
Corporate Bonds - Toronto Dominion Bank	99,298	AA-	Aa1
Corporate Bonds - Ebay Inc	99,020	BBB+	Baa1
Corporate Bonds - Johnson & Johnson	102,369	AAA	Aaa
Corporate Bonds - Goldman Sachs Group Inc	99,249	BBB+	A3
Corporate Bonds - Canadian IMP BK COMM MTN	99,938	A+	Aa3
Corporate Bonds - Credit Suisse London MTN	100,350	Not rated	A2
Corporate Bonds - Goldman Sachs Group Inc	100,119	BBB+	A3
Corporate Bonds - Bank of America Corp MTN	100,295	BBB+	Baa1
Total Rated Securities	<u>4,217,674</u>		
Exchange Traded Products	7,639,789		
Common Stock	3,025,669		
Certificates of Deposit	1,121,911		
Total Unrated Securities	<u>11,787,369</u>		
Total Policemen's Pension and Relief	<u>\$ 16,005,043</u>		

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Fair Value	Credit Risk Rating	
		Standard & Poor's and Fitch	Moody's Investment Services
Firemen's Pension and Relief			
U.S Government Securities - Federal Natl Mtg Assn	\$ 96,061	AA-	Not rated
U.S Government Securities - Federal Home Ln MTG Corp MTN	500,355	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government Securities - Fed Home Ln Mtg Corp Mtn	500,295	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government Securities - Federal Farm Cr Bks Cons	101,649	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government Agency Securities -Federal Home Loan Banks	55,559	AA+	Aaa
U.S Government Securities - Federal Home Ln MTG Corp MTN	500,110	AA+	Aaa
Corporate Bonds -Allergen Inc	99,366	BBB-	Baa3
Corporate Bonds -Pepsico Inc	102,748	A	A1
Corporate Bonds -AT & T Inc	102,128	BBB+	Baa1
Corporate Bonds -Ebay Inc	101,523	BBB+	Baa1
Corporate Bonds - JP Morgan Chase	101,646	A-	A3
Corporate Bonds -Ally Finl Inc	100,250	BB+	Not rated
Corporate Bonds - General Electric Capital Corp	100,647	AA+	A1
Corporate Bonds - Johnson & Johnson	101,718	AAA	Aaa
Corporate Bonds - Verizon Communications	105,038	BBB+	Baa1
Corporate Bonds - Ebay	99,020	BBB+	Baa1
Corporate Bonds - Johnson & Johnson	102,369	AAA	Aaa
Corporate Bonds - Goldman Sachs Group Inc	99,249	BBB+	A3
Corporate Bonds -Goldman Sachs Group Inc	100,119	BBB+	A3
Corporate Bonds - Bank of America Corp MTN	100,295	BBB+	Baa1
Corporate Bonds - JP Morgan Chase & Co MTN	101,239	A-	A3
Total Rated Securities	<u>3,271,384</u>		
Exchange Traded Products	7,024,716		
Common Stock	2,805,856		
Certificates of Deposits	712,396		
Total Unrated Securities	<u>10,542,968</u>		
Total Firemen's Pension and Relief	<u>\$ 13,814,352</u>		

The City's investment in the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments includes funds held at the West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission (Commission) for the Parking System and Civic Center revenue bond issuances. The West Virginia Legislature created this Commission to act as the fiscal agent/trustee for the bond issuances of the State and its political subdivisions. The oversight of the Commission is the State Treasurer's Office, the State Auditor's Office, and other financial professionals not associated with government. Since 1932, the Legislature has made a blanket appropriation annually to cover possible deficiencies that could arise in State and general obligation sinking fund accounts. Standard & Poor has recognized this annual Legislative appropriation and the Commission's management as a Credit Enhancement Program, and has awarded all West Virginia general obligations administered by the Commission a minimum rating of AA-. The City's fair value position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

The City has invested in The West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool which was created to invest restricted moneys of the State which have a longer term investment horizon. The goal of the Pool is to earn an incremental return over the West Virginia Money Market Pool with an objective of Asset growth rather than current income. The Pool is structured as a mutual fund and is limited to monthly withdrawals and deposits by Participants. The risk factor on this Pool is higher than the West Virginia Money Market Pool.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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Net investment income and realized gains and losses are declared as dividends on the last day of the month and distributed to the Participants in the Pool on the first day of the following month. Gains and losses (realized and unrealized) are reflected in the net asset value calculated each month. The City's equity in the West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool at June 30, 2016 was \$2,792,251.

Credit Risk

It's the government's policy to limit its investments as stated in the West Virginia Code §8-13-22a and c and §8-22-22 and §8-22-22a. The specific investments allowed for municipal and pension investments are fully described with all applicable limitations in Note I.D.1. The government does not have a policy for credit risk in addition to governing statutes. As of June 30, 2016, the government's investments were rated using Standard & Poor's and Fitch and Moody's Investment Services.

Interest Rate Risk

The City of Charleston has adopted the provisions of West Virginia Code §8-13-22a and c and §8-22-22 and §8-22-22a (for policemen and firemen's pension plans) as its investment policy, the specific provisions of which are more fully described in Note I.D.1. The government does not have a policy for interest rate risk in addition to the governing West Virginia statutes.

As of June 30, 2016 the City's investments had the following maturities.

Security Type	Fair Value	Less than 1 Year	1-5	6-10	More than 10 Years
Primary Government:					
West Virginia Municipal Bond at amortized cost	\$ 1,481,844	\$ 1,481,844	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WVBTI Short Term Bond Pool	2,792,251	2,792,251	-	-	-
US Treasury N/B	101,574	-	101,574	-	-
US Treasury N/B	104,742	-	-	104,742	-
Common Stock	172,275	172,275	-	-	-
Mutual Funds	1,262,019	1,262,019	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	351,384	351,384	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 6,266,089</u>	<u>\$ 6,059,773</u>	<u>\$ 101,574</u>	<u>\$ 104,742</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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Security Type	Fair Value	Less than 1 Year	1-5	6-10	More than 10 Years
Policemen's Pension and Relief:					
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation MTN	\$ 2,501,295	\$ 2,000,880	\$ 500,415	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Bonds	101,649	-	101,649	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Mattel Inc	101,580	-	101,580	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Ebay Inc	101,523	-	101,523	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Ryder Sys MTN BE	101,690	-	101,690	-	-
Corporate Bonds - JP Morgan Chase & Co.	101,646	-	101,646	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Ally Finl Inc SR GLBL NT	100,250	-	100,250	-	-
Corporate Bonds - General Elec Cap Corp MTN	100,647	-	100,647	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Johnson & Johnson	101,718	-	101,718	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Verizon Communication Inc	105,037	-	-	105,037	-
Corporate Bonds - Toronto Dominion Bank	99,298	-	-	99,298	-
Corporate Bonds - Ebay Inc	99,020	-	-	99,020	-
Corporate Bonds - Johnson & Johnson	102,369	-	-	102,369	-
Corporate Bonds - Goldman Sachs Group Inc	99,249	-	-	99,249	-
Corporate Bonds - Canadian IMP BK COMM MTN	99,939	-	-	99,939	-
Corporate Bonds - Credit Suisse London MTN	100,350	-	-	100,350	-
Corporate Bonds - Goldman Sachs Group Inc	100,119	-	-	-	100,119
Corporate Bonds - Bank of America Corp MTN	100,295	-	-	-	100,295
Exchange Traded Products	7,639,789	7,639,789	-	-	-
Common Stock	3,025,669	3,025,669	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	1,121,911	1,121,911	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 16,005,043</u>	<u>\$ 13,788,249</u>	<u>\$ 1,311,118</u>	<u>\$ 705,262</u>	<u>\$ 200,414</u>

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Security Type	Fair Value	Less than 1 Year	1-5	6-10	More than 10 Years
Firemen's Pension & Relief:					
U.S. Government Securities - Federal Natl Mtg Assn	\$ 96,061	\$ -	\$ 96,061	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Government Securities - Federal Home Ln MTG Corp MTN	500,355	-	500,355	-	-
U.S. Government Securities - Fed Home Ln Mtg Corp Mtn	500,295	-	500,295	-	-
U.S. Government Securities - Federal Farm Cr Bks Cons	101,649	-	-	101,649	-
U.S. Government Agency Securities - Federal Home Loan Banks	55,559	-	-	55,559	-
U.S. Government Securities - Federal Home Ln MTG Corp MTN	500,110	-	-	500,110	-
Corporate Bonds - Allergen Inc.	99,366	-	99,366	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Pepsico Inc.	102,748	-	102,748	-	-
Corporate Bonds - AT&T Inc.	102,128	-	102,128	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Ebay Inc.	101,523	-	101,523	-	-
Corporate Bonds - JP Morgan Chase	101,646	-	101,646	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Ally Finl Inc.	100,250	-	100,250	-	-
Corporate Bonds - General Electric Capital Corp	100,647	-	100,647	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Johnson & Johnson	101,718	-	101,718	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Verizon Communications	105,038	-	-	105,038	-
Corporate Bonds - Ebay	99,020	-	-	99,020	-
Corporate Bonds - Johnson & Johnson	102,369	-	-	102,369	-
Corporate Bonds - Goldman Sachs Group Inc.	99,249	-	-	99,249	-
Corporate Bonds - Goldman Sachs Group Inc.	100,119	-	-	-	100,119
Corporate Bonds - Bank of America Corp MTN	100,295	-	-	-	100,295
Corporate Bonds - JP Morgan Chase & Co MTN	101,239	-	-	-	100,239
Exchange Traded Products	7,024,716	7,024,716	-	-	-
Common Stock	2,805,856	2,805,856	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	712,396	712,396	-	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 13,814,352</u>	<u>\$ 10,542,968</u>	<u>\$ 1,906,737</u>	<u>\$ 1,062,994</u>	<u>\$ 300,653</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

The government has adopted the provisions contained in West Virginia Code §8-13-22a and c and §8-22-22 and §8-22-22a as its investment policy which does not allow for an investment in any one issuer that is in excess of nine percent of the government's total investment or ten percent of the pension fund total investment. Other limitations on investments are more fully described in Note I.D.I. The government does not have a policy for concentration of credit risk in addition to governing West Virginia statutes.

Any investment in one issuer of five percent or greater must be disclosed in accordance with GAAP. The Policemen's Pension Fund had five mutual fund investments in Ishares TR Russell Midcap Value Index, Ishares TR Russell Midcap Growth Index, Ishares Core S&P Mid-Cap ETF, Ishares TR Russell 2000 Value Index, and SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust Unit Ser 1 S&P that had eight percent, six percent, seven percent, seven percent, and five percent respectively; the Firemen's Pension Fund had five mutual fund investments in Ishares Russel Midcap Value ETF, Ishares Russel Midcap Growth, Ishares Core S&P Mid-Cap ETF, Ishares TR Russell 2000 Value Index, and SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust Unit Ser 1 S&P that were eight percent, six percent, seven percent, seven percent and five percent respectively, of the total portfolio; and Spring Hill Cemetery had four mutual fund investments in Vanguard High Yield Dividend, Doubleline Total Return Bond, Winslow Osterweis Strategic, and Vanguard Total Bond Market that were six percent, thirteen percent, six percent, and thirteen percent, respectively, of the total portfolio at June 30, 2016.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Custodial Credit Risk

The City of Charleston's deposits with financial institutions are fully insured or collateralized by securities held in the government's name at June 30, 2016.

Fair Value of Investments

The City of Charleston measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by GAAP. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

At June 30, 2016, the Entity had the following recurring fair value measurements.

	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Investments by fair value level - Primary Government		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
WVBTI Short Term Bond Pool	\$ 2,792,251	\$ -	\$ 2,792,251	\$ -
Common Stock	172,275	172,275	-	-
Mutual Funds	1,262,019	1,262,019	-	-
US Treasury	206,316	206,316	-	-
Total	\$ 4,432,861	\$ 1,640,610	\$ 2,792,251	\$ -

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Fair Value Measurements Using

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Investments by fair value level - Police Pension	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Exchange Traded Products (ETPs)	\$ 7,639,789	\$ 7,639,789	-	-
Common Stock	3,025,669	3,025,669	-	-
Corporate Bonds	1,614,730	1,614,730	-	-
US Treasury	<u>2,602,944</u>	<u>2,602,944</u>	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 14,883,132</u>	<u>\$ 14,883,132</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Fair Value Measurements Using

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Investments by fair value level - Fire Pension	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Exchange Traded Products (ETPs)	\$ 7,024,716	\$ 7,024,716	-	-
Common Stock	2,805,856	2,805,856	-	-
Corporate Bonds	1,517,355	1,517,355	-	-
US Treasury	<u>1,754,029</u>	<u>1,754,029</u>	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 13,101,956</u>	<u>\$ 13,101,956</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

B. Receivables

	<u>General</u>	<u>Coal Severance</u>	<u>Community Development</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Receivables:				
Accounts	\$ 8,126,877	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued interest	2,705	-	-	-
Taxes	12,028,544	30,466	-	-
Loans	-	-	2,751,401	3,323,594
Grants	<u>36,785</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>67,733</u>	<u>14,281</u>
Gross receivables	20,194,911	30,466	2,819,134	3,337,875
Less: allowance for uncollectible	<u>(81,131)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(687,850)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 20,113,780</u>	<u>\$ 30,466</u>	<u>\$ 2,131,284</u>	<u>\$ 3,337,875</u>

	<u>Civic Center</u>	<u>Parking System</u>	<u>Nonmajor Funds and Fiduciary Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Receivables:				
Accounts	\$ 232,428	\$ 167,269	\$ 915,416	\$ 9,441,990
Accrued interest	-	-	3,363	6,068
Taxes	-	-	-	12,059,010
Loans	-	-	87,083	6,162,078
Grants	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>362,420</u>	<u>481,219</u>
Gross receivables	232,428	167,269	1,368,282	28,150,365
Less: allowance for uncollectible	<u>-</u>	<u>(22,000)</u>	<u>(50,048)</u>	<u>(841,029)</u>
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 232,428</u>	<u>\$ 145,269</u>	<u>\$ 1,318,234</u>	<u>\$ 27,309,336</u>

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

	<u>Deferred Inflows</u>	<u>Unearned</u>
Property Taxes	\$ 522,366	\$ -
Prepaid License Fees, Advance Office Rental, and Prepaid Cemetery Burial Fees (general fund)	-	104,236
Grant draw downs prior to meeting all eligibility requirements	<u>-</u>	<u>5,565,112</u>
Total	<u>\$ 522,366</u>	<u>\$ 5,669,348</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, was as follows:

	Primary Government			Ending Balance
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 8,959,964	\$ 62,878	\$ -	\$ 9,022,842
Construction in progress	2,581,392	18,457,888	(586,408)	20,452,872
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>11,541,356</u>	<u>18,520,766</u>	<u>(586,408)</u>	<u>29,475,714</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	50,252,665	749,919	(15,666)	50,986,918
Structures and improvements	21,510,521	9,871	-	21,520,392
Machinery and equipment	18,588,279	1,416,095	(246,222)	19,758,152
Vehicles	19,711,136	3,397,930	(2,805,045)	20,304,021
Furniture	362,912	-	-	362,912
Infrastructure	98,141,865	1,712,977	-	99,854,842
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>208,567,378</u>	<u>7,286,792</u>	<u>(3,066,933)</u>	<u>212,787,237</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(23,060,482)	(1,161,786)	12,359	(24,209,909)
Structures and improvements	(10,762,236)	(751,835)	-	(11,514,071)
Machinery and equipment	(14,993,193)	(1,295,576)	246,198	(16,042,571)
Vehicles	(15,247,732)	(1,908,020)	2,772,612	(14,383,140)
Furniture	(363,166)	-	-	(363,166)
Infrastructure	(59,982,854)	(2,059,995)	-	(62,042,849)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(124,409,663)</u>	<u>(7,177,212)</u>	<u>3,031,169</u>	<u>(128,555,706)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>84,157,715</u>	<u>109,580</u>	<u>(35,764)</u>	<u>84,231,531</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 95,699,071</u>	<u>\$ 18,630,346</u>	<u>\$ (622,172)</u>	<u>\$ 113,707,245</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,366,447	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,366,447
Construction in progress	428,380	594,026	(699,291)	323,115
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	4,794,827	594,026	(699,291)	4,689,562
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	67,212,511	699,291	-	67,911,802
Structures and improvement	783,577	-	-	783,577
Machinery and equipment	2,148,682	17,597	(36,356)	2,129,923
Vehicles	159,556	105,609	(100,259)	164,906
Total capital assets being depreciated	70,304,326	822,497	(136,615)	70,990,208
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(53,439,642)	(1,524,508)	-	(54,964,150)
Structures and improvements	(472,889)	(26,516)	-	(499,405)
Machinery and equipment	(1,921,758)	(57,811)	36,356	(1,943,213)
Vehicles	(165,287)	(13,568)	100,259	(78,596)
Total accumulated depreciation	(55,999,576)	(1,622,403)	136,615	(57,485,364)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	14,304,750	(799,906)	-	13,504,844
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 19,099,577	\$ (205,880)	\$ (699,291)	\$ 18,194,406

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 2,691,990
Public safety	1,863,470
Highways and streets, including depreciation of general infrastructure assets	918,606
Health and sanitation	583,230
Culture and recreation	1,045,626
Social services	74,290
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	\$ 7,177,212
Business-type activities:	
Civic Center	\$ 903,001
Parking System	719,402
Total depreciation expense-business-type activities	\$ 1,622,403

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Construction in Progress

The government has active construction projects as of June 30, 2016. The projects include street, retaining walls, Bike/ Pedestrian trail, City Hall renovations and additions, Slack Plaza master plan, Civic Center expansion and renovation, and Parking building renovations. At year end, the amounts for governmental and business-type activities spent-to-date are as follows:

Project	Spent-to-Date	Funded
Fire Stations Remodel & Upgrades	\$ 364,056	General Fund
Fire Truck	788,465	General Fund
Middle Eastern Mart Remodel for Police Department	28,444	General Fund
Old Metro 911 & Chief's Office remodel	13,731	General Fund
Magic Island Splash Pad & East End Park	383,425	General Fund
North Charleston Community Center Roof	82,675	General Fund
Kanawha City Community Center Tennis Courts	5,025	General Fund
Piedmont Elementary Safe Routes to School	50,000	General Fund
City Hall Renovations & Additions	101,561	General Fund
Riverfront & Sidewalk Café	32,494	General Fund
Streetscape Project	560,828	General Fund
Morris Building Upgrades	74,667	General Fund
Slack Plaza Project	152,420	General Fund
Stormwater Project	696,996	General Fund
Rails to Trails Bike / Pedestrian Path	340,038	General Fund
Sugar Creek Retaining Wall	605,670	General Fund
Civic Center Expansion & Renovation	16,490,049	Sales & Use Tax
Parking Building Renovations	5,443	Parking System
Total	\$ <u><u>20,775,987</u></u>	

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

D. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2016, is as follows:

Interfund receivables/payables:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Purpose	Amount
General	Civic Center	Reimbursements Insurance/Fuel	\$ 10,245
General	Parking System	Reimbursement Insurance/Fuel	9,469
General	Fire Pension & Relief	Reimbursement taxes from voided checks	6,826
General	CDBG	Reimbursement Salary & Utilities	50,491
General	Home	Reimbursement Salary & Utilities	13,317
General	Nonmajor Governmental Fund	Reimbursements Salaries, loans, and transfer of fines	1,092,592
General	Agency Fund	Reimbursement of equipment	5,200
Civic Center	General Fund	Expenditure credits, insurance costs	62,373
Parking System	General Fund	Expenditure credits, insurance costs	47,007
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	General Fund	Reimbursements & Loans	187,191
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Fund	Sales Tax Money, Loans, & Transfers	4,124,445
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Agency Fund	Reimbursements	1,537
	Total		<u>\$ 5,610,693</u>

Interfund transfers:

	Transfers In						Total Transfers Out
	General Fund	Springhill Cemetery	Nonmajor Governmental	Civic Center	Parking System	Agency Fund	
Transfers out:							
General fund	\$ 7,751,556	\$ -	\$ 20,984,802	\$ 1,261,188	\$ 40,933	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,048,479
Coal severance tax	-	-	-	138,526	-	-	138,526
Nonmajor govern- mental funds	4,397,456	14,374	-	2,500	-	-	4,414,330
Civic Center	-	-	81,430	-	-	-	81,430
Total Transfers In	<u>\$ 12,149,012</u>	<u>\$ 14,374</u>	<u>\$ 21,066,232</u>	<u>\$ 1,402,214</u>	<u>\$ 40,933</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 34,682,765</u>

The general fund interfund transfers provide appropriations to subsidize the Civic Center for healthcare, debt service and operating costs. The general fund interfund transfers also supports the various capital project and debt service needs throughout the City.

E. Leases

Capital Leases

The government has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of recreation, office equipment and 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.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

On November 1, 2004, the City of Charleston entered into a Contract of Lease-Purchase with the West Virginia Economic Development Authority in the amount of \$8,000,000 with an average interest rate of 5.29 percent to be used to acquire, construct, renovate, equip and complete a baseball stadium complex, including renovations of an existing building for leasing to prospective tenants.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

Asset	Governmental Activities	Civic Center	Parking System
Appalachian Power Park	\$ 21,438,651	\$ -	\$ -
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	19,597,624	-	196,998
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(20,659,461)</u>	-	<u>(196,998)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 20,376,814</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2016, were as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities
2017	\$ 2,836,908
2018	2,244,854
2019	1,646,329
2020	1,267,326
2021	773,027
2022-2025	<u>1,913,395</u>
Total minimum lease payments	10,681,839
Less: amount representing interest	<u>(1,217,545)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 9,464,294</u>

F. Long Term Operating Leases

The City is the owner of a ball park stadium and has entered into a stadium license, lease, and service agreement with a class Single "A" baseball club. The lease is for a period of twenty years. This parcel of land known as the "Morris Square Block" also contains an office building which the City leases under operating leases with commercial tenants with various renewable terms. The ball park and Morris Square office building are recorded at a cost of \$21,438,651 plus land and renovations at a cost of \$7,495,866 for a total of \$28,934,517 with accumulated depreciation of \$6,425,945 at June 30, 2016. Rents totaled \$706,411 for the fiscal year 2016. The rents are generally based upon square footage and are payable in monthly, quarterly, or annual installments in accordance with the respective lease agreements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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Minimum future rentals to be received on non-cancelable leases have remaining terms in excess of one year as of June 30, 2016 for each of the next five years and thereafter and in the aggregate are as follows:

June 30,	Amount
2017	\$ 687,811
2018	667,986
2019	654,511
2020	624,271
2021	641,155
2022-2026	2,533,660
2027-2029	179,841
Total	\$ 5,989,235

G. Long-term Debt

General Obligation Bonds

The government has issued general obligation bonds to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities in prior years; however, the City as of June 30, 2016 has no general obligation bonds payable.

Revenue Bonds

The City has issued bonds in prior years where the government pledged designated revenues to pay debt service. The proceeds of these bonds were used to acquire or construct assets. The City has the following revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016:

Governmental Activities:

The Charleston Building Commission, a blended component unit of the City, issued the Public Safety Center Refunding Lease-Revenue Bonds Series 2009 in the amount of \$1,180,000 to current refund the 1999 Series which was used to acquire, construct, and equip a new public safety center. The bonds are secured by a first lien on the rental payments to be paid to the Commission pursuant to the Contract of Lease - Purchase between the Commission and the City. The irrevocable pledge of lease payments are required to be in sufficient amount to pay principal in the amount of \$725,000 and interest in the amount of \$147,170 on the bonds when due until bond maturity in 2024. During the fiscal year 2016 lease payments in the principal amount of \$75,000 and interest in the amount of \$33,730 were used to pay the debt service on these bonds.

The Charleston Building Commission, a blended component unit of the City, issued the Charleston Building Commission Lease-Revenue Refunding Bonds (Center for Arts and Sciences of West Virginia Project), Series 2010 in the amount of \$2,280,000 to current refund the 1999 Series which was used to acquire and equip the Center. These bonds are a limited special obligation of the Commission payable solely from the revenues and receipts derived from leasing the equipment. The irrevocable pledge of lease payments are required to be in sufficient amount to pay principal in the amount of \$1,410,000 and interest in the amount of \$278,469 on the bonds when due until bond maturity in 2024. During the fiscal year 2016 lease payments in the principal amount of \$150,000 and interest in the amount of \$63,400 were used to pay the debt service on the bonds.

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The City of Charleston issued Sales Tax Revenue Bonds (Civic Center Renovation Project), Series 2015, on August 17, 2016 in the amount of \$97,250,000. These bonds were issued to renovate the existing Civic Center. The City of Charleston implemented a Sales Tax Ordinance requiring that the Municipal Sales Tax Revenues each quarter be utilized to satisfy the debt service requirements and any prior debt service requirements deficit each fiscal year on, and to replenish any required reserves in accordance with the bond documents for, any bonds issued by, or other obligations incurred by, the City, from time to time, including any refunding bonds, to finance improvements to the Charleston Convention and Civic Center. These revenues are required to be sufficient to pay the principal amount of \$2,686,000 and interest amount of \$2,786,617.

Revenue Bonds – Business-type Activities

The City of Charleston Parking System issued \$11,365,000 in revenue bonds to current-refund \$11,950,000 of 1993, 1994 A&B, and 1995 A Series Bonds. The bonds were refunded, defeased, paid and discharged in accordance with the bond ordinance and the liability removed from the Parking System Statement of Net Assets. The 2005 A Refunding bonds are secured solely by the net revenues of the Parking System as described in the ordinance-gross revenues less operating expense. The 2005 A Refunding bonds matured June 2016. During the fiscal year 2016, Parking System net revenues were used to pay principal in the amount of \$1,085,000 and interest in the amount of \$48,825 were used to pay the debt service which was 1.06% of net revenues.

The City of Charleston, WV Civic Center Improvement Bonds, Series 1998 in the amount of \$3,635,000 were issued for the purpose of acquiring, equipping and making improvements to the Charleston Civic Center secured by revenues pledged from hotel occupancy tax and coal severance tax. Remaining revenues pledged are equal to the outstanding debt in the principal amount of \$1,655,000 and interest in the amount of \$401,880 until bond maturity in 2023. During the fiscal year 2016 these pledged revenues were used to pay the principal amount of \$165,000 and interest amount of \$92,820 were used to pay the debt service on these bonds which is 5.4% of the specified revenues.

The Civic Center Refunding Improvement Bonds, Series 2009, in the amount of \$3,275,000 were issued to current refund the Series 1999 which were issued to construct additions, betterments, and improvements to the Civic Center secured by pledged revenues from hotel occupancy tax and coal severance tax. Remaining revenues pledged are equal to the principal amount of \$2,220,000 and interest amount of \$455,550 until bond maturity in 2024. During the fiscal year 2016 these pledged revenues were used to pay the principal amount of \$200,000 and interest amount of \$97,100 on these bonds which is 4.71% of the specified revenues.

The Charleston Building Commission Civic Center Refunding Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2009 issued in the amount of \$1,325,000 to current refund the Series 1999 which were issued for the acquisition, construction, and new equipment installed at the Civic Center payable solely from revenues to be derived from lease payments to the Commission. This irrevocable pledge of lease payments is required to be sufficient in amount to pay principal of \$885,000 and interest of \$180,020 until bond maturity in 2024. During the fiscal year 2016 lease payments in the principal amount of \$80,000 and interest amount of \$38,700 were used to pay the debt service on these bonds.

Revenue bonds outstanding, net of unamortized discounts of \$143,110 (Public Safety Center \$16,162; Center for the Arts & Sciences \$38,023; and Civic Center of \$88,925) at year end are as follows:

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Purpose	Maturity Dates	Interest Rates	Issued	Retired	Balance June 30, 2016
Governmental activities:					
Public Safety Center Refunding Series 2009	2024	3.00-4.40%	\$ 1,180,000	\$ (455,000)	\$ 725,000
Center for the Arts & Sciences Refunding Series 2010	2024	3.10-4.375%	2,280,000	(870,000)	1,410,000
Civic Center Project Series 2015	2035	4%	97,250,000	(2,686,000)	94,564,000
Less: Bond discount			(163,895)	109,710	(54,185)
Total governmental activities			<u>\$ 100,546,105</u>	<u>\$ (3,901,290)</u>	<u>\$ 96,644,815</u>
Business-type activities:					
Parking System Refunding Series 2005A	2016	2.50-4.50%	\$ 8,710,000	\$ (8,710,000)	\$ -
Civic Center Improvement Series 1998	2023	4.60-5.10%	3,635,000	(1,980,000)	1,655,000
Civic Center Improvement Refunding Series 2009	2024	3.00-4.40%	3,275,000	(1,055,000)	2,220,000
Civic Center Lease Revenue Series 1999 Series 2009	2024	3.00-4.40%	1,325,000	(440,000)	885,000
Less: Bond discount			(1,061,733)	972,808	(88,925)
Total revenue bonds			<u>\$ 15,883,267</u>	<u>\$ (11,212,192)</u>	<u>\$ 4,671,075</u>

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ended	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2017	\$ 3,909,000	\$ 3,711,098	\$ 465,000	\$ 209,505
2018	4,058,000	3,559,243	490,000	188,580
2019	4,221,000	3,401,025	510,000	166,800
2020	4,380,000	3,236,225	530,000	143,780
2021	4,545,000	3,064,957	550,000	119,510
2022-2026	24,918,000	12,521,311	2,215,000	209,275
2027-2031	27,992,000	7,385,852	-	-
2032-2036	22,676,000	2,094,980	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 96,699,000</u>	<u>\$ 38,974,691</u>	<u>\$ 4,760,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,037,450</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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Changes in Long-term Liabilities

	Governmental Activities				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Revenue Bonds	\$ 2,360,000	\$ 97,250,000	\$ (2,911,000)	\$ 96,699,000	\$ 3,909,000
Less deferred amounts:					
Bond discount	(61,027)	-	6,842	(54,185)	-
Total bonds payable	<u>2,298,973</u>	<u>97,250,000</u>	<u>(2,904,158)</u>	<u>96,644,815</u>	<u>3,909,000</u>
Capital leases	9,069,295	2,956,000	(2,561,001)	9,464,294	2,542,197
Net OPEB obligation	20,749,968	9,464,096	-	30,214,064	-
Net pension liability	313,262,851	57,933,993	-	371,196,844	-
Claims and judgments	<u>4,250,567</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(158,115)</u>	<u>4,092,452</u>	<u>-</u>
Governmental activities Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 349,631,654</u>	<u>\$ 167,604,089</u>	<u>\$ (5,623,274)</u>	<u>\$ 511,612,469</u>	<u>\$ 6,451,197</u>

	Business-type Activities				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds payable	\$ 6,290,000	\$ -	\$ (1,530,000)	\$ 4,760,000	\$ 465,000
Less: deferred amounts:					
Bond discount	(117,053)	-	28,128	(88,925)	-
Total bonds payable	<u>6,172,947</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,501,872)</u>	<u>4,671,075</u>	<u>465,000</u>
Net OPEB obligation	1,037,054	802,013	-	1,839,067	-
Compensated absences	<u>89,228</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(85)</u>	<u>89,143</u>	<u>-</u>
Business-type activities Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 7,299,229</u>	<u>\$ 802,013</u>	<u>\$ (1,501,957)</u>	<u>\$ 6,599,285</u>	<u>\$ 465,000</u>

For the governmental activities, the General Fund has been used to liquidate other long-term liabilities.

Conduit Debt

On June 17, 2009, the Charleston Building Commission, a blended component unit of the City, issued the Charleston Building Commission University Facilities Revenue Bonds (The University of Charleston, Inc.) Series 2009 in the principal amount of \$22,000,000 for the purpose of financing the costs of designing, acquiring, constructing and equipping an approximately 150-bed student housing facility upon the University of Charleston campus and designing, acquiring and constructing an approximately 525-space motor vehicle parking facility upon the University of Charleston campus. This debt was issued for the express purpose of providing financing to a specific third party that is not a part of the City of Charleston financial reporting entity. This obligation bears the name of the Charleston Building Commission, however, the Commission is not responsible for the payment of the original debt but rather the debt is secured by payments to be paid by the nongovernmental entity.

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H. Restricted Assets And Investments

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

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Customer deposits	\$ -	\$ 263,807
Cash - contractual agreement	236,169	-
Debt service	4,100,383	-
WV Board of Treasury short term bond pool - investment	2,792,251	-
Endowment fund - investments	1,991,994	-
West Virginia Municipal Bon Commission	1,481,844	-
TIF District account	-	835,219
Revenue bond operations and maintenance account	-	306,927
Revenue bond debt service account	-	433,670
Revenue bond reserve account	-	871,774
Total restricted assets and investments	\$ 10,602,641	\$ 2,711,397

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I. Fund Balance Detail

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

	General Fund	Coal Severance	Community Development	HOME	Convention & Civic Center Project	Nonmajor Funds	Total
Nonspendable:							
Prepays-Insurance	\$ 585,364	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 585,364
Perpetual Care Cemetery	--	--	--	--	--	1,202,793	1,202,793
Restricted:							
Civic Center capital improvements	--	--	--	--	81,710,209	--	81,710,209
Police protection	--	--	--	--	--	174,259	174,259
Public trusts lands	--	--	--	--	--	44,075	44,075
Human Rights	--	--	--	--	--	15,602	15,602
Ball Park	--	--	--	--	--	98,964	98,964
Perpetual Care Cemetery	--	--	--	--	--	1,035,141	1,035,141
Equipment lease purchases	1,310,266	--	--	--	--	--	1,310,266
Debt service	270,851	30,481	--	--	--	5,479,392	5,780,724
Low-Income Housing Projects	--	--	--	--	--	139,980	139,980
Municipal Court	--	--	--	--	--	116,495	116,495
Public Arts	--	--	--	--	--	48,160	48,160
Recreational Trails & Facilities	--	--	--	--	--	17,660	17,660
Landfill Closure	--	--	--	--	--	3,038,414	3,038,414
Committed:							
Highway beautification	--	--	--	--	--	31,508	31,508
Civic Center debt service & pension reserve	7,025,170	--	--	--	--	--	7,025,170
Public Safety	5,481,327	--	--	--	--	18,032	5,499,359
Sanitation	--	--	--	--	--	510,152	510,152
Bridges, highways & infrastructure	--	--	--	--	--	1,199,815	1,199,815
Civic Center capital improvements	--	--	--	--	--	420,056	420,056
Municipal Auditorium capital improvements	--	--	--	--	--	108,830	108,830
City facilities capital improvements	--	--	--	--	--	8,676,260	8,676,260
Employee Insurance	9,666,044	--	--	--	--	--	9,666,044
Recreational soccer fields	--	--	--	--	--	3,075	3,075
Culture and Recreation	--	--	--	--	--	77,650	77,650
Community development	32,061	--	--	--	--	151,557	183,618
Assigned:							
Professional government services	1,287,636	--	--	--	--	--	1,287,636
Mayor's contributions to other entities	107,519	--	--	--	--	--	107,519
Legal liability claims	305,207	--	--	--	--	--	305,207
Storm Water Project	1,423,930	--	--	--	--	--	1,423,930
Comprehensive Plan for the City	21,059	--	--	--	--	--	21,059
Capital Projects	2,489,483	--	--	--	--	--	2,489,483
Ball Park	87,500	--	--	--	--	--	87,500
Live on Levee	63,445	--	--	--	--	--	63,445
Unassigned	18,858,461	--	1,503	--	--	--	18,859,964
Total fund balances	\$ 49,015,323	\$ 30,481	\$ 1,503	\$ -	\$ 81,710,209	\$ 22,607,870	\$ 153,365,386

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J. Benefits Funded by the State of West Virginia

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the State of West Virginia contributed estimated payments on behalf of the government's public safety employees in accordance with West Virginia State Code §33-3-14d. These contributions are funded by State collections of insurance premium tax and are shown in the General Fund (Employer) Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance as Intergovernmental-State revenues and as Public Safety Expenditures for the contribution to the Police and Fire Pension Funds in accordance with GAAP. The State contributions were deposited directly into the Policemen's and Firemen's Pension Funds as follows:

Plan	Amount
Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund	\$ 1,632,410
Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund	<u>1,606,659</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 3,239,069</u></u>

K. Restatement of Beginning Fund Balance and Net Position

Beginning net position for governmental activities was restated at July 1, 2015 due to a receivable amount that was not recorded in the correct period and an error in the implementation of GASB 68 in the prior year. The governmental activities were restated as follows:

	Byrne Justice Assistance Grant
Fund balance, as previously stated	\$ (7,724)
Add:	
Grants receivables	<u>7,724</u>
Total net position, restated	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

	Governmental Activities
Net Position, as previously stated	\$ (188,541,897)
Add:	
Deferred inflows	13,387,651
Grants receivables	7,724
Less:	
Deferred outflows	<u>(3,439,979)</u>
Total net position, restated	<u><u>\$ (178,586,501)</u></u>

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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 Commercial Insurance Services for umbrella (general liability) insurance for these various risks.

The City covers its workers' compensation liability by retaining and self-insuring the first \$300,000 of each claim and maintaining layers of excess insurance that indemnifies the City for claims costs exceeding its self-insured retention limits. A Letter of Credit for \$750,000 is held as collateral by the Offices of the Insurance Commissioner as security for the City's self-insured retention. No amounts have been drawn upon or are outstanding on the Letter of Credit at June 30, 2016. Claims are adjusted through a third-party administrator contracted by the City.

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

Claims liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of pay-outs and other economic and social factors. The liability for claims and judgments include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs). An excess coverage insurance policy covers individual claims in excess of \$300,000 for liability retention and loss and \$500,000 for workers' compensation retention-all employees. Settlements have not exceeded coverage for each of the past three fiscal years. Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the past two years are as follows:

	Year Ended 6/30/2015	Year Ended 6/30/2016
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	\$ 4,563,028	\$ 4,250,567
Incurred claims (including IBNRs)	2,198,863	1,663,388
Claims paid	(2,511,324)	(1,821,503)
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	\$ 4,250,567	\$ 4,092,452

The government is the owner and permit holder for the City of Charleston's landfill. In accordance with the provisions of an Operating Agreement between the government and contractor dated February 15, 1994, the government maintains a contingency fund for the closure/post closure costs for the landfill in the event of default by contractor.

B. Subsequent Events

Shortly after the fiscal year end, the City settled a claim in the amount of \$475,000. Of this amount \$300,000 was paid from the City's self-insured retention and the remaining \$175,000 was paid from the City's insurance company.

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.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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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.

E. Joint Venture

The Kanawha-Charleston Board of Health is a multi-government arrangement which qualifies as a joint venture. An annual contract is signed between the Board, Kanawha County and the City of Charleston. The Kanawha-Charleston Board of Health is a separate and specific activity which is jointly controlled by the County and City due to their shared responsibility for appointment of the five-member Board. In addition, there is an ongoing financial responsibility for the participating governments pursuant to Article 2, Chapter 16, and Paragraph 14 of the Code of West Virginia which states in part "the appointing authorities for local boards of health shall provide financial support for the operation of the local health department." It further authorizes the county or municipality to appropriate and spend money from the general funds for public health purposes and to pay the expenses of the operation of the local board of health services and facilities. There is no ongoing financial interest for the participating governments. Complete financial statements for the Kanawha-Charleston Board of Health can be obtained at the entity's administrative offices.

F. Donor-Restricted Endowment

The City of Charleston was a recipient of a donor-restricted endowment for the Spring Hill Cemetery. The corpus of the trust is non-expendable and only the income earned from the trust may be spent for the general care and maintenance of the cemetery. The government's council at its regular meeting held on November 16, 1970, adopted a resolution authorizing the creation of Spring Hill, Inc. and charged the corporation with the management of funds it might receive for the perpetual care of Spring Hill Cemetery. The corporation qualified as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c) (13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The unspent endowment earnings of \$1,035,141 since the inception may be spent for the general maintenance of the cemetery. This amount is reported in the government's net assets as restricted for perpetual care-expendable.

G. Post-Employment Healthcare Plan

IV: F.I. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information, and Funding Policies

The City of Charleston, West Virginia provides continuation of medical insurance to employees that retire under the WV Public Employees Retirement System, the City of Charleston's Policemen's Pension & Relief Fund, and the Firemen's Pension & Relief Fund. The City maintains a single employer self-insured defined benefit health plan including dental and vision administered by HealthSmart Benefit Solutions, Inc., a third-party administrator. The health plan levels of benefits, employee contributions, and employer contributions were authorized by the City Council and any amendments to the health plan must be approved and authorized by the Council. The health plan is

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not accounted for as a trust fund, as an irrevocable trust has not been established to account for the health plan. The health plan does not issue a separate report. The activity of the health plan is reported in the General Fund, Civic Center Revenue Fund, and Parking System Revenue Fund.

Under the substantive plan provisions all Medicare retirees are covered under a Medicare Advantage plan that is fully-insured and experience-rated. At January 1, 2015 premium rates for medical for single are \$188.52 and for retiree and spouse \$292.50.

Due to State law WV 8-12-8; retirees must not pay more for health care coverage than active employees. As a result, all members who were hired after July 1, 1984 will all pay the same contributions at retirement. In the prior valuation, all employees hired after July 1, 2000 contribute a) the COBRA rate less b) a 2.0% credit for every year of service (limited to 50%).

Due to the substantive plan provision change, the health care coverage election rate assumption for retirees who were hired after July 1, 2000 has increased. Since these retirees will no longer pay the full cost of coverage, 90% are assumed to elect coverage at the end of the sick leave benefits free-period.

Non-uniform employees are eligible to receive retiree health care coverage at the earlier of age 55 with 25 years of service; or age 60 with 5 years of service.

Police and fire uniform employees are eligible to receive retiree health care coverage at the earlier of age 50 with 20 years of service or age 65.

Upon the death of the retiree or active employee, the surviving spouse may continue coverage by paying the full COBRA rate.

The City subsidizes retiree health care coverage for lifetime. The City's subsidy depends on the hire date. Retirees receive free coverage if they are eligible for sick leave benefits at retirement. Once the sick leave benefits end, retirees are responsible for the portion of the premium rate not subsidized by the City. Effective as January 1, 2015 the monthly retiree contribution for non-tobacco users is as follows:

Date of Hire	Under 65		Over 65	
	Single	Retiree & Spouse	Single	Retiree & Spouse
Before July 1, 1984				
Non-uniform employees are eligible to receive retiree health care coverage at the earlier of age 55 with 25 years of service; or age 60 with 5 years of service.	\$ 189	\$ 293	\$ 92	\$ 96
Uniform	\$ 162	\$ 239	\$ 92	\$ 96
July 1, 1984 to present	\$ 189	\$ 293	\$ 92	\$ 96

The City does not have a practice of increasing the retiree contributions.

Active general employees hired before January 1, 2015 and police and fire employees hired before January 1, 2013 can roll over an unlimited number of unused sick leave annually, which upon retirement can be converted to free health care coverage at two days of unused sick leave for one month of single coverage or three days for one month

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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family coverage. Active general employees hired on or after January 1, 2015 and police and fire employees hired on or after January 1, 2013 can convert up to six months of unused sick time for single coverage and up to four and a half months for family coverage.

The same benefit options are available to retirees as active employees. Effective January 1, 2015 the City's health plan becomes self-insured for all participants (pre-Medicare and post-Medicare retirees).

The monthly COBRA rates effective on January 1, 2015 are \$485.79 for medical and prescription drugs for single and \$1,068.74 for employee and spouse.

The number of participants as of July 1, 2014, the effective date of the biennial OPEB valuation, was 619 active employees and 477 retired employees.

Employees who retire under the WV Public Employees Retirement System (P.E.I.A.) have the option of maintaining the City's OPEB plan or electing P.E.I.A insurance.

The City's current funding policy for post-employment health care benefits is on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The government does not provide post-retirement health benefits except those mandated by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA). The requirements established by COBRA are fully funded by employees who elect coverage under the Act, and no direct costs are incurred by the City. However, employees who elect COBRA are covered under the City's self-insured health plan as are all active employees and those retired employees who maintain City health plan coverage.

IV: F.2 Annual Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Cost

The City's annual OPEB cost is calculated on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the City, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB 45. ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded liabilities over a period of 30 years. As of July 1, 2015, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Plan was not funded. The following tables illustrate the components of the City's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the Plan, changes in the net OPEB obligation, funding progress, and the covered payroll and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll.

The City's annual other post-employment benefit cost is as follows:

	OPEB		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Annual required contribution	\$ 15,206,711	\$ 845,717	\$ 16,052,428
Interest on net OPEB obligation	1,031,959	57,392	1,089,351
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(825,952)	(47,096)	(873,048)
Annual OPEB cost	15,412,718	856,013	16,268,731
Contributions made	(5,948,622)	(54,000)	(6,002,622)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB obligation	9,464,096	802,013	10,266,109
Net OPEB obligation at beginning of the year	20,749,968	1,037,054	21,787,022
Net OPEB obligation at the end of the year	\$ 30,214,064	\$ 1,839,067	\$ 32,053,131

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

IV.F.3. Trend Information

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
2016	\$ 16,268,731	36.9%	\$ 32,053,131
2015	\$ 10,870,547	34.9%	\$ 21,787,022
2014	\$ 7,608,798	51.2%	\$ 14,713,412
2013	\$ 6,547,149	70.1%	\$ 11,002,702
2012	\$ 5,392,340	76.1%	\$ 9,042,801
2011	\$ 5,377,388	52.8%	\$ 7,755,311
2010	\$ 5,850,812	48.7%	\$ 5,214,821

IV.F.4. Funding Progress

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS:

OPEB

<u>Actuarial Valuation Date</u>	<u>Actuarial Value of Assets (a)</u>	<u>Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)</u>	<u>Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b)-(a)</u>	<u>Funded Ratio (a)/(b)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll (c)</u>	<u>UAAL as a % Covered Payroll (b-a)/c</u>
7/1/15	--	\$ 197,164,010	197,164,010	0.0%	30,641,315	643.5%
7/1/14	--	\$ 126,087,701	\$ 126,087,701	0.0%	\$ 29,462,803	428.0%
7/1/13	--	\$ 85,737,794	\$ 85,737,794	0.0%	\$ 30,511,701	281.0%
7/1/12	--	\$ 73,958,600	\$ 73,958,600	0.0%	\$ 30,674,221	241.1%
7/1/11	--	\$ 60,679,215	\$ 60,679,215	0.0%	\$ 29,494,443	205.7%
7/1/10	--	\$ 75,615,299	\$ 75,615,299	0.0%	\$ 31,448,512	240.4%
7/1/09	--	\$ 79,643,383	\$ 79,643,383	0.0%	\$ 31,068,215	256.4%

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare trend rate. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the Plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The schedule of funding progress and schedule of employer contributions, presented as RSI following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits and employer contributions as a percentage of the ARC. However, because the City maintains no plan assets, information relative to plan assets required disclosures is not applicable.

IV: F.5. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized over 30 years on a level percentage of pay based on an open group.

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In the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuation, the assumptions used represent a reasonable long-term expectation of future OPEB outcomes. As national economic and employer experience change over time, the assumptions will be tested for ongoing reasonableness and, if necessary, updated.

Census Data Census data was provided by the City as of June 2015 and no material modifications were made to the census data.

Measurement Date June 30, 2016; the actuarial present values were rolled-back to July 1, 2015 on a no loss/gain basis.

Discount Rate 5.0% unfunded.

Payroll Growth 4.0% per year.

Cost Method Projected Unit Credit with linear proration to decrement.

Amortization Level percentage of pay over thirty years based on an open group.

Employer Funding Policy Pay-as-you-go cash basis.

Mortality SOA RPH-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generated with Scale MP-2014.

Disability None.

Sick Leave Benefits Percentage of employees eligible for the sick leave benefits at retirement is assumed to be: 1) 90% for police officers 2) 60% for general employees and firefighters. All employees eligible for the sick leave benefit are assumed to have five years of free coverage.

For general employees hired after January 1, 2015 and police and fire employees hired after January 1, 2013, it is assumed that none of them gets the sick leave benefits at retirement due to the short duration of the sick leave that can be converted to health coverage upon retirement.

Conversion to free health care at retirement is based on two days sick leave (24 hours) for one month of single coverage or three days sick leave (36 hours) for one month family coverage.

Health Care Trend Rates: FYE 2017 8.50%; FYE 2018 8.00%; FYE 2019 7.50%; FYE 2020 7.00%; FYE 2021 6.50%; FYE 2022 6.00%; FYE 2023 5.50%; FYE 2024+ 5.00%.

Retiree Contributions Retiree contributions are assumed to increase 4% annually.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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V. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND PLANS

On July 1, 2014, the government implemented GASB Statement No. 68, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*.

V:A.I. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information, Funding Policies, and Net Pension Liability

The City of Charleston, West Virginia participates in two single employer, public employee retirement systems. Assets are held separately and may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of the respective plans, as follows:

The Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF) provides retirement benefits for full-time police employees hired prior to June 1, 2011. Unless otherwise indicated, PPRF information in this Note is provided as of the latest actuarial valuation, July 1, 2015 and GASB Statement No. 67 Plan Reporting and Accounting Schedules and GASB No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions at measurement date of June 30, 2016.

The Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (FPRF) provides retirement benefits for full-time fire employees hired prior to June 1, 2011. Unless otherwise indicated, FPRF information in this Note is provided as of the latest actuarial valuation, July 1, 2015 and GASB Statement No. 67 Plan Reporting and Accounting Schedules GASB No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions at measurement date of June 30, 2016.

The State contracts an actuary to perform actuarial valuations annually per West Virginia State Code §8-22-20. For additional information relating to basis of accounting and reported investment values, see Notes I.C., I.D.1. And IV.A.

The Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (FPRF) and the Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF) recognizes benefits and refunds when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plans.

Management of the pension plans is vested in the boards for the Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund and the Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund, which consists of the mayor of the City of Charleston and four members of the paid police department and paid fire department, respectively. The members serve on staggered four year terms. There is an annual election to elect a member to succeed, for a term of four years, the retiring member for each fund. The presiding officer of the board of trustees for each fund is the mayor of the City of Charleston and the secretary is appointed by the board.

In accordance with WV Code Chapter §8-22-18a, the West Virginia Municipal Pensions Oversight Board assists municipal board of trustees in performing their duties, assuring the funds' compliance with applicable laws, providing for actuarial studies, distributing the premium tax revenues to the funds and taking other actions reasonably necessary to provide for the security and fiscal integrity of the pension funds.

The oversight board has established minimum requirements for training to be completed by each member of the board of trustees of a Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief fund. The requirements include, but not limited to, training in ethics, fiduciary duty and investment responsibilities.

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As of July 1, 2015 memberships of the plans are as follows:

Group	PPRF	FPRF	Totals
Active Employees	121	134	255
Vested Terminated Benefits	4	2	6
Retirees and Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	226	230	456
Total	<u>351</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>717</u>

These plans are defined benefit plans. The following is a summary of funding policies, contribution methods and benefit provisions.

As of June 1, 2011, the City of Charleston has elected to fund benefit obligations using the Conservation Method as defined in West Virginia Code §3-22-20 (f)(1), and effected by the passage of Senate Bill No. 544.

The key features of the Conservation Method, effective for plan years beginning after April 1, 2011, are summarized below:

The current local Plan is closed to new employees as of the adoption of the Conservation funding policy.

New employees are covered in the newly established multiple employer statewide plan-Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System ("MPFRS").

Benefits and expenses in the closed local Plan are financed by contributions made to two asset accounts:

The first asset account (Benefit Payment Account) is used to finance benefits and expenses for the fiscal year on a pay-as-you-go basis. Sources to pay current year benefits and expenses include minimum employee contributions of 6.5% of pay, a portion of the premium tax allocation not assigned to the accumulation account as defined below, and employer contributions.

The second account (Accumulation Account) cannot be used to pay benefits and expenses until assets exceed actuarial liabilities. Contributions to the accumulation account include employee contributions of 1.5% of pay and a percentage of premium tax allocation. The percentage of premium tax allocation is based on the amounts needed to produce 100% funding of liabilities in 35 years when considering assets from both the benefit payment account and the accumulation account. This account also includes the Fund's assets prior to the adoption of the Conservation Method.

The employer contributions will be made from the City's General Fund and will be used directly to pay benefits not covered by member contributions or the premium tax allocation. The Plan's assets will accumulate in the closed Pension and Relief Fund and no benefits or expenses will be paid from this trust until the funded ratio exceeds 100%.

Under the funding methodology for the Conservation Method of financing, the fund's market value of assets is projected to be greater than zero for all plan years prior to the end of the 15-year projection period. Accordingly, this contribution methodology satisfies the minimum standard for actuarial soundness.

Employer contributions for the Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund are expected to increase from \$5,992,978 for the plan year ending June 30, 2017, to a high of \$11,890,702 for the plan year ending June 30, 2038. Employer contributions for the Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund are expected to increase from \$6,013,941 for the plan year ending June 30, 2017, to a high of \$11,490,483 for the plan year ending June 30, 2037.

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For the Policemen's Pension Fund the funded ratio is projected to increase from 9.7% in 2017 to 44.3% in 2038, and ultimately to 100% in 2047. For the Firemen's Pension Fund the funded ratio is projected to increase from 8.2% in 2017 to 39.6% in 2037, and ultimately to 100% in 2047. This policy defers contributions and produces virtually no significant growth in the funded ratio until the last 10 years of the projection period. This policy is not consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles.

GASB 67 establishes standards of financial reporting for defined benefit plans and specifies the required approach to measuring the pension liability of employers and nonemployer contributing entities for benefits provided through the pension plan (the net pension liability).

GASB 68 establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources, and expense / expenditures. For defined benefit plans, this Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that should 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 (www.GASB.org).

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

	PPRF	FPRF
Determination of contribution requirement	Actuarially determined	Actuarially determined
Employer	Contributes annually an amount which, together with contributions from the members and the allocable portion of the State premium tax fund, will be sufficient to meet the normal cost of the fund and amortize any actuarial deficiency over a period of not more than thirty years in accordance with West Virginia State Code §8-22-10. However, municipalities may elect to finance benefit obligations using the Conservation Method as defined in West Virginia State Code §8-22-20 (f)(1) and effected by the passage of Senate Bill No. 544.	
Plan Members	8% of covered payroll and 9.5% if hired after January 1, 2010	
Period Required to Vest	No vesting occurs. If separation from employment occurs the member is entitled to a refund of his/her contributions only.	
Benefit Terms	In accordance with WV State Code the annual benefit equals 60% of average annual compensation, not less than \$6,000, plus an additional percentage of average annual compensation for service over 20 years equal to 2% for each year of service between 20 and 25 and 1% for each year of service between 25 and 30 years. Employees serving in the military are eligible for an additional 1% of average annual compensation for each year of military service up to four years. The maximum benefit is limited to 75% of average annual compensation. Benefits continue for life.	
Post-Retirement Benefit Increases	On July 1 following two years of retirement, benefit equal to the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, limited to 4% (2% for some disability retirees), multiplied by the sum of the allowable amount (first \$15,000 of initial benefits paid) and the accumulated supplemental pensions paid in prior years.	
Eligibility for Distribution	Members are eligible at the earlier of age 50 with 20 years of credited service or age 65.	
Provisions for:	<u>PPRF</u>	<u>FPRF</u>
Disability Benefits	Yes	Yes
Death Benefits	Yes	Yes

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Valuation Date	7/1/2015 and projected to the measurement date of June 30, 2016.	7/1/2015 and projected to the measurement date of June 30, 2016.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method/Period	30-Year Closed Level-Percentage-of-Pay 26 years remaining as of July 1, 2015	30-Year Closed Level-Percentage-of-Pay 26 years remaining as of July 1, 2015

The sponsor finances benefits using the Conservation policy as defined by State statute. This policy does not directly amortize the unfunded actuarial liability. The policy is projected to fully finance the closed group actuarial liability by 2047 for both plans.

Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value	Fair Value																																
Investment Rate of Return	4.5% per year before 2047; 6% thereafter																																	
Projected Salary Increases	Service Based Increase <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Years of Service</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Increase</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">20.0%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">6.5%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">3.5%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">2.75%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5-9</td><td style="text-align: center;">2.50%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10-29</td><td style="text-align: center;">2.00%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">30-34</td><td style="text-align: center;">1.25%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Increase</u>	1	20.0%	2	6.5%	3	3.5%	4	2.75%	5-9	2.50%	10-29	2.00%	30-34	1.25%	Service Based Increase <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Years of Service</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Increase</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">20.0%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">6.5%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">3.5%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">2.75%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5-9</td><td style="text-align: center;">2.50%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10-29</td><td style="text-align: center;">2.00%</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">30-34</td><td style="text-align: center;">1.25%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Increase</u>	1	20.0%	2	6.5%	3	3.5%	4	2.75%	5-9	2.50%	10-29	2.00%	30-34	1.25%
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5-9	2.50%																																	
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0% increases for service over 34.

Post-Retirement COLA	2.75% on first \$15,000 of Annual Benefit and on the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years.	2.75% on first \$15,000 of Annual Benefit and on the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years.
Wage Inflation	3.75%	3.75%
Increase in State Insurance Premium Tax Allocation	2.75% on and after year 1	2.75% on and after year 1
Retirement	Age Rates 50 45% 51-55 30% 56-59 35% 60 100%	Age Rates 50 45% 51-55 30% 56-59 35% 60 100%
Percent Married	90%	90%
Spouse Age	Females 3 years younger than males	

Mortality rates for both plans were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Healthy Annuitant Mortality table, with projected generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales. The disabled mortality assumption was updated to the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Healthy Annuitant Mortality table, set forward 4 years, with projected generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales. The pre-retirement mortality assumption was updated to the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Employee Mortality table, with generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales.

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The City of Charleston's Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund Board of Trustees has established an Investment Policy Statement for the purpose of providing general guidelines for the prudent investment management of its fund's assets. The Board has elected to delegate the investment management duties for the fund to one or more professional investment manager(s) who shall be guided by and adhere to the overall investment policy guidelines as permitted by the West Virginia Code Section §8-22-22(a), as amended by H.B. 2832, H.B. 2638, and S.B. 4007. The pension has elected to be administered by the Conservation Method, as outlined in Senate Bill 544.

Unless more frequently necessitated by unusual changes in the economic and investment cycles or by material changes in the fund's basic underlying investment objectives, the board will annually review their investment policy and obtain an independent performance evaluation of the fund as required by WV State Code.

The Pension Board has set a general asset allocation guideline for the investment of the fund's total combined assets as follows: Equities 25%- 75%; Fixed Income 25%-70%; and Cash and Cash Equivalents 2%-25%.

The City of Charleston's Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund Board of Trustees has established an investment policy of diversification of investments in accordance with West Virginia Code §8-22-22. The board has elected to delegate the investment management duties for the fund to one professional investment manager who shall be guided by and adhere to the overall investment requirements in West Virginia Code §8-22-22 and §8-22-22a.

In accordance with the Code the maximum equity allocation shall be 60%. The cash allocation should not exceed estimated payments for a period of ninety days. The asset allocation guideline for the investment of the fund's total combined assets shall be as follows: Cash 0%-10%; Bonds 35%-70%; Stocks 25%-60%. The cash allocation shall include balances held in the bank checking account. In regard to the equity allocation, the manager is required to inform the Trustees of any upward changes in the allocation that result from additional purchases rather than changes in the market value.

Concentrations: Investments in any one organization that represent 5% or more of the pension plan's fiduciary net position must be disclosed in accordance with GAAP. The Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund had five investments that were 5% or more of the pension plan's fiduciary net position at June 30, 2016, which were Ishares Russell Midcap Value EFT at 8%, Ishares Russell Midcap Growth 6%, Ishares Core S&P Mid-Cap ETF at 7%, Ishares Russell 2000 Value ETF at 7%, and SPDR S&P 500ETF Trust unit Ser 1 S&P at 5%. The Firemen's Pension & Relief Fund had five investments that were 5% or more of the pension plan's fiduciary net position at June 30, 2016, which were Ishares Russell Midcap Value ETF at 8%, Ishares Russell Midcap Growth at 6%, Ishares Core S&P Mid-Cap EFT at 7%, Ishares Russell 2000 Value ETF at 7%, and SPDR S&P 500ETF Trust uni Ser 1 S&P at 5%.

Rate of Return: The money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan expense, for fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 was 4.75 percent for the Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan expense, was 5.15 percent for the Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

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Net Pension Liability:

The components of net pension liability for the Policemen’s and Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund at June 30, 2016, were as follows:

	PPRF	FPRF
Total pension liability	\$ 194,602,316	\$ 201,522,698
Plan fiduciary net position	(17,122,419)	(14,985,517)
Plan net pension liability	\$ 177,479,897	\$ 186,537,181
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	8.80%	7.44%
Discount Rate	3.823%	3.785%

In accordance with GASB No. 67 & GASB No. 68 a single discount rate of 3.823% for the Policemen’s Pension and 3.785% for the Firemen’s Pension was used to measure the total pension liability as of June 30, 2016. These single discount rates were based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 4.5% before 2046 and 6.000% after 2046, and the municipal bond rate of 2.85%. The projection of cash flows used to determine these single discount rates assumed that the Plan sponsor would make the statutory required contribution as defined by the funding policy. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments, on behalf of current plan members, after plan year 2046. Therefore, the single discount rate of 3.8228% for the Policemen’s Pension and 3.7852% for the Firemen’s Pension was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

For purposes of developing the single equivalent discount rate, it was assumed benefits are discounted at the municipal bond rate if paid from the pay-as-you go Benefit Account, or at the long-term expected rate of return if paid from the Accumulation Account. A long-term expected rate of return was assumed after 2046 of 6.0%. The long-term rate of return assumes assets in the Accumulation Account are invested in a well-diversified portfolio with 40% to 50% allocated to equities.

The present values of benefits to be provided through the pension plans to current active and inactive plan members for the Policemen’s Pension and Relief Fund and the Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund are \$238,123,900 and \$239,865,400, respectively.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption

Policemen’s Pension and Relief Fund:

1% Decrease	Discount Rate Assumption	1% Increase
2.823%	3.823%	4.823%
\$ 211,429,324	\$ 177,479,897	\$ 150,757,272

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Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund:

1% Decrease	Discount Rate Assumption	1% Increase
<u>2.785%</u>	<u>3.785%</u>	<u>4.785%</u>
\$ 221,572,277	\$ 186,537,181	\$ 158,953,119

Changes in the Net Pension Liability - Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total	Plan	Net
	Pension Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Pension Liability (a-b)
Balances at June 30, 2015	\$ 166,581,061	\$ 16,083,697	\$ 150,497,364
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	3,313,221	--	3,313,221
Interest	7,209,972	--	7,209,972
Differences between expected & actual experience	(2,127,001)	--	(2,127,001)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	26,684,740	--	26,684,740
Contributions - employer	--	6,858,876	(6,858,876)
Contributions - employee	--	556,799	(556,799)
Net investment income	--	695,811	(695,811)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(7,059,677)	(7,059,677)	--
Administrative expense	--	(13,087)	13,087
Net changes	<u>28,021,255</u>	<u>1,038,722</u>	<u>26,982,533</u>
Balances at June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 194,602,316</u>	<u>\$ 17,122,419</u>	<u>\$ 177,479,897</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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Changes in the Net Pension Liability - Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total	Plan	Net
	Pension Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Pension Liability (a-b)
Balances at June 30, 2015	\$ 171,851,672	\$ 13,888,494	\$ 157,963,178
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	3,402,390	--	3,402,390
Interest	7,426,782	--	7,426,782
Differences between expected & actual experience	(1,147,647)	--	(1,147,647)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	27,065,406	--	27,065,406
Contributions - employer	--	6,906,802	(6,906,802)
Contributions - employee	--	580,188	(580,188)
Net investment income	--	695,679	(695,679)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(7,075,905)	(7,075,905)	--
Administrative expense	--	(9,741)	9,741
Net changes	29,671,026	1,097,023	28,574,003
Balances at June 30, 2016	\$ 201,522,698	\$ 14,985,517	\$ 186,537,181

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

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the government recognized the following pension expenses.

	PPRF	FPRF
Pension expense	\$18,143,782	\$19,197,383

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

Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ --	\$ (2,344,951)
Changes of assumptions	23,895,450	--
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	--	(201,656)
	\$ 23,895,450	\$ (2,546,607)

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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:	
2017	\$ 10,358,828
2018	8,176,545
2019	2,790,079
2020	23,391
Total	\$ 21,348,843

Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ --	\$ (2,099,645)
Changes of assumptions	23,216,819	--
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	--	(258,634)
	\$ 23,216,819	\$ (2,358,279)

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:	
2017	\$ 10,793,001
2018	8,578,871
2019	1,481,899
2020	4,769
Total	\$ 20,858,540

V.B.1 Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)

The City of Charleston, West Virginia participates in a state-wide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan on behalf of general City 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.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

The following is a summary of eligibility factors, contribution methods, and benefit provisions:

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

Eligibility to participate:	All City full-time employees, except those covered by other pension plans.
Authority establishing contribution obligations and benefit provisions:	State Statute
Plan member's contributions rate:	4.50% for employees hired before July 1, 2015 and 6.00% for employees hired after July 1, 2015.
City's contribution rate:	13.50%
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 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 10) 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

V.B.2. Trend Information

Fiscal Year	Cost	Contributed
2016	\$ 2,513,283	100%
2015	2,456,565	100%
2014	2,526,476	100%
2013	2,372,689	100%
2012	2,399,128	100%
2011	2,046,007	100%
2010	1,799,608	100%
2009	1,675,990	100%
2008	1,600,134	100%
2007	1,522,933	100%

PERS issues 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. S.E., Charleston, West Virginia 25304.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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V.B.3. Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At fiscal year-end, the government reported the following liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014 and rolled forward to June 30, 2015 using the actuarial assumptions and methods described in the appropriate section of this note. The government's proportion of the net pension liability 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. At June 30, 2016, the government reported the following proportions and increase/decrease from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015:

	PERS
Amount for proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 7,179,601
Percentage for proportionate share of net pension liability	1.285736%
Increase/(decrease) % from prior proportion measured actual earnings on pension plan investments	-1.185784%

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the government recognized the following pension expense.

	PERS
Government-wide pension expense	\$ 871,643

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

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ --	\$ 1,574,345
Difference between expected and actual experience	1,468,401	--
Deferred difference in assumptions	--	863,590
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	169,247	87,885
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,513,283	--
	\$ 4,150,931	\$ 2,525,820

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related 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, 2016. Other amounts will be 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:

	2017	\$	(475,514)
	2018		(475,514)
	2019		(484,765)
	2020		547,621
Total		<u>\$</u>	<u>(888,172)</u>

V.C.1 Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies

Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS)

The City of Charleston, West Virginia, participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer statewide defined benefit pension plan on behalf of police and firefighters employed by the City after June 1, 2011. The system is administered by the State of West Virginia and funded by contributions from participants and employers as necessary.

The following is a summary of eligibility factors, contribution methods, and benefit provisions:

Municipal Police and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS)

Eligibility to participate:	All full-time police and firefighters employed by the City after June 1, 2011
Authority establishing contribution	
Obligations and benefit provisions:	State Statute
Plan member's contribution rate:	8.5%
City's contribution rate:	8.5%
Period required to vest:	No vesting occurs. If separation from employment occurs the member is entitled to a refund of his/her contributions only.
Benefits and eligibility for distribution:	A member who has attained age 50 when age and contributory service Equals 70 (excluding military service) or has attained age 60 and completion of 10 years contributory service (excluding military service). The final average salary is the average of the highest annual compensation received by the member during covered employment for any 5 consecutive plan years (Jan. 1-Dec. 31) within the last 10 years of service. The accrued benefit on behalf of any member is calculated as follows:

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Final Average Salary x Years of Credited Service x Benefit Percentage

2.6% x FAS x Years of Service for years 1-20
 2.0 % x FAS x Years of Service for years 21-25
 1.0% x FAS x Years of Service for years 26-30

Provisions for:	
Cost of Living	Yes
Death Benefits	Yes

V.C.2. Trend Information

Municipal Police and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS)

Police

Fiscal Year	Annual Pension Cost	Percentage Contributed
2016	\$ 168,547	100%
2015	\$ 105,816	100%
2014	\$ 59,623	100%
2013	\$ 28,547	100%
2012	\$ 17,434	100%

Fire

Fiscal Year	Annual Pension Cost	Percentage Contributed
2016	\$ 102,014	100%
2015	\$ 55,174	100%
2014	\$ 46,744	100%
2013	\$ 8,544	100%

MPFRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That information may be obtained by writing to the Consolidated Retirement Board, 4101 MacCorkle Avenue. S.E., Charleston, West Virginia 25304.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

V.C.3. Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At fiscal year-end, the government reported the following asset for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014 and rolled forward to June 30, 2015 using the actuarial assumptions and methods described in the appropriate section of this note. The government's proportion of the net pension asset 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. At June 30, 2015, the government reported the following proportions and increase/decrease from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014:

	<u>MPFRS - Police</u>	<u>MPFRS - Fire</u>
Amount for proportionate share of net pension asset	\$ 244,721	\$ 127,601
Percentage for proportionate share of net pension asset	25.359714%	13.222939%
Increase/(decrease) % from prior proportion measured actual earnings on pension plan investments	18.482857%	-21.201524%

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the government recognized the following pension expense.

	<u>MPFRS - Police</u>	<u>MPFRS - Fire</u>
Government-wide pension expense	<u>\$ 3,780</u>	<u>\$ 2,968</u>

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

Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System - Police

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 3,094	\$ --
Difference between expected and actual experience	11,158	--
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	--	27,190
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>168,547</u>	<u>--</u>
	<u>\$ 182,799</u>	<u>\$ 27,190</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System - Fire

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 1,613	\$ --
Differences between expected and actual experience	5,818	--
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	20,176	23,570
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	102,014	--
	\$ 129,621	\$ 23,570

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related 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, 2016. Other amounts will be reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>
2017	\$ (1,395)	\$ (416)
2018	(1,395)	(416)
2019	(1,395)	992
2020	(28)	1,632
2021	(1,827)	45
2022	(1,827)	45
2023	(1,827)	45
2024	(1,827)	45
2025	(1,417)	2,065
Total	\$ (12,938)	\$ 4,037

V.D. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014 and rolled forward to June 30, 2015 for all plans, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Public Employee Retirement System

Actuarial Assumptions

Inflation Rate	1.90%
Salary Increases	3.00% - 6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%

Mortality Rates:

Healthy males – 110% of R. P. 2000 Non-annuitant, Scale AA
Healthy females – 101% of R. P. 2000 Non-annuitant, Scale AA

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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Disabled males – 96% of R. P. 2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA
Disabled females – 107% of R. P. 2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2014 PERS valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014.

Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System

Actuarial Assumptions

Inflation Rate	1.90%
Salary Increases	By age from 4.75% at age 30 declining to 3.25% at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%

Mortality Rates:

Active – RP2000 non-annuitant mortality table; scale BB; retired and disabled – RP2000 healthy annuitant mortality table scale BB.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments were determined using a building-block method in which estimates of expected 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. Rates summarized in the following table include the inflation component and were used for the following defined benefit plan:

Investment	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Asset Allocation All Plans	Weighted Average Expected Real Rate of Return
Primary Government:			
US Equity (Russell 3000)	7.0%	27.5%	1.9%
International Equity (ACWI ex US)	7.7%	27.5%	2.1%
Core Fixed Income	2.7%	7.5%	0.2%
High Yield	5.5%	7.5%	0.4%
Real Estate	5.6%	10.0%	0.6%
Private Equity	9.4%	10.0%	0.9%
Hedge Funds	4.7%	10.0%	0.5%
Cash	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Total		100.00%	6.62%
Inflation (CPI)			1.9%
			8.5%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability / asset 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.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
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Therefore, the long-term expected rates of return on pension plan investments were applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability/asset of each plan.

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

	1% Decrease 6.50%	Current Discount Rate 7.50%	1% Increase 8.50%
Government's proportionate share of PERS's net pension liability	\$ 16,558,042	\$ 7,179,601	\$ (743,773)
Government's proportionate share of MPFRS Police net pension asset	\$ (177,772)	\$ (244,721)	\$ (295,441)
Government's proportionate share of MPFRS Fire net pension asset	\$ (92,693)	\$ (127,601)	\$ (154,047)

Pension Plan's 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 Consolidate Public Retirement Board, 4101 MacCorkle Avenue SE, Charleston, West Virginia 25304.

V.D.1 New Accounting Pronouncements

The City of Charleston implemented GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, which will improve financial reporting by clarifying the definition of fair value for financial reporting purposes, establishing general principles for measuring fair value, providing additional fair value application guidance, and enhancing disclosures about fair value measurements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68*, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015 – except for those provisions that address employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. The requirements of this Statement extend the approach to accounting and financial reporting established in Statement 68 to all pensions. This Statement also clarifies the application of certain provisions of Statement 67 and Statement 68. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 73 had no significant impact on the City's financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. The objective of this Statement is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The “GAAP hierarchy” consists of the sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities in conformity with GAAP and the framework for selecting those principles. This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 76 had no significant impact on the City's financial statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015 – except for the provisions in paragraphs 18, 19, 23-26, and 40, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. This Statement enhances comparability of financial statements among governments by establishing specific criteria used to determine whether a qualifying external investment pool may elect to use an amortized cost exception to fair value measurement. Those criteria will provide qualifying external investment pools and participants in those pools with consistent application of an amortized cost-based measurement for financial reporting purposes. That measurement approximates fair value and mirrors the operations of external investment pools that transact with participants at a stable net asset value per share. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 79 had no significant impact on the City's financial statements.

V.D.2 Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 74 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. The objective of this Statement is to provide financial statement users with essential information about the nature and magnitude of the reduction in tax revenues through tax abatement programs in order to better assess (a) whether current-year revenues were sufficient to pay for current-year services, (b) compliance with finance-related legal or contractual requirements, (c) where a government's financial resources come from and how it uses them, and (d) financial position and economic condition and how they have changed over time. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 77 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 78, Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. The objective of this Statement is to address a practice issue regarding the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. This issue is associated with pensions provided through certain multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and to state or local governmental employers whose employees are provided with such pensions. City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 78 may have on its financial statements.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 80, Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. This Statement amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 80 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 81, Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 81 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 82, Pension Issues – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016, except for the requirements of paragraph 7 in a circumstance in which an employer’s pension liability is measured as of a date other than the employer’s most recent fiscal year-end. In that circumstance, the requirements of paragraph 7 are effective for that employer in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017. The objective of this Statement is to address certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 82 may have on its financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

I. SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF)

	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 3,313,221	\$ 3,292,778	\$ 3,209,021
Interest	7,209,972	7,332,999	7,461,048
Changes in benefit terms	--	--	--
Differences between expected and actual experience	(2,127,001)	(1,897,115)	--
Changes in assumptions	26,684,740	8,006,116	6,439,110
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	(7,059,677)	(7,035,461)	(6,688,132)
Net change in total pension liability	28,021,255	9,699,317	10,421,047
Total pension liability-beginning	166,581,061	156,881,744	146,460,696
Total pension liability-ending (a)	\$ 194,602,316	\$ 166,581,061	\$ 156,881,743
 Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions-employer	\$ 6,858,876	\$ 6,530,016	\$ 6,448,555
Contributions-members	556,799	592,173	648,924
Net investment income	695,811	766,556	1,415,864
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(7,059,677)	(7,035,461)	(6,688,132)
Administrative expenses	(13,087)	(12,349)	(22,264)
Other	--	--	--
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,038,722	840,935	1,802,947
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	16,083,697	15,242,762	13,439,815
Plan fiduciary net position-ending (b)	\$ 17,122,419	\$ 16,083,697	\$ 15,242,762
 Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 177,479,897	\$ 150,497,364	\$ 141,638,981
 Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	8.80%	9.66%	9.72%
 Covered employee payroll	\$ 7,194,432	\$ 7,849,996	\$ 8,257,284
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	2466.91%	1917.16%	1715.32%

Notes to PPRF'S Schedule:

Changes in assumptions. In 200b, in 2016 the interest rate used to discount liabilities and project assets was changed from 5.000% to 4.500%. For purposes of the accounting actuarial valuation, the blended interest rate used to discount liabilities was changed from 4.4347% to 3.8228%. For purposes of the accounting valuation, we assumed a discount rate based on the municipal bond rate of 2.85% prior to 2047 and a discount rate of 6.000% for plan years after 2046 which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.8228%.

Mortality rates for both plans were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Healthy Annuitant Mortality table, with projected generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales. The disabled mortality assumption was updated to the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Healthy Annuitant Mortality table, set forward 4 years, with projected generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales. The pre-retirement mortality assumption was updated to the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Employee Mortality table, with generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales.

The wage inflation assumption used to project compensation was decreased from 4.00% to 3.75%
 The service based compensation increased assumption was updated based on observed experience.
 General inflation, post retirement COLA and the increase in State Insurance Premium Tax Allocation changed from 3.00% to 2.75%.
 Turnover, retirement rates and disability assumptions were updated based on observed experience.
 Only 3 years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

I. SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (Continued)

Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (FPRF)

	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 3,402,390	\$ 3,160,914	\$ 3,139,576
Interest	7,426,782	7,516,367	7,715,345
Changes in benefit terms	--	--	--
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,147,647)	(3,217,247)	--
Changes in assumptions	27,065,406	8,277,173	6,693,190
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	(7,075,905)	(6,859,784)	(6,943,758)
Net change in total pension liability	29,671,026	8,877,423	10,604,353
Total pension liability-beginning	171,851,672	162,974,249	152,369,897
Total pension liability-ending (a)	\$ 201,522,698	\$ 171,851,672	\$ 162,974,250
 Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions-employer	\$ 6,906,802	\$ 6,561,849	\$ 6,735,846
Contributions-members	580,188	592,996	603,333
Net investment income	695,679	622,444	1,317,995
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(7,075,905)	(6,859,784)	(6,943,758)
Administrative expenses	(9,741)	(5,864)	(8,132)
Other	--	--	--
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,097,023	911,641	1,705,284
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	13,888,494	12,976,853	11,271,569
Plan fiduciary net position-ending (b)	\$ 14,985,517	\$ 13,888,494	\$ 12,976,853
 Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 186,537,181	\$ 157,963,178	\$ 149,997,397
 Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	7.44%	8.08%	7.96%
 Covered employee payroll	\$ 7,273,171	\$ 7,364,910	\$ 7,872,875
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	2564.73%	2144.81%	1905.24%

Notes to FPRF'S Schedule:

Changes in assumptions. In 200b, in 2016 the interest rate used to discount liabilities and project assets was changed from 5.000% to 4.500%. For purposes of the accounting actuarial valuation, the blended interest rate used to discount liabilities was changed from 4.3980% to 3.7852%. For purposes of the accounting valuation, we assumed a discount rate based on the municipal bond rate of 2.85% prior to 2047 and a discount rate of 6.000% for plan years after 2046 which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.7852%.

Mortality rates for both plans were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Healthy Annuitant Mortality table, with projected generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales. The disabled mortality assumption was updated to the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Healthy Annuitant Mortality table, set forward 4 years, with projected generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales. The pre-retirement mortality assumption was updated to the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Employee Mortality table, with generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales.

The wage inflation assumption used to project compensation was decreased from 4.00% to 3.75%
The service based compensation increased assumption was updated based on observed experience.
General inflation, post retirement COLA and the increase in State Insurance Premium Tax Allocation changed from 3.00% to 2.75%.
Turnover, retirement rates and disability assumptions were updated based on observed experience.
Only 3 years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

II. SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	4.75%	6.50%	10.65%

Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PFRF)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	5.15%	5.04%	11.17%

Only one years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

III. SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTIONS MULTIYEAR

Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Actuarially determined contribution (a)	\$ 9,998,469	\$ 8,371,076	\$ 8,290,897	\$ 8,265,968
Employer contribution (b)	5,226,466	4,977,472	4,919,728	4,597,313
State contribution (c)	1,632,410	1,552,544	1,528,827	1,945,867
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>3,139,593</u>	\$ <u>1,841,060</u>	\$ <u>1,842,342</u>	\$ <u>1,722,788</u>
Covered payroll (f)	7,194,432	7,849,996	8,257,284	9,149,170
Actual contribution as a percent of covered payroll [(b)+(c)]/f	95%	83%	78%	72%

Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PFRF)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Actuarially determined contribution (a)	\$ 10,373,813	\$ 8,533,617	\$ 8,544,824	\$ 8,644,534
Employer contribution (b)	5,300,143	5,004,065	5,191,340	4,935,630
State contribution (c)	1,606,659	1,557,784	1,544,506	1,958,353
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>3,467,011</u>	\$ <u>1,971,768</u>	\$ <u>1,808,978</u>	\$ <u>1,750,551</u>
Covered payroll (f)	7,273,171	7,364,910	7,872,875	8,867,736
Actual contribution as a percent of covered payroll [(b)+(c)]/f	95%	89%	86%	78%

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

NOTES TO SCHEDULES

Significant Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions and other information used to determine the annual required contributions are as follows

	Policemen's Pension & Relief Fund <u>6/30/2016</u>	Firemen's Pension & Relief Fund <u>6/30/2016</u>
Valuation Date	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Cost Method	Level Percentage-of-Pay	Level Percentage-of-Pay
Amortization Method	30 Years Closed (Level Percentage)	30 Years Closed (Level Percentage)
Amortization Period	Market Value	Market Value
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method		
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return	4.50% per year before 2047; 6.00% thereafter	4.50% per year before 2047; 6.00% thereafter
Projected Salary Increases	20% 1 year, 6.5% 2 years, 3.5% 3 years, 2.75 4 years, 2.50% 5-9 years, 2.00% 10- 29 years, 1.25% 30-34 years, and 0.00% after 34 years of service	20% 1 year, 6.5% 2 years, 3.5% 3 years, 2.75 4 years, 2.50% 5-9 years, 2.00% 10-29 years, 1.25% 30-34 years, and 0.00% after 34 years of service
Post Retirement Benefit Increases	None	None
Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.75% on first \$15,000 of annual benefit and on the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years	2.75% on first \$15,000 of annual benefit and on the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years
Mortality	Mortality rates for both plans were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Healthy Annuitant Mortality table, with projected generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales. The disabled mortality assumption was updated to the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Healthy Annuitant Mortality table, set forward 4 years, with projected generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales. The pre-retirement mortality assumption was updated to the RP-2014 Blue Collar Total Employee Mortality table, with generational mortality improvement using the MP-2014 2-dimensional mortality improvement scales.	

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June, 30, 2016

I. SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) -Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b)-(a)	Funded Ratio (a)/(b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a % covered payroll (b-a)/c
7/1/09	\$ --	\$ 79,643,383	\$ 79,643,383	0.00%	\$ 31,068,215	256.35%
7/1/10	--	75,615,299	75,615,299	0.00%	31,448,512	240.44%
7/1/11	--	60,679,215	60,679,215	0.00%	29,494,443	205.73%
7/1/12	--	73,958,600	73,958,600	0.00%	30,674,221	241.11%
7/1/13	--	85,737,794	85,737,794	0.00%	30,511,701	281.00%
7/1/14	--	126,087,701	126,087,701	0.00%	29,462,803	427.96%
7/1/15	--	197,164,010	197,164,010	0.00%	30,641,315	643.5%

II. SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Fiscal Year	Annual Required Contribution	Employer Contributions	Percent Contributed
2010	\$ 5,828,921	\$ 2,840,938	48.74%
2011	5,325,615	2,836,898	53.27%
2012	5,315,345	4,104,850	77.23%
2013	6,457,372	4,587,248	71.04%
2014	7,499,563	3,898,088	51.98%
2015	10,870,547	3,797,037	34.93%
2016	16,268,730	6,002,621	36.90%

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Public Employees Retirement System
Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	1.285736%	1.301165%	1.266242%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 7,179,766	\$ 4,802,144	\$ 11,543,445
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ 17,860,017	\$ 18,084,241	\$ 17,506,391
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	40.20%	26.55%	65.94%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91.29%	93.98%	79.70%

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30, 2015
Only three years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Public Employees Retirement System
 Last 10 Fiscal Years

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,513,283	\$ 2,456,565	\$ 2,526,476	\$ 2,372,689	\$ 2,399,128	\$ 2,046,007	\$ 1,799,608	\$ 1,675,990	\$ 1,600,134	\$ 1,522,933
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(2,513,283)</u>	<u>(2,456,565)</u>	<u>(2,526,476)</u>	<u>(2,372,689)</u>	<u>(2,399,128)</u>	<u>(2,046,007)</u>	<u>(1,799,608)</u>	<u>(1,675,990)</u>	<u>(1,600,134)</u>	<u>(1,522,933)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	**	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ -	\$ 17,860,017	\$ 18,084,241	\$ 17,506,391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll.	**	13.75%	13.97%	13.55%	**	**	**	**	**	**

**Only three years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System
 Last 10 Fiscal Years*

Police Officers Retirement System

	<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	25.359714%		21.403699%		19.176794%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 244,721	\$	145,331	\$	50,819
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ 959,612	\$	392,330	\$	185,248
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	25.50%		37.04%		27.43%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	189.27%		230.08%		200.40%

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30, 2015
 Only three years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

Firefighters Retirement System

	<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	13.222939%		16.780704%		5.739737%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 127,601	\$	113,941	\$	15,210
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ 500,356	\$	307,590	\$	55,446
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	25.50%		37.04%		27.43%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	189.27%		230.08%		200.40%

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30, 2015
 Only three years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Public Employees Retirement System
 Last 10 Fiscal Years

Police Officers Retirement System

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 168,547	\$ 105,816	\$ 59,623	\$ 28,547	\$ 17,434
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(168,547)</u>	<u>(105,816)</u>	<u>(59,623)</u>	<u>(28,547)</u>	<u>(17,434)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ **	\$ 959,612	\$ 392,330	\$ 185,248	\$ **
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	**	11.03%	15.20%	15.41%	**

Only three years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

Firefighters Retirement System

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 102,014	\$ 55,174	\$ 46,744	\$ 8,544	\$ --
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(102,014)</u>	<u>(55,174)</u>	<u>(46,744)</u>	<u>(8,544)</u>	<u>--</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ **	\$ 500,356	\$ 307,590	\$ 55,446	\$ **
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	**	11.03%	15.20%	15.41%	**

Only three years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - NONMAJOR

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the receipt and use of specific revenues that are legally restricted by ordinance or grant agreements for specific purposes.

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general long-term debt principal and interest from governmental resources.

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds.

Permanent Funds are used to account for resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support specific programs, for the benefit of the City or its citizens.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Permanent	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
Assets:					
Current:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,878,492	\$ 10,774,579	\$ 2,554	\$ 254,069	\$ 12,909,694
Investments	2,792,251	--	--	1,991,994	4,784,245
Receivables:					
Accounts	865,368	--	--	--	865,368
Grants	362,420	--	--	--	362,420
Loans	87,083	--	--	--	87,083
Accrued interest	--	--	--	3,363	3,363
Due from:					
Other funds	274,489	349,715	1,823,707	1,800	2,449,711
Component units	14,822	--	--	--	14,822
Restricted cash	236,169	--	3,653,131	--	3,889,300
	6,511,094	11,124,294	5,479,392	2,251,226	25,366,006
Total assets					
	6,511,094	11,124,294	5,479,392	2,251,226	25,366,006
Deferred Outflows:					
	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 6,511,094	\$ 11,124,294	\$ 5,479,392	\$ 2,251,226	\$ 25,366,006
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 520,095	\$ 524,734	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,044,829
Compensated absences payable	2,907	--	--	--	2,907
Due to:					
Other funds	1,427,845	92,560	--	13,292	1,533,697
Customer advances	176,703	--	--	--	176,703
	2,127,550	617,294	--	13,292	2,758,136
Total liabilities					
	2,127,550	617,294	--	13,292	2,758,136
Deferred Inflows:					
	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	2,127,550	617,294	--	13,292	2,758,136
Fund balances:					
Reserved for:					
Nonspendable	--	--	--	1,202,793	1,202,793
Restricted	3,594,645	98,964	5,479,392	1,035,141	10,208,142
Committed	788,899	10,408,036	--	--	11,196,935
	4,383,544	10,507,000	5,479,392	2,237,934	22,607,870
Total fund balances					
	4,383,544	10,507,000	5,479,392	2,237,934	22,607,870
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 6,511,094	\$ 11,124,294	\$ 5,479,392	\$ 2,251,226	\$ 25,366,006

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Permanent	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 4,955	\$ --	\$ 4,955
Intergovernmental:					
Federal	1,500,582	--	--	--	1,500,582
State	5,000	--	--	--	5,000
Local	3,060	--	--	--	3,060
Charges for services	4,245,771	16,675	--	--	4,262,446
Fines and forfeits	822,135	--	--	--	822,135
Interest earnings	33,888	30,662	6,179	45,831	116,560
Reimbursements	--	112,977	--	--	112,977
Contributions and donations	158,750	60,384	--	--	219,134
Miscellaneous	526	--	--	--	526
Total revenues	6,769,712	220,698	11,134	45,831	7,047,375
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	160,809	--	--	--	160,809
Public safety	1,446,212	--	--	--	1,446,212
Streets and transportation	2,669	--	--	--	2,669
Health and sanitation	1,087,687	--	--	--	1,087,687
Culture and recreation	165,164	--	--	--	165,164
Social services	--	--	--	44,196	44,196
Capital projects	--	4,102,246	--	--	4,102,246
Economic development	492,212	--	--	--	492,212
Debt service:					
Principal	--	--	2,911,000	--	2,911,000
Interest	--	--	2,888,697	--	2,888,697
Bond issuance costs	--	--	542,430	--	542,430
Total expenditures	3,354,753	4,102,246	6,342,127	44,196	13,843,322
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	3,414,959	(3,881,548)	(6,330,993)	1,635	(6,795,947)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	403,042	8,658,540	11,900,287	14,375	20,976,244
Transfers (out)	(3,393,490)	(269,051)	(89,909)	(29,630)	(3,782,080)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,990,448)	8,389,489	11,810,378	(15,255)	17,194,164
Net change in fund balance	424,511	4,507,941	5,479,385	(13,620)	10,398,217
Fund balances - beginning (restated note III.K)	3,959,033	5,999,059	7	2,251,554	12,209,653
Fund balances - ending	\$ 4,383,544	\$ 10,507,000	\$ 5,479,392	\$ 2,237,934	\$ 22,607,870

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Nonmajor Funds

Asset Forfeiture and Reimbursement Fund This fund is used to account for monies seized by the Charleston Police department or Drug Unit and have been ordered released or forfeited by a court of law.

Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Fund This fund was established to account for grants received from the U.S. Department of Justice passed through from the West Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services to encourage arrest policies and enforcement of protection orders.

Charleston Land Trust Commission Fund This fund was established to account for donations or other funding to acquire, maintain, improve, and preserve public trust lands.

DOT Federal Grant Fund This fund was established to account for federal grant revenues from the Department of Transportation for capital improvements.

FEMA-WV Flood Mitigation Fund This fund was established to account for federal grants received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a three-year period to inventory sites either perceived to be contaminated.

Homeland Security Assistance to Firefighters Grant Fund This fund was established to account for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security passed through the state Secretary of Military Affairs and Public Safety to purchase face pieces, fit tests, and other authorized equipment purchases for the Charleston Fire Department.

Homeland Security Grant Fund This fund was established to account for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to account for purchase of First Response Equipment for the City's public safety activities.

Human Rights Fund This fund is a cooperative agreement with HUD for the Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) within the City.

Metro Loan Fund This fund was established to account for funds received from the State for small business loans. Loans are no longer given, however, collection of payments on prior loans are accounted for.

Municipal Beautification Fund This fund was established to account for revenues received from fee charges for clean up of properties within the City and for donations received to be used for beautification of the City.

Municipal Court Fund This fund accounts for monies received for fines and forfeitures.

Police & Fire Donations Fund This fund was established to receive private contributions to be utilized for police and fire operations.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)

Police Grants Fund This fund was established to account for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Justice to encourage arrest policies and enforcement of protection orders.

Public Arts Grant Fund This fund was established to account for grant monies from the National Endowment for the Arts and private contributions to support a series of cultural planning activities to strengthen the role of public art in Charleston, WV.

Rail Trail Project Fund This fund was established to account for federal grants to acquire a railroad bridge, railroad trestle, and additional railroad right of way and convert them to a rail trail referred to as the Charleston Kanawha Trestle Trail Project.

Rental Rehabilitation Fund This fund was established to account for loan payments collected from housing rehabilitation clients to MOECD. The rehab program no longer exists, however, this fund still accounts for payments received from loans originating several years ago.

Solid Waste Fund This fund accounts for the revenues collected from refuse fees and royalties from the contracted landfill operations. This fund also reserves monies for contingency post fund closure landfill cost.

Special Demolition Fund This fund accounts for monies to be used for demolition of buildings as necessary within the City.

Supportive Housing Fund This fund accounts for Supporting Housing Grants received to pay salaries for supportive service coordinators and other direct expenses for five shelters.

U.S. Small Business Administration Fund This fund accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Small Business Administration under a grant/cooperative agreement and private contributions for the City of Charleston, WV Riverfront Park (Haddad Park).

Project West Invest This fund is designed to promote and provide incentives for Charleston police officers to live in Charleston's West Side to create a catalyst for positive change.

Safe Routes to School Program This fund was established to account for federal grants received from the Federal Highway Administration for the East End Kids Walk & Bike Safe Routes to Piedmont Project for infrastructure-related project and non-infrastructure-related activities.

Slack Plaza This fund was established to account for grant revenues, transfers, and gifts received designated to be expended for construction, renovations, and other improvements to the Slack Plaza area from Capitol Street to Court Street.

Live on the Levee This fund was established to account for all Live on the Levee Series revenues and expenditures that runs from May to September each year.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
 JUNE 30, 2016

	Asset Forfeiture and Reimbursement	Byrne Justice Assistance Grant	Charleston Land Trust Commission	Homeland Security Assistance	Homeland Security Grant	Human Rights	Municipal Beautification	Municipal Court	Police & Fire Donation	Police Grant	Public Arts Grant
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS											
Assets:											
Current:											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 137,230	\$ 17,559	\$ 44,075	\$ 77	\$ 377,966	\$ 176,794	\$ 31,508	\$ 176,395	\$ 18,156	\$ 218,617	\$ 48,160
Investments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Receivables:											
Accounts	13,040	117,667	--	--	--	--	--	32,863	--	--	--
Grants	--	--	--	--	198,021	--	--	--	--	156,031	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Due from:											
Other funds	1,538	--	--	--	144,339	--	--	--	--	21,493	--
Component units	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Restricted cash	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets	151,808	135,226	44,075	77	720,326	176,794	31,508	209,258	18,156	396,141	48,160
Deferred Outflows:											
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	151,808	135,226	44,075	77	720,326	176,794	31,508	209,258	18,156	396,141	48,160
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES											
Liabilities:											
Accounts payable	14,375	111,003	--	--	144,339	--	--	31,701	124	29,305	--
Live on the Levee Charity Raffle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Due to:											
Other funds	--	8,789	--	--	575,987	--	--	61,062	--	330,010	--
Grant advances	--	15,434	--	77	--	161,192	--	--	--	--	--
Total liabilities	14,375	135,226	--	77	720,326	161,192	--	92,763	124	359,315	--
Deferred Inflows:											
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	14,375	135,226	--	77	720,326	161,192	--	92,763	124	359,315	--
Fund balances:											
Restricted	137,433	--	44,075	--	--	15,602	--	116,495	--	36,826	48,160
Committed	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,508	--	18,032	--	--
Total fund balances	137,433	--	44,075	--	--	15,602	31,508	116,495	18,032	36,826	48,160
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	151,808	135,226	44,075	77	720,326	176,794	31,508	209,258	18,156	396,141	48,160

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)
 JUNE 30, 2016

	Rail Trail Project	Rental Rehabilitation	Solid Waste	Special Demolition	Supportive Housing	U.S.Small Business Administration	Project West Invest	Historic Preservation	Safe Routes to School Program	Slack Plaza	Live on the Levee	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS												
Assets:												
Current:												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 263,390	\$ --	\$ 221,652	\$ 1,414	\$ --	\$ 10,177	\$ 52,897	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 82,425	\$ 1,878,492
Investments	--	--	2,792,251	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,792,251
Receivables:												
Accounts	84,380	150,143	329,986	--	--	--	--	5,000	18,103	114,009	177	865,368
Grants	--	--	--	--	8,368	--	--	--	--	--	--	362,420
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	87,083	--	--	--	--	87,083
Due from:												
Other funds	14,559	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92,560	--	274,489
Component units	--	--	14,822	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,822
Restricted cash	--	--	236,169	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	236,169
Total assets	362,329	150,143	3,594,880	1,414	8,368	10,177	139,980	5,000	18,103	206,569	82,602	6,511,094
Deferred Outflows:												
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 362,329	\$ 150,143	\$ 3,594,880	\$ 1,414	\$ 8,368	\$ 10,177	\$ 139,980	\$ 5,000	\$ 18,103	\$ 206,569	\$ 82,602	\$ 6,511,094
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES												
Liabilities:												
Accounts payable	--	--	46,314	--	8,368	--	--	--	--	132,521	2,045	520,095
Live on the Levee Charity Raffle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,907	2,907
Due to:												
Other funds	354,846	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	18,103	74,048	--	1,427,845
Grant advances	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	176,703
Total liabilities	354,846	--	46,314	--	8,368	--	--	5,000	18,103	206,569	4,952	2,127,550
Deferred Inflows:												
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	354,846	--	46,314	--	8,368	--	--	5,000	18,103	206,569	4,952	2,127,550
Fund balances:												
Restricted Committed	7,483	--	3,038,414	--	--	10,177	139,980	--	--	--	--	3,594,645
	--	150,143	510,152	1,414	--	--	--	--	--	--	77,650	788,899
Total fund balances	7,483	150,143	3,548,566	1,414	--	10,177	139,980	--	--	--	77,650	4,383,544
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 362,329	\$ 150,143	\$ 3,594,880	\$ 1,414	\$ 8,368	\$ 10,177	\$ 139,980	\$ 5,000	\$ 18,103	\$ 206,569	\$ 82,602	\$ 6,511,094

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Asset Forfeiture and Reimbursement	Byrne Justice Assistance Grant	Charleston Land Trust Commission	Homeland Security Assistance	Homeland Security Grant	Human Rights	Municipal Beautification	Municipal Court
REVENUES								
Intergovernmental:								
Federal	\$ --	\$ 217,345	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 440,603	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,120	--
Charges for services	184,006	--	--	--	--	--	--	638,129
Fines and forfeits	215	--	154	--	--	--	109	--
Interest and investment earnings	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contributions and donations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total revenues	<u>184,221</u>	<u>217,345</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>440,603</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3,229</u>	<u>638,129</u>
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160,809
Public safety	141,532	217,345	--	--	440,603	--	2,669	--
Streets and transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health and sanitation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and general	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Culture and recreation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benefits paid	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance premiums	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capital projects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education	--	--	85	--	--	55	--	--
Debt service:								
Principal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bond issuance costs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total expenditures	<u>141,532</u>	<u>217,345</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>440,603</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>2,669</u>	<u>160,809</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	42,689	--	69	--	--	(55)	560	477,320
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transfers (out)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(477,490)
Bonds issued	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from the sale of assets	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capital leases	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total other financing sources (uses)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(477,490)
Net change in fund balance	42,689	--	69	--	--	(55)	560	(170)
Fund balances - beginning (restated Note III.K)	<u>94,744</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>44,006</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>15,657</u>	<u>30,948</u>	<u>116,665</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 137,433</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 44,075</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 15,602</u>	<u>\$ 31,508</u>	<u>\$ 116,495</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Police & Fire Donation	Police Grant	Public Arts Grant	Rail Trail Project	Rental Rehabilitation	Solid Waste	Special Demolition	Supportive Housing
REVENUES								
Intergovernmental:								
Federal	--	639,115	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	--	\$ 89,510
State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local	--	3,060	--	--	--	--	--	--
Charges for services	--	--	--	--	--	4,242,651	--	--
Fines and forfeits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interest and investment earnings	78	--	--	--	--	33,148	49	--
Contributions and donations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--	--	--	526	--
Total revenues	78	642,175	--	--	--	4,275,799	575	89,510
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public safety	4,557	642,175	--	--	--	--	--	--
Streets and transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health and sanitation	--	--	--	--	--	1,087,687	--	--
Administrative and general	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Culture and recreation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benefits paid	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance premiums	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capital projects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Economic development	--	--	--	369,302	--	--	--	89,510
Debt service:								
Principal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bond issuance costs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total expenditures	4,557	642,175	--	369,302	--	1,087,687	--	89,510
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(4,479)	--	--	(369,302)	--	3,188,112	575	--
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transfers (out)	--	--	--	369,302	--	--	--	--
Bonds issued	--	--	--	--	--	(2,900,000)	(16,000)	--
Proceeds from the sale of assets	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capital leases	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total other financing sources (uses)	--	--	--	369,302	--	(2,900,000)	(16,000)	--
Net change in fund balance	(4,479)	--	--	--	--	288,112	(15,425)	--
Fund balances - beginning (restated Note III.K)	22,511	36,826	48,160	7,483	1,501,143	3,260,454	16,839	--
Fund balances - ending	\$ 18,032	\$ 36,826	\$ 48,160	\$ 7,483	\$ 1,501,143	\$ 3,548,566	\$ 1,414	\$ --

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	U.S.Small Business Administration	Project West Invest	Historic Preservation	Safe Routes to School Program	Slack Plaza	Live on the Levee	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
REVENUES							
Intergovernmental:							
Federal							1,500,582
State	--	--	5,000	--	114,009	--	5,000
Local	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,060
Charges for services	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,245,771
Fines and forfeits	--	--	--	--	--	--	822,135
Interest and investment earnings	--	70	--	--	--	65	33,888
Contributions and donations	--	63,750	--	--	--	95,000	158,750
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--	--	--	526
Total revenues	--	63,820	5,000	--	114,009	95,065	6,769,712
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General government	--	--	--	--	--	--	160,809
Public safety	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,446,212
Streets and transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,669
Health and sanitation	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,087,687
Administrative and general	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Culture and recreation	--	--	--	--	132,521	32,643	165,164
Benefits paid	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance premiums	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capital projects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Economic development	6,873	21,387	5,000	--	--	--	492,212
Debt service:							
Principal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bond issuance costs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total expenditures	6,873	21,387	5,000	--	132,521	32,643	3,354,753
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(6,873)	42,433	--	--	(18,512)	62,422	3,414,959
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers in	--	--	--	--	--	--	403,042
Transfers (out)	--	--	--	--	18,512	15,228	(3,393,490)
Bonds issued	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from the sale of assets	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capital leases	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total other financing sources (uses)	--	--	--	--	18,512	15,228	(2,990,448)
Net change in fund balance	(6,873)	42,433	--	--	--	77,650	424,511
Fund balances - beginning (restated Note III.K)	17,050	97,547	--	--	--	--	3,959,033
Fund balances - ending	10,177	139,980	--	--	--	77,650	4,383,544

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Nonmajor Funds

Ball Park Maintenance Fund This fund is used to account for contributions by the General Fund of \$25,000 annually for maintenance and improvements of the ball park in accordance with a contract between the City and West Virginia Power Ball Team.

Bridge Fund This City Council established fund is maintained to account for revenue sources expended for the construction and maintenance of bridges.

City Service Fee Project Fund This fund receives transfers from the General Fund of the city service fee revenues, that are dedicated for street maintenance and infrastructure throughout the City, in order to better provide public accountability for the monies.

Civic Center Capital Improvements Fund This City Council established fund is operated to receive transfers of all capital improvement fees collected at the Civic Center events. These revenue sources are maintained for capital improvements to the Civic Center.

Facilities Maintenance Fund This fund was established to account for various facility renovation projects separately and is funded by transfers from the General Fund.

General Maintenance Fund This City Council established fund is operated to receive transfers from the General Fund to separately account for funds expended for capital improvements.

Infrastructure Fund This City Council established fund is used to maintain revenue sources for capital improvements to infrastructure.

Municipal Auditorium Capital Improvements Fund This City Council established fund is operated to receive capital improvement fees collected at the Municipal Auditorium events to account for funds expended for capital improvements to the Municipal Auditorium.

Soccer Field Fund This City Council established fund is used to receive revenue resources dedicated to improvements of City soccer fields.

South Side Recreation Fund This City Council established fund is used to receive revenue sources dedicated to improvements for recreation on the South Side of Charleston, WV.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NON-MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	Ball Park Maintenance	Bridge	City Service Fee Project	Civic Center Capital Improvements	Facilities Maintenance Fund	General Maintenance	Infrastructure	Municipal Auditorium Capital Improvements	Soccer Field	South Side Recreation	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS											
Assets:											
Current:											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 98,964	\$ --	\$ 1,324,703	\$ 420,056	\$ 4,745,528	\$ 3,917,328	\$ 146,289	\$ 108,830	\$ 3,075	\$ 9,806	\$ 10,774,579
Due from:											
Other funds	--	--	--	--	74,048	275,667	--	--	--	--	349,715
Total assets	98,964	--	1,324,703	420,056	4,819,576	4,192,995	146,289	108,830	3,075	9,806	11,124,294
Deferred Outflows:											
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 98,964	\$ --	\$ 1,324,703	\$ 420,056	\$ 4,819,576	\$ 4,192,995	\$ 146,289	\$ 108,830	\$ 3,075	\$ 9,806	\$ 11,124,294
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES											
LIABILITIES											
Accounts payable	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 271,177	\$ --	\$ 167,413	\$ 86,144	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 524,734
Due to:											
Other funds	--	--	--	--	92,560	--	--	--	--	--	92,560
Total liabilities	--	--	271,177	--	259,973	86,144	--	--	--	--	617,294
Deferred Inflows:											
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	--	--	271,177	--	259,973	86,144	--	--	--	--	617,294
FUND BALANCES											
Reserved for:											
Restricted	98,964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98,964
Committed	--	--	1,053,526	420,056	4,559,603	4,106,851	146,289	108,830	3,075	9,806	10,408,036
Total fund balances	98,964	--	1,053,526	420,056	4,559,603	4,106,851	146,289	108,830	3,075	9,806	10,507,000
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 98,964	\$ --	\$ 1,324,703	\$ 420,056	\$ 4,819,576	\$ 4,192,995	\$ 146,289	\$ 108,830	\$ 3,075	\$ 9,806	\$ 11,124,294

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
 NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Ball Park Maintenance	Bridge	City Service Fee Project	Civic Center Capital Improvements	Facilities Maintenance Fund	General Maintenance	Infrastructure	Municipal Auditorium Capital Improvements	Soccer Field	South Side Recreation	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
REVENUES											
Charges for services	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 16,675	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 16,675
Fines and forfeits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interest and investment earnings	304	--	2,142	1,238	15,066	10,995	511	362	10	34	30,662
Refunds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Reimbursements	--	--	10,993	--	29,020	72,964	--	--	--	--	112,977
Payments in lieu of taxes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contributions and donations	--	--	--	3,000	47,750	9,634	--	--	--	--	60,384
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total revenues	304	--	13,135	4,238	91,836	93,593	511	17,037	10	34	220,698
EXPENDITURES											
Current:											
Capital projects	--	--	1,211,609	--	1,065,351	1,825,286	--	--	--	--	4,102,246
Total expenditures	--	--	1,211,609	--	1,065,351	1,825,286	--	--	--	--	4,102,246
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	304	--	(1,198,474)	4,238	(973,515)	(1,731,693)	511	17,037	10	34	(3,881,548)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)											
Transfers in	25,000	--	2,252,000	81,430	1,785,000	4,515,000	110	--	--	--	8,658,540
Transfers (out)	--	(110)	--	(2,500)	(198,198)	(54,743)	--	(13,500)	--	--	(269,051)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total other financing sources (uses)	25,000	(110)	2,252,000	78,930	1,586,802	4,460,257	110	(13,500)	--	--	8,389,489
Net change in fund balance	25,304	(110)	1,053,526	83,168	613,287	2,728,564	621	3,537	10	34	4,507,941
Fund balances - beginning	73,660	110	--	336,888	3,946,316	1,378,287	145,668	105,293	3,065	9,772	5,999,059
Fund balances - ending	\$ 98,964	\$ --	\$ 1,053,526	\$ 420,056	\$ 4,559,603	\$ 4,106,851	\$ 146,289	\$ 108,830	\$ 3,075	\$ 9,806	\$ 10,507,000

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

DEBT SERVICE FUND

Nonmajor Fund

Debt Service Sinking Fund This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general long-term debt principal and interest from governmental resources and for governmental revenue bonds debt principal and interest from specified revenues. The City currently has no general obligation bonds outstanding.

Civic Center Project Debt Service Fund This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of long-term debt principal and interest related to the Civic Center Project from governmental resources and for governmental revenue bonds debt principal and interest from specified revenues.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	<u>Debt Service Sinking Fund</u>	<u>Civic Center Project Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds</u>
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS			
Assets			
Current:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ --	\$ 2,554	\$ 2,554
Due from:			
Other funds	--	1,823,707	1,823,707
Restricted cash	<u>12</u>	<u>3,653,119</u>	<u>3,653,131</u>
 Total assets	 <u>12</u>	 <u>5,479,380</u>	 <u>5,479,392</u>
Deferred Outflows:			
	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
 Total deferred outflows of resources	 <u>--</u>	 <u>--</u>	 <u>--</u>
 Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	 <u>\$ 12</u>	 <u>\$ 5,479,380</u>	 <u>\$ 5,479,392</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES			
LIABILITIES			
 Total liabilities	 <u>\$ --</u>	 <u>\$ --</u>	 <u>\$ --</u>
Deferred Inflows:			
	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
 Total deferred inflows of resources	 <u>--</u>	 <u>--</u>	 <u>--</u>
 Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	 <u>--</u>	 <u>--</u>	 <u>--</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Reserved for:			
Restricted	<u>12</u>	<u>5,479,380</u>	<u>5,479,392</u>
 Total fund balances	 <u>12</u>	 <u>5,479,380</u>	 <u>5,479,392</u>
 Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	 <u>\$ 12</u>	 <u>\$ 5,479,380</u>	 <u>\$ 5,479,392</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
 NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	<u>Debt Service Sinking Fund</u>	<u>Civic Center Project Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds</u>
REVENUES			
Taxes:			
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ 4,955	\$ - -	\$ 4,955
Interest and investment earnings	<u>- -</u>	<u>6,179</u>	<u>6,179</u>
 Total revenues	 <u>4,955</u>	 <u>6,179</u>	 <u>11,134</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Principal	225,000	2,686,000	2,911,000
Interest	102,080	2,786,617	2,888,697
Bond issuance costs	<u>- -</u>	<u>542,430</u>	<u>542,430</u>
 Total expenditures	 <u>327,080</u>	 <u>6,015,047</u>	 <u>6,342,127</u>
 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	 (322,125)	 (6,008,868)	 (6,330,993)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	322,130	11,578,157	11,900,287
Transfers (out)	<u>- -</u>	<u>(89,909)</u>	<u>(89,909)</u>
 Total other financing sources (uses)	 <u>322,130</u>	 <u>11,488,248</u>	 <u>11,810,378</u>
 Net change in fund balance	 5	 5,479,380	 5,479,385
 Fund balances - beginning	 <u>7</u>	 <u>- -</u>	 <u>7</u>
 Fund balances - ending	 <u>\$ 12</u>	 <u>\$ 5,479,380</u>	 <u>\$ 5,479,392</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA PERMANENT FUND

Nonmajor Fund

Spring Hill Cemetery Fund This fund was created in 1973 by City Council to manage funds received for the perpetual care of Spring Hill Cemetery. The corpus is maintained in trust and the earnings thereon are to be expended for the general care and maintenance of the cemetery.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR PERMANENT FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	<u>Spring Hill Cemetery</u>
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	
Assets:	
Current:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 254,069
Investments	1,991,994
Receivables:	
Accrued interest	3,363
Due from:	
Other funds	<u>1,800</u>
Total assets	<u>2,251,226</u>
Deferred Outflows:	
	<u>--</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>--</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 2,251,226</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES	
LIABILITIES	
Due to:	
Other funds	<u>\$ 13,292</u>
Total liabilities	<u>13,292</u>
Deferred Inflows:	
	<u>--</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>--</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>13,292</u>
FUND BALANCES	
Reserved for:	
Nonspendable	1,202,793
Restricted	<u>1,035,141</u>
Total fund balances	<u>2,237,934</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,251,226</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
 NONMAJOR PERMANENT FUNDS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	<u>Spring Hill Cemetary</u>
REVENUES	
Interest and investment earnings	\$ <u>45,831</u>
Total revenues	<u>45,831</u>
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
Social services	<u>44,196</u>
Total expenditures	<u>44,196</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	1,635
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Transfers in	14,375
Transfers (out)	<u>(29,630)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(15,255)</u>
Net change in fund balance	(13,620)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>2,251,554</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u><u>\$ 2,237,934</u></u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pension Trust Funds

Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund This fund provides retirement benefits for substantially all full-time police employees and designated beneficiaries. The Board of Directors oversees the financial activities of the Pension Plan. The City is required to make annual contributions to the fund in accordance with West Virginia State Code using the Conservation Method. This plan is closed to new employees effective June 1, 2011 and new employees are covered in a multiple employer statewide plan. The State will contract an actuary annually to obtain an actuarial valuation to determine solvency of this local plan.

Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund This fund provides retirement benefits for substantially all full-time police employees and designated beneficiaries. The Board of Directors oversees the financial activities of the Pension Plan. The City is required to make annual contributions to the fund in accordance with West Virginia State Code using the Conservation Method. This plan is closed to new employees effective June 1, 2011 and new employees are covered in a multiple employer statewide plan. The State will contract an actuary annually to obtain an actuarial valuation to determine solvency of this local plan.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 PENSION TRUST FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	Pension Trust Funds		Totals
	Policemen's Pension and Relief	Firemen's Pension and Relief	
ASSETS			
Non-pooled cash	\$ 1,104,770	\$ 1,757,713	\$ 2,862,483
Total cash	1,104,770	1,757,713	2,862,483
Investments, at fair value:			
Federal government securities	2,602,944	1,754,029	4,356,973
Certificates of Deposit	1,121,911	712,397	1,834,308
Managed bond funds	1,614,730	1,517,355	3,132,085
Managed stock funds	10,665,458	9,830,571	20,496,029
Total investments	16,005,043	13,814,352	29,819,395
Receivables:			
Interest receivable	12,606	9,594	22,200
Total receivables	12,606	9,594	22,200
Total assets	17,122,419	15,581,659	32,704,078
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS			
	--	--	--
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--
LIABILITIES			
Benefits payable	--	596,141	596,141
Due to: other funds	--	6,826	6,826
Taxes payable	--	(6,826)	(6,826)
Total liabilities	--	596,141	596,141
DEFERRED INFLOWS			
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--
NET POSITION			
Net position held in trust for pension benefits	\$ 17,122,419	\$ 14,985,518	\$ 32,107,937

(1) A schedule of funding progress for each plan is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section of this report.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 PENSION TRUST FUNDS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Pension Trust Funds		Totals
	Policemen's Pension and Relief	Firemen's Pension and Relief	
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Employer	\$ 4,539,390	\$ 4,624,785	\$ 9,164,175
Plan members	556,799	580,188	1,136,987
Insurance premium surtax	1,632,410	1,606,659	3,239,069
Additional transfers in	687,076	675,359	1,362,435
	<u>7,415,675</u>	<u>7,486,991</u>	<u>14,902,666</u>
Investment income:			
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	488,339	505,646	993,985
Interest and dividends	280,690	256,267	536,957
Less: investment expense	<u>(73,218)</u>	<u>(66,234)</u>	<u>(139,452)</u>
Net investment income	<u>695,811</u>	<u>695,679</u>	<u>1,391,490</u>
Total additions	<u>8,111,486</u>	<u>8,182,670</u>	<u>16,294,156</u>
DEDUCTIONS			
Benefits	6,927,486	7,018,296	13,945,782
Administrative expenses	11,775	9,741	21,516
Refunds of contributions	<u>132,191</u>	<u>57,609</u>	<u>189,800</u>
Total deductions	<u>7,071,452</u>	<u>7,085,646</u>	<u>14,157,098</u>
Change in net assets	1,040,034	1,097,024	2,137,058
Net position held in trust for pension benefits:			
Beginning of year	<u>16,082,385</u>	<u>13,888,494</u>	<u>29,970,879</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 17,122,419</u>	<u>\$ 14,985,518</u>	<u>\$ 32,107,937</u>

(1) A schedule of funding progress for each plan is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section of this report.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

AGENCY FUNDS

Civic Center Ticket Fund This fund is custodial in nature and accounts for revenues received from ticket sales for events held at the Civic Center and subsequently dispersed to promoters of the various events.

Civic Center Promotions Fund This fund is custodial in nature and accounts for revenues received from customers for the Cooking Show, the Wedding Show, and a series of reunions that the Civic Center produces and are subsequently dispersed and deposited to the Civic Center Revenue Fund after the events are over.

Metro Drug Enforcement Task Force Fund This fund is custodial in nature where revenues from forfeitures and donations are held until dispersed to various other City or State Agencies.

Pending Forfeiture Fund This fund is custodial in nature and is operated to hold revenues from forfeitures until disbursed to appropriate federal or state entity or returned by court order.

Police Asset & Liability Fund This fund is custodial in nature and is operated by the Charleston Police Department for confiscated property that will normally be refunded upon court order.

City of Charleston Collection Fee Account This fund is custodial in nature and accounts for revenues collected for credit card sales.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
 AGENCY FUNDS
 June 30, 2016

	Civic Center Ticket	Civic Center Promotions	Metro Drug Enforcement Task Force	Pending Forfeiture	Police Asset & Liability	City of Charleston Fee Collection Account	Total Agency Funds
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 183,377	\$ 15,434	\$ 181,738	\$ 1,911,431	\$ 29,177	\$ 10,000	\$ 2,331,157
Receivables:							
Interest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accounts	--	--	43,571	--	--	--	43,571
Due from other funds	--	--	6,935	--	--	--	6,935
Due from other governments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets	183,377	15,434	232,244	1,911,431	29,177	10,000	2,381,663
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS							
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 183,377	\$ 15,434	\$ 232,244	\$ 1,911,431	\$ 29,177	\$ 10,000	\$ 2,381,663
LIABILITIES							
Due to other governments	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Due to other funds	--	--	6,737	6,935	--	--	13,672
Refunds payable and others	183,377	15,434	225,507	1,904,496	29,177	10,000	2,367,991
Total liabilities	183,377	15,434	232,244	1,911,431	29,177	10,000	2,381,663
DEFERRED INFLOWS							
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	\$ 183,377	\$ 15,434	\$ 232,244	\$ 1,911,431	\$ 29,177	\$ 10,000	\$ 2,381,663

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES -
AGENCY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Civic Center Ticket	Civic Center Promotions	Metro Drug Enforcement Task Force	Pending Forfeiture	Police Asset & Liability	City of Charleston Fee Collection Account	Total Agency Funds
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents							
July 1, 2015	\$ 389,688	\$ 11,868	\$ 184,107	\$ 1,566,336	\$ 25,805	\$ --	\$ 2,177,804
Receivables, July 1, 2015	--	--	11,631	--	--	--	11,631
Due from other funds, July 1, 2015	--	--	47,566	--	--	--	47,566
Additions-cash	6,214,796	139,605	555,210	999,934	3,372	10,000	7,922,917
Deductions-cash	(6,421,107)	(136,039)	(557,579)	(654,839)	--	--	(7,769,564)
Additions-receivable	--	--	77,854	--	--	--	77,854
Deductions-receivable	--	--	(38,979)	--	--	--	(38,979)
Additions-due from other funds	--	--	40,989	--	--	--	40,989
Deductions-due from other funds	--	--	(88,555)	--	--	--	(88,555)
Cash and cash equivalents							
June 30, 2016	183,377	15,434	181,738	1,911,431	29,177	10,000	2,331,157
Receivables, June 30, 2016	--	--	50,506	--	--	--	50,506
Due from other funds,							
June 30, 2016	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets, June 30, 2016	\$ 183,377	\$ 15,434	\$ 232,244	\$ 1,911,431	\$ 29,177	\$ 10,000	\$ 2,381,663
LIABILITIES							
Refunds payable and others							
July 1, 2015	\$ 389,688	\$ 11,868	\$ 221,616	\$ 1,534,771	\$ 25,805	\$ --	\$ 2,183,748
Additions	6,214,796	139,605	305,963	1,015,864	3,372	--	7,679,600
Deductions	(6,421,107)	(136,039)	(302,072)	(646,139)	--	--	(7,505,357)
Due to other funds July 1, 2015	--	--	21,688	31,565	--	--	53,253
Additions	--	--	6,737	6,936	--	10,000	23,673
Deductions	--	--	(21,688)	(31,566)	--	--	(53,254)
Refunds payable and others							
June 30, 2016	183,377	15,434	225,507	1,904,496	29,177	--	2,357,991
Due to other funds June 30, 2016	--	--	6,737	6,935	--	10,000	23,672
Total liabilities, June 30, 2016	\$ 183,377	\$ 15,434	\$ 232,244	\$ 1,911,431	\$ 29,177	\$ 10,000	\$ 2,381,663

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Council
City of Charleston
Charleston, West Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Charleston, West Virginia (the City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 6, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2016-001, 2016-002, and 2016-003 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City's Response to Findings

The City's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Seattle & Stalaker, PLLC".

Charleston, West Virginia
January 6, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND
ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Honorable Mayor and Council
City of Charleston
Charleston, West Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Charleston, West Virginia's (the City's) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Charleston, West Virginia
January 6, 2017

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Thru Agency Number	Subrecipients Amounts	Total Current Year Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
Direct programs:				
CDBG-Entitlement Grants Cluster:				
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	N/A	\$ 230,500	\$ 3,763,336
Supportive Housing Program	14.235	N/A	88,209	89,510
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	N/A	-	3,974,689
Pass-Through Programs From:				
State of West Virginia Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity: Emergency Solutions Grants Program	14.231	E-15-DC-54-0001	223,544	<u>230,887</u>
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				<u>8,058,422</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				
Pass-through Programs From:				
West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety				
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	13-LE-48	-	9,319
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	14-LE-08	-	124,078
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	15-LE-02	-	78,554
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	15-SHS-45	-	143,000
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	15-SHS-38	-	85,652
West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management				
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	WV Emergency	-	<u>101,931</u>
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security				<u>542,534</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
JAG Program Cluster:				
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	N/A	-	59,769
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	N/A	-	9,367
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	N/A	-	7,555
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	N/A	-	82,160
Total JAG Program Cluster				<u>158,851</u>
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	16.817	N/A	-	58,494
Pass-Through Programs From:				
West Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services				
Crime Victims Assistance	16.575	14-VA-005	-	7,750
Crime Victims Assistance	16.575	14-VA-003	-	18,083
Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program	16.579	14-JAG-43	-	40,000
MDENT Task Force	16.579	13-JAG-40/14-JAG-034/15-JAG-001	68,750	<u>68,750</u>
Total U. S. Department of Justice				<u>351,928</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Pass-Through From:				
West Virginia Department of Transportation:				
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	F15HS-08	87,663	132,445
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	F16HS-08	52,239	<u>372,087</u>
Total U.S. Department of Transportation				<u>504,532</u>
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION				
Pass-through Programs From:				
State of West Virginia Department of Transportation				
Stack Plaza - TCSP Grant	20.205	N/A	-	<u>74,048</u>
Total Federal Highway Administration				<u>74,048</u>
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT - OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY				
Pass-Through From:				
Laurel County Fiscal Court				
Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	95.001	N/A	-	<u>113,484</u>
Total Executive Office of the President - Office of National Drug Control Policy				<u>113,484</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES				<u>\$ 9,644,948</u>

The Accompanying Notes Are An Integral
Part Of The Schedule Of Expenditures Of Federal Awards

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

NOTE 1- BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of the City and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in preparation of, the financial statements.

NOTE 2- LOANS OUTSTANDING

The City had the following loan balances outstanding at June 30, 2016. Loans outstanding at the beginning of the year and loans made during the year are included as federal expenditures presented in this schedule.

<u>Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Outstanding Amount</u>
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	\$ 2,751,401
HOME Investment Partnership Program	14.239	\$ 3,323,594

NOTE 3 - INDIRECT COST RATE

The City has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified Opinion

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified? X yes no
 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to
 be material weaknesses? yes X none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? yes X no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified? yes X no
 Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not
 considered to be material weakness(es)? yes X none reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified Opinion

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section .717(a) of the Uniform Guidance? yes X no

Identification of major programs:

<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
14.239	HOME Investment Partnership Program
14.231	Emergency Solutions Grant

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? yes X no

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

SECTION II

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FINDINGS SECTION

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

**2016 - 001 FILE MAINTENANCE AND DOCUMENTATION OF PENSION RECORDS
- FIREMEN'S PENSION AND RELIEF FUND (FPRF)**

Criteria: The records supporting the underlying estimate of pension benefits for all participants both current and retired should be maintained in a manner that provides the appropriate documentation to support benefit calculations and payments.

Condition: During our audit procedures over the FPRF, we noted that certain underlying documents could not be located or contained discrepancies in the support of various pension criteria. A similar finding was noted in the prior year audit.

Context: From a sample of census data, which included seven participants, and the review of four pension disbursements, we noted the following:

- Four instances in which the pension benefit calculation information included in the personnel file did not have sufficient data to conclude about the accuracy of the calculation.
- One instance where the pension secretary rounded up when calculating the percentage for completed years of service, resulting in counting months of service as a whole year, overstating the pension benefit to the recipient.
- Per discussion with the pension secretary, in contradiction of the Plan document, a new policy was instituted by the Fire pension board that removes the requirement for members leaving the Plan to request a refund of contributions. Refunds are automatically granted upon two years of termination of service with the Fire department.
- One instance in which the participant's status as Inactive could not be verified with the records maintained in the personnel file.
- One instance in which the status change could not be verified with the records maintained in the personnel file.

Cause: The City's established procedures to ensure that pension files and all underlying supporting documentation and calculations are maintained in a complete and accurate manner have not sufficiently identified all deficiencies in the documentation.

Effect: Without the appropriate and accurate supporting documentation, the FPRF may not be able to provide evidence of compliance with plan provisions including the basis for pension disbursement. In addition, errors may also result in a misstatement of census data used by actuaries and disclosure of pension liabilities.

Recommendation: The City should continue to establish enhanced procedures to ensure all pension and personnel documentation are current, accurate, and maintained by the City.

Management's Response: *The City agrees and will take the necessary steps to ensure that all pension and personnel documentation are current, accurate, and properly maintained.*

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

2016 - 002 FILE MAINTENANCE AND DOCUMENTATION OF PENSION RECORDS – POLICEMEN’S PENSION AND RELIEF FUND (PPRF)

Criteria: The records supporting the underlying estimate of pension benefits for all participants both current and retired should be maintained in a manner that provides the appropriate documentation to support benefit calculations and payments.

Condition: During our audit procedures over the PPRF, we noted that certain underlying documents could not be located or contained discrepancies in the support of various pension criteria. A similar finding was noted in the prior year audit.

Context: From a sample of census data, which included seven participants, and the review of two pension disbursements, we noted the following:

- Two instances in which the pension benefits were incorrectly calculated because fractions of a percent were employed.
- Two instances in which a participant was listed in two mutually exclusive categories in the data sent to the actuaries.
- One instance in which the monthly annuity at benefit start date per data sent to the actuaries did not agree with personnel records.

Cause: The City’s established procedures to ensure that pension files and all underlying supporting documentation and calculations are maintained in a complete and accurate manner have not sufficiently identified all deficiencies in the documentation.

Effect: Without the appropriate and accurate supporting documentation, the PPRF may not be able to provide evidence of compliance with plan provisions including the basis for pension disbursement. In addition, errors may also result in a misstatement of census data used by actuaries and disclosure of pension liabilities.

Recommendation: The City should continue to establish enhanced procedures to ensure all pension and personnel documentation are current, accurate, and maintained by the City.

Management’s Response: *The City agrees and will take the necessary steps to ensure that all pension and personnel documentation are current, accurate, and properly maintained.*

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

2016 - 003 FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION

Criteria: The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Fund statements should present the financial information of each major fund in a separate column. Nonmajor funds should be aggregated and displayed in a single column.

Deferred outflows of resources should be recorded for retirement contributions made after the measurement date. Deferred inflows and outflows of resources other than contributions made after the measurement date should be amortized over the appropriate period in accordance with GASB 68.

Condition: During review of the financial statements we noted that the Convention & Civic Center Project Fund had not been properly presented as a major fund but was included with the Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds despite meeting the requirements for major fund presentation.

During our audit procedures over the Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF) and Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (FFRF) net pension liabilities and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources, and based on discussions with management, we noted that contributions made during 2015 for these plans had been improperly recorded as deferred inflows of resources in the prior year. Since the measurement date for these plans is the same as the City's fiscal year end no deferred outflows should be recorded for contributions made during the year under audit. Additionally, no amortization was calculated and recorded for deferred inflows and outflows of resources during the prior year.

Context: The inclusion of the Convention & Civic Center Project Fund with Other Nonmajor Funds resulted in a financial statement presentation that was not in accordance with Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Deferred inflows were overstated by \$13,091,865 as a result of the incorrect recording of 2015 contributions as deferred inflows and \$295,786 as a result of missing amortization.

Deferred outflows were overstated by \$3,439,978 as a result of missing amortization.

Cause: The Convention & Civic Center Project Fund was new for this year and the change in presentation was inadvertently missed.

GASB 68 is a complex and cumbersome standard that has caused difficulties throughout the governmental arena. The City had not obtained a sufficient understanding of the appropriate accounting and disclosure requirements of GASB 68 prior to the preparation of the financial statements.

Effect: Improper fund presentation may result in financial statements that are not in accordance with GAAP. Additionally, not obtaining a sufficient understanding of new accounting pronouncements that impact the City each year may result in additional errors in the future.

The errors noted above were corrected prior to the issuance of the financial statements.

Recommendation: The City should continue to work with their external auditor on potential presentation changes and implementing new standards as well as focus continuing professional education requirements on newly issued standards.

Management's Response: *GASB 68 was a very complex accounting pronouncement with limited implementation guidance. The City discovered the error during the course of the audit and prepared the journal entry to restate for government-wide financial statement purposes. The City will take steps to further understand the GASB 68 pronouncement and evaluate new funds in the future to ensure that these errors do not happen in the future.*

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

SECTION III

FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS
AND QUESTIONED COSTS SECTION

None

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

There were no prior year Single Audit findings.