



**BERKELEY COUNTY COUNCIL  
Regular Audit  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

**RFP #18-116  
Berkeley County**

313 Second St.  
Marietta, OH 45750  
740 373 0056

1907 Grand Central Ave.  
Vienna, WV 26105  
304 422 2203

150 W. Main St., #A  
St. Clairsville, OH 43950  
740 695 1569

1310 Market St., #300  
Wheeling, WV 26003  
304 232 1358

749 Wheeling Ave., #300  
Cambridge, OH 43725  
740 435 3417

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BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

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

**GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES**

**MAJOR FUNDS**

General  
Coal Severance Tax

**NONMAJOR FUNDS**

*Special Revenue Funds*

Dog and Kennel  
General School  
Magistrate Court  
Worthless Check  
Emergency 911  
Home Confinement  
Federal Grants  
Fiduciary Fund  
Project Life Saver  
Grading Trust  
Drug Prevention  
Equine Protection  
Enhanced 911 Equipment  
Community Connections Grant  
Planning Commission Trust  
Book & Chocolate Festival  
Assessor's Valuation  
Fire Dept. Equipment  
Concealed Weapons  
Voter's Registration  
Special Law Enforcement  
Prosecuting Attorney Forfeiture  
Universal Hiring Grant  
Task Force Reimbursement  
Homeland Security Grant  
FEMA Hazard Mitigation  
Animal Control Facility  
Court Security State Grant  
HMEP Grant  
Records Management State Grant  
Federal Grant HAVA/ADA  
E-911 Fees

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

*Special Revenue Funds (continued)*

Eastern WV Community Foundation Grant  
Waste Management State Grant  
Home Land Dive Team

**FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE**

*Agency Funds*

State  
School  
Municipal  
Other Agency

**BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS**

Berkeley County Building Commission

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA  
COUNTY OFFICIALS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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OFFICE	NAME	TERM
<u>Elective</u>		
County Council:	Douglas E. Copenhaver, Jr.	01-01-17 / 12-31-22
	Elaine C. Mauck	01-01-13 / 12-31-18
	James R. Barnhart	01-01-13 / 12-31-18
	James P. Whitacre	01-01-15 / 12-31-20
	Dan Dulyea	01-01-15 / 12-31-20
Clerk of the County Commission:	John W. Small, Jr.	01-01-17 / 12-31-20
Clerk of the Circuit Court:	Virginia Sine	01-01-17 / 12-31-20
Sheriff:	Curtis E. Keller	01-01-17 / 12-31-20
Prosecuting Attorney:	Catie Wilkes-Delligatti	01-01-17 / 12-31-20
Assessor:	Larry Hess	01-01-17 / 12-31-20



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Wheeling, WV 26003  
304 232 1358

749 Wheeling Ave., Suite 300  
Cambridge, OH 43725  
740 435 3417

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

February 14, 2019

Berkeley County  
400 West Stephen Street, Suite 201  
Martinsburg, WV 25401

To the Government Council:

### ***Report on the Financial Statements***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of **Berkeley County**, West Virginia (the Government), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Government's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### ***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

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

### ***Auditor's Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Berkeley County Building Commission, which represents 100 percent of the assets, net position, and revenues of the business-type activities and Berkeley County Building Commission major fund. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Berkeley County Building Commission, is based solely on the report of other auditors. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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**Auditor's Responsibility (Continued)**

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the Government's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the Government's internal control. Accordingly, we express no opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

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

**Summary of Opinions**

<b>Opinion Unit</b>	<b>Type of Opinion</b>
Governmental Activities	Unmodified
Business-type Activities	Unmodified
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	Adverse
Governmental Fund – General County	Unmodified
Governmental Fund – Coal Severance Tax	Unmodified
Proprietary Fund - Berkeley County Building Commission	Unmodified
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	Unmodified

**Basis for Adverse Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units**

The financial statements omit the financial data relating to the Government's legally-separate discretely presented component units. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require the Government's primary-government financial data to include component unit financial data unless the Government also issues financial statements that includes the component units' financial data. The Government has not issued complete reporting-entity financial statements. We cannot determine the amounts of assets, liabilities, net position, revenues and expenses the accompanying statements should present for the omitted discretely-presented component units.

**Adverse Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units**

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter described in the *Basis for Adverse Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units* paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the aggregate discretely-presented component units of Berkeley County, West Virginia, as of June 30, 2018 or the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended.

**Unmodified Opinions**

In addition, in our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Berkeley County, West Virginia as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General County and Coal Severance Tax Funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

***Emphasis of Matter***

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, during 2018, the Government adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

***Other Matters***

*Required Supplementary Information*

Management has omitted the *Management's Discussion and Analysis* that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

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

*Supplementary and Other Information*

Our audit was conducted to opine on the Government's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The budgetary comparison schedule for the Assessor's Valuation Fund presents additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary comparison information for the Assessor's Valuation Fund is management's responsibility, and derive from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling the schedule directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

***Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 14, 2019, on our consideration of the Government's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Government's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Perry & Associates CPAs A.C.".

**Perry and Associates**  
Certified Public Accountants, A.C.  
Marietta, Ohio

## BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

	Primary Government		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,115,962	\$ --	\$ 12,115,962
Receivables:			
Taxes	1,084,873	--	1,084,873
Total current assets	<u>13,200,835</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>13,200,835</u>
Restricted assets:			
Construction cash	--	103,773	103,773
Investments	--	716,837	716,837
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable:			
Land	850,602	1,889,399	2,740,001
Construction in progress	1,269,521	4,159,208	5,428,729
Depreciable:			
Buildings	5,154,111	42,547,530	47,701,641
Improvements	2,663,347	--	2,663,347
Machinery and equipment	6,383,019	--	6,383,019
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>( 6,979,001)</u>	<u>( 10,595,663)</u>	<u>( 17,574,664)</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>9,341,599</u>	<u>38,821,084</u>	<u>48,162,683</u>
Total assets	<u>22,542,434</u>	<u>38,821,084</u>	<u>61,363,518</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>			
Employer contributions to pension and OPEB plans subsequent to measurement date			
	1,518,840	--	1,518,840
Differences between expected and actual experience			
	347,314	--	347,314
Changes in employer proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions			
	<u>365,880</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>365,880</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,232,034</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>2,232,034</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

	<u>Primary Government</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Current liabilities payable			
from current assets:			
Accounts payable	434,204	9,950	444,154
Current liabilities payable from			
restricted assets:			
Revenue bonds payable	--	1,610,027	1,610,027
Accrued revenue bond interest payable	--	139,749	139,749
Matured bonds payable	25,462	--	25,462
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Bonds payable - due in more than one year	--	30,960,479	30,960,479
Leases payable - due within one year	573,079	--	573,079
Leases payable - due in more than one year	1,748,703	--	1,748,703
Net OPEB liability	856,547	--	856,547
Compensated absences payable	738,071	--	738,071
Net pension liability	3,068,488	--	3,068,488
	<u>7,444,554</u>	<u>32,720,205</u>	<u>40,164,759</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	508,587	--	508,587
Changes in employer proportion and differences			
between contributions and proportionate share of			
contributions	114,513	--	114,513
Differences in assumptions	303,948	--	303,948
Differences between projected and actual			
investment earnings	934,706	--	934,706
	<u>1,861,754</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,861,754</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net investment in capital assets	6,994,355	5,311,624	12,305,979
Restricted for:			
Debt service	--	716,837	716,837
Unrestricted	8,473,805	72,418	8,546,223
	<u>8,473,805</u>	<u>72,418</u>	<u>8,546,223</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 15,468,160</u>	<u>\$ 6,100,879</u>	<u>\$ 21,569,039</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government	
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
<b>Functions / Programs</b>						
<b>Primary government:</b>						
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$ 17,362,084	\$ 3,280,587	\$ --	\$ 15,176	\$ (14,066,321)	\$ (14,066,321)
Public safety	12,855,781	4,239,390	630,931	2,796	(7,982,664)	(7,982,664)
Health and sanitation	287,017	--	--	--	(287,017)	(287,017)
Culture and recreation	1,515,077	--	--	--	(1,515,077)	(1,515,077)
Social services	294,785	--	--	--	(294,785)	(294,785)
Total governmental activities	<u>32,314,744</u>	<u>7,519,977</u>	<u>630,931</u>	<u>17,972</u>	<u>(24,145,864)</u>	<u>(24,145,864)</u>
Business type activities:						
Berkeley County Building Commission	<u>1,919,717</u>	<u>2,672,445</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>752,728</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 34,234,461</u>	<u>\$ 10,192,422</u>	<u>\$ 630,931</u>	<u>\$ 17,972</u>	<u>(24,145,864)</u>	<u>752,728</u>
						<u>(23,393,136)</u>
General revenues:						
Ad valorem property taxes					20,138,174	20,138,174
Alcoholic beverages tax					216,338	216,338
Hotel occupancy tax					779,280	779,280
Gas and oil severance tax					122,390	122,390
Other taxes					2,996,537	2,996,537
Coal severance tax					232,191	232,191
Unrestricted investment earnings					66,088	(4,321)
Reimbursement					1,082,535	1,082,535
Payments in lieu of taxes					472,664	472,664
Miscellaneous					807,726	807,726
Total general revenues					<u>26,913,923</u>	<u>(4,321)</u>
Change in net position					2,768,059	748,407
Net position - beginning					13,705,413	5,352,472
Prior period adjustment - OPEB					(1,005,312)	--
Net position - beginning (restated)					<u>12,700,101</u>	<u>5,352,472</u>
Net position - ending					<u>\$ 15,468,160</u>	<u>\$ 6,100,879</u>
						<u>\$ 21,569,039</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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

	<u>General</u>	<u>Coal Severance Tax</u>	<u>Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>				
<b>Assets:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,464,702	\$ 204,283	\$ 3,446,977	\$ 12,115,962
Receivables:				
Taxes	<u>1,013,783</u>	<u>71,090</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,084,873</u>
Total assets	<u><u>9,478,485</u></u>	<u><u>275,373</u></u>	<u><u>3,446,977</u></u>	<u><u>13,200,835</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES</b>				
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Accounts payable	394,696	--	39,508	434,204
Matured bonds payable	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>25,462</u>	<u>25,462</u>
Total liabilities	<u>394,696</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>64,970</u>	<u>459,666</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows:</b>				
Unavailable revenue - taxes	<u>730,749</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>730,749</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,125,445</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>64,970</u>	<u>1,190,415</u>
<b>Fund balances:</b>				
Restricted	--	--	3,382,007	3,382,007
Committed	4,273,786	--	--	4,273,786
Assigned	<u>4,079,254</u>	<u>275,373</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4,354,627</u>
Total fund balances	<u>8,353,040</u>	<u>275,373</u>	<u>3,382,007</u>	<u>12,010,420</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	<u>\$ 9,478,485</u>	<u>\$ 275,373</u>	<u>\$ 3,446,977</u>	<u>\$ 13,200,835</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA  
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
June 30, 2018

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Total fund balances on the governmental fund's balance sheet \$ 12,010,420

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are therefore not reported in the funds. (Note III.C.) 9,341,599

Certain revenues are not available to fund current year expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. (Note III.B.) 730,749

Deferred inflows and outflows related to pension and OPEB activity are not required to be reported in the funds but are required to be reported at the government-wide level:

Deferred outflows:

Employer contributions to pension and OPEB plans subsequent to measurement date:

Deputy retirement	333,482	
PERS	1,105,774	
OPEB	<u>79,584</u>	1,518,840

Differences between expected and actual experience:

Deputy retirement	93,366	
PERS	<u>253,948</u>	347,314

Change in employer proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions:

PERS		268,538
Deputy retirement		97,342

Deferred inflows:

Difference in assumptions:

Deputy retirement	(155,935)	
PERS	<u>(148,013)</u>	( 303,948)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA  
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
June 30, 2018

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Differences between expected and actual experience:		
Deputy retirement	(499,406)	
PERS	(6,313)	
OPEB	<u>(2,868)</u>	( 508,587)
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings:		
Deputy retirement	(227,279)	
PERS	(693,756)	
OPEB	<u>(13,671)</u>	( 934,706)
Changes in employer portion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of pension and OPEB expense:		
Deputy retirement	(3,984)	
OPEB	<u>(110,529)</u>	( 114,513)
Long-term pension and OPEB liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Deputy retirement	(214,892)	
PERS	(2,853,596)	
OPEB	<u>(856,547)</u>	( 3,925,035)
Compensated Absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
		( 738,071)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. (Note III.G.)		
		<u>( 2,321,782)</u>
Net position of governmental activitie		<u>\$ 15,736,698</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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

	<u>General</u>	<u>Coal Severance Tax</u>	<u>Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ 20,335,896	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 20,335,896
Alcoholic beverages tax	216,338	--	--	216,338
Hotel occupancy tax	779,280	--	--	779,280
Gas and oil severance tax	122,390	--	--	122,390
Other taxes	1,986,162	--	1,010,375	2,996,537
Coal severance tax	--	232,191	--	232,191
Intergovernmental:				
Federal	192,203	--	127,417	319,620
State	163,196	--	166,088	329,284
Charges for services	3,144,527	--	3,657,102	6,801,629
Fines and forfeits	136,060	--	582,288	718,348
Interest and investment earnings	53,878	1,367	10,843	66,088
Reimbursements	1,045,788	--	36,747	1,082,535
Payments in lieu of taxes	472,664	--	--	472,664
Miscellaneous	646,607	--	161,119	807,726
Total revenues	<u>29,294,989</u>	<u>233,558</u>	<u>5,751,979</u>	<u>35,280,526</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General government	16,425,604	67,893	964,832	17,458,329
Public safety	9,365,850	--	3,467,699	12,833,549
Health and sanitation	219,376	--	38,187	257,563
Culture and recreation	1,513,410	--	--	1,513,410
Social services	270,400	--	--	270,400
Capital outlay	239,566	188,163	42,938	470,667
Total expenditures	<u>28,034,206</u>	<u>256,056</u>	<u>4,513,656</u>	<u>32,803,918</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,260,783</u>	<u>( 22,498)</u>	<u>1,238,323</u>	<u>2,476,608</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	237,045	--	--	237,045
Transfers (out)	--	--	( 237,045)	( 237,045)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>237,045</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>( 237,045)</u>	<u>--</u>
Net change in fund balances	1,497,828	( 22,498)	1,001,278	2,476,608
Fund balances - beginning	<u>6,855,212</u>	<u>297,871</u>	<u>2,380,729</u>	<u>9,533,812</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 8,353,040</u>	<u>\$ 275,373</u>	<u>\$ 3,382,007</u>	<u>\$ 12,010,420</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA  
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO  
THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 2,476,608
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.)	470,667
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.)	( 767,719)
Loss on disposal of capital assets is reported as a expense in the statement of activities and is not reported in the governmental funds in the statement of revenues expenses and changes in fund balance.	( 198,128)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. This is the difference between prior and current year unavailable/unearned revenues.	( 197,722)
Prior year unavailable/unearned revenues: \$928,471	
Current year unavailable/unearned revenues: \$730,749	
Net pension and OPEB liabilities and deferred out flows and in flows do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues to the funds:	
Change in deferred outflows	714,820
Change in deferred inflows	( 4,724,500)
Change in net pension liabilities	4,600,678
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (Note III.G.)	
Capital leases	478,070
Compensated absences	( 84,715)
	\$ 2,768,059
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 2,768,059

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Adjustments Budget Basis	Actual Amounts Budget Basis	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final				
<b>REVENUES</b>						
Taxes:						
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ 20,588,428	\$ 20,588,428	\$ 20,335,896	\$ 283,034	\$ 20,618,930	\$ 30,502
Alcoholic beverages tax	125,000	125,000	216,338	--	216,338	91,338
Hotel occupancy tax	500,000	500,000	779,280	--	779,280	279,280
Gas and oil severance tax	125,000	125,000	122,390	--	122,390	( 2,610)
Other taxes	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,986,162	--	1,986,162	486,162
Federal	175,000	320,756	192,203	--	192,203	( 128,553)
State	300,000	300,000	163,196	--	163,196	( 136,804)
Charges for services	2,150,000	2,150,000	3,144,527	--	3,144,527	994,527
Fines and forfeits	40,000	40,000	136,060	--	136,060	96,060
Interest and investment earnings	195,000	195,000	53,878	--	53,878	( 141,122)
Refunds	300,000	865,529	1,045,788	--	1,045,788	180,259
Payments in lieu of taxes	625,000	625,000	472,664	--	472,664	( 152,336)
Miscellaneous	665,000	665,000	646,607	--	646,607	( 18,393)
Total revenues	<u>27,288,428</u>	<u>27,999,713</u>	<u>29,294,989</u>	<u>283,034</u>	<u>29,578,023</u>	<u>1,578,310</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>						
Current:						
General government	17,477,745	19,174,617	16,425,604	--	16,425,604	2,749,013
Public safety	9,687,430	10,155,512	9,365,850	--	9,365,850	789,662
Health and sanitation	199,542	224,542	219,376	--	219,376	5,166
Culture and recreation	1,258,426	1,258,426	1,513,410	--	1,513,410	( 254,984)
Social services	154,600	184,600	270,400	--	270,400	( 85,800)
Capital outlay	10,685	10,685	239,566	--	239,566	( 228,881)
Total expenditures	<u>28,788,428</u>	<u>31,008,382</u>	<u>28,034,206</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>28,034,206</u>	<u>2,974,176</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>( 1,500,000)</u>	<u>( 3,008,669)</u>	<u>1,260,783</u>	<u>283,034</u>	<u>1,543,817</u>	<u>4,552,486</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>						
Transfers in	--	--	237,045	--	237,045	237,045
Transfers (out)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>237,045</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>237,045</u>	<u>237,045</u>
Net change in fund balance	( 1,500,000)	( 3,008,669)	1,497,828	283,034	1,780,862	4,789,531
Fund balance - beginning	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>3,008,669</u>	<u>6,855,212</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>6,855,212</u>	<u>3,846,543</u>
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 8,353,040</u>	<u>\$ 283,034</u>	<u>\$ 8,636,074</u>	<u>\$ 8,636,074</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Adjustments Budget Basis	Actual Amounts Budget Basis	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final				
<b>REVENUES</b>						
Taxes:						
Coal severance tax	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 232,191	\$ ( 2,455)	\$ 229,736	\$ 229,236
Interest and investment earnings	--	--	1,367	--	1,367	1,367
Total revenues	500	500	233,558	( 2,455)	231,103	230,603
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>						
Current:						
General government	1,000	1,000	67,893	--	67,893	( 66,893)
Culture and recreation	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social services	--	--	--	( 67,893)	( 67,893)	67,893
Capital outlay	--	224,248	188,163	67,893	256,056	( 31,808)
Total expenditures	1,000	225,248	256,056	--	256,056	( 30,808)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	( 500)	( 224,748)	( 22,498)	( 2,455)	( 24,953)	199,795
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>						
Transfers in	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transfers out	--	( 100,000)	--	--	--	100,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	--	( 100,000)	--	--	--	100,000
Net change in fund balance	( 500)	( 324,248)	( 22,498)	( 2,455)	( 24,953)	299,795
Fund balance - beginning	500	324,248	297,871	--	297,871	( 26,377)
Fund balance - ending	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 275,373	\$ ( 2,455)	\$ 272,918	\$ 273,418

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
June 30, 2018

		Berkeley County Building Commission
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Restricted:		
Construction cash	\$	103,773
Investments		716,837
Total restricted assets		820,610
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable:		
Land		1,889,399
Construction in progress		4,159,208
Nondepreciable:		
Buildings		42,547,530
Less: accumulated depreciation		( 10,595,663)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)		38,000,474
Total assets	\$	38,821,084
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current liabilities payable from current assets:		
Accounts payable	\$	9,950
Total current liabilities payable from current assets		9,950
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets:		
Revenue bonds payable		1,610,027
Accrued revenue bond interest payable		139,749
Total current liabilities payable from restricted assets		1,749,776
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable (net of 543,463 unamortized premium and 41,184 unamortized discount)		30,960,479
Total noncurrent liabilities		30,960,479
Total liabilities		32,720,205
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Net investment in capital assets		5,311,624
Restricted for debt service		716,837
Unrestricted		72,418
Total net position		6,100,879
Total liabilities and net position	\$	38,821,084

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND  
CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	<u>Berkeley County Building Commission</u>
Operating revenues:	
Lease income	\$ 2,661,222
Intergovernmental, local	<u>11,223</u>
Total revenues	<u>2,672,445</u>
Operating expenses:	
Professional services	12,112
Depreciation	<u>1,008,414</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>1,020,526</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>1,651,919</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Interest revenue	4,190
Bank trustee fees	( 8,511)
Interest and fiscal charges	<u>( 899,191)</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>( 903,512)</u>
Change in net position	748,407
Net position at beginning of year	<u>5,352,472</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ <u>6,100,879</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Berkeley County  
Building Commission

**Cash flows from operating activities:**

Cash received for leases	\$	2,661,222
Cash received from intergovernmental contributions and grants - local		11,223
Cash paid to vendors		( 11,212)
		2,661,233

**Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:**

Principal paid on bonds payable		( 1,638,580)
Payment for bank trustee fees		( 8,511)
Interest paid on revenue bonds		( 1,019,455)
		( 2,666,546)

**Cash flows from investing activities:**

Investment income		4,190
Payments for land, buildings, and equipment		( 541,896)
Net increase in restricted assets		543,019
		5,313

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

--

Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year

--

Cash and cash equivalents - end of year

\$           --

**Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:**

Operating income (loss)		1,651,919
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense		1,008,414
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		900
		2,661,233
Net cash provided by operations	\$	2,661,233

Supplemental schedule of noncash investing and financing activities:

Amortization of bond discounts costs	\$	( 3,056)
Amortization of bond premium	\$	39,243
		39,243

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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

	<u>Agency Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Non-pooled cash	\$ <u>3,080,752</u>
Total cash	<u>3,080,752</u>
Receivables:	
Taxes	<u>3,620,512</u>
Total receivables	<u>3,620,512</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ <u><u>6,701,264</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Due to: other governments	<u>6,563,424</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	\$ <u><u>6,563,424</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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

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**I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

**A. Reporting Entity**

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

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

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

The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units as required by generally accepted accounting principles. In determining whether to include a governmental department, agency, commission or organization as a component unit, the government must evaluate each entity as to whether they are legally separate and financially accountable based on the criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Legal separateness is evaluated on the basis of: (1) its corporate name, (2) the right to sue and be sued, and (3) the right to buy, sell or lease and mortgage property. Financial accountability is based on: (1) the appointment of the governing authority and (2) the ability to impose will or (3) the providing of specific financial benefit or imposition of specific financial burden. Another factor to consider in this evaluation is whether an entity is fiscally dependent on the County.

*Blended Component Unit*

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

The Berkeley County Building Commission serves Berkeley County, West Virginia, and is governed by a board comprised of five members appointed by the County Council for a term of five years each. The Building Commission acquires property and debt on behalf of the County. The Berkeley County Building Commission is reported as an enterprise fund.

*Discretely Presented Component Units*

Although required by generally accepted accounting principles, the County has elected not to include other discretely presented component units in these financial statements. The effects of this exclusion has not been determined.

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

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*Related Organizations*

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

Name of Organization

Eastern WV Regional Airport  
Berkeley County Emergency Ambulance Authority  
Berkeley County Senior Services  
Building Code Appeals Board  
Berkeley County Building Permit Advisory Committee  
Berkeley County Central Dispatch Advisory Committee  
Berkeley County Deputy Sheriff's Civil Service Commission  
Martinsburg-Berkeley County Convention and Visitors' Center  
Berkeley County Development Authority  
Berkeley County Eastern Panhandle Inland Port Coalition  
Berkeley County Emergency Services Advisory Council  
Berkeley County Fire Service Board  
Berkeley County Health Department  
Historic Landmark Commission  
Martinsburg-Berkeley County Recreation Board  
NEREMS, Inc.  
Berkeley County Planning Commission  
Berkeley County Public Service Sewer District  
Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning & Development  
Council Region 9  
Berkeley County Criminal Justice Board

Name of Organization

Work Force Investment Board (WIB)  
Berkeley County Public Service Water District  
Berkeley County Solid Waste Authority  
Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)  
Berkeley County Board of Zoning Appeals  
Berkeley County Roundhouse Authority  
Berkeley County Farmland Preservation Board  
Berkeley County Dog Nuisance Appeal Board  
Eastern Panhandle Transportation Authority  
Local Emergency Planning Commission  
Clean Air Task Force  
Homeland Security  
Eastern Panhandle Home Consortium Council  
Jefferson Co Community Criminal Justice Board  
Public Defender Corporation  
Martinsburg Berkeley County Public Library  
Regional Water Resources Policy Commission  
Potomac Headwaters RC&D Council  
Berkeley County Emergency Food and Shelter  
I-81 Corridor Coalition  
Telamon

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

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**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 nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, 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.

**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 a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied and collectible. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

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

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

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *Building Commission* fund arranges for debt service funding and the acquisition of large dollar capital assets and capital improvements needed by the County government. The legally separate entity leases these facilities to the primary government in accordance with lease agreements which mirror the securing debt requirements. The intergovernmental lease agreements between the County and the Building Commission were eliminated in these financial statements. The Building Commission promulgates rules and regulations governing the usage and maintenance of the facilities.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

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

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating 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 Building Commission (enterprise funds) 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 nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

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

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

**1. Deposits and Investments**

Berkeley County, West Virginia's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition. For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, restricted assets may be considered cash equivalents based on liquidity.

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.

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

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

**2. Receivables and Payables**

*Interfund Transactions*

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "interfund receivables or payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund 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".

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

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*Property Tax Receivable*

The property tax receivable allowance is equal to 25 percent of the property taxes outstanding at June 30, 2018.

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

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

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

Class of Property	Assessed Valuation For Tax Purposes	Current Expense
Class I	\$ --	13.95 cents
Class II	3,107,892,480	28.20 cents
Class III	1,606,836,471	56.40 cents
Class IV	453,703,454	56.40 cents

**3. Inventories and Prepaid Items**

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

**4. Restricted Assets**

Certain assets of the Berkeley County Building Commission are classified as restricted assets because their use is restricted by bond agreements.

The "regular" account is used to segregate resources accumulated for debt service payments over the next twelve months.

The "reserve" account is used to report resources set aside to make up potential future deficiencies in the regular account.

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

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**5. Capital Assets and Depreciation**

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, 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 as stated below 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.

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

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Straight-line Years</u>	<u>Capitalize/ Depreciate</u>
Land	not applicable	\$ Capitalize only
Land improvement	20 to 30 years	65,000
Building	40 years	59,000
Building improvements	20 to 25 years	65,000
Construction in progress	not applicable	Capitalize only
Equipment	5 to 10 years	10,000
Vehicles	5 to 10 years	15,000

**6. Compensated Absences**

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation and sick leave benefits are accrued on a calendar year beginning January 1, and ending December 31. Sick leave benefits are accrued at the rate of one and one half days per month and an unlimited amount of sick leave benefits can be carried forward to the following calendar year. Employees earn vacation benefits based on the years of service as follows and no more than 30 days of accrued annual leave can be carried forward to the following calendar year:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Vacation Benefits per Month</u>
0 to 5	1.25 days
5 to 10	1.50 days
10 to 15	1.75 days
15 and over	2.00 days

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When a permanent full time employee terminates employment with the County or retires, the employee has the option of receiving payment at current salary rate for any unused accrued vacation days, but no payment is made for unused sick leave. If the employee is actually retiring, the employee has the option of applying accrued vacation and sick leave days for additional service time for retirement. If the employee is not retiring and terminates employment with the County for other reasons and has the option of re-employment at a later date, any unused sick leave would be reinstated if re-employment occurred within two years of the employee's termination of employment with the County.

**7. 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.

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

**8. Deferred Outflows/inflows of Resources**

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

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

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**9. Fund Balances**

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

Nonspendable fund balance	Inventories and prepaid amounts represent fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form.
Restricted	The restricted category is the portion of fund balance that is externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations. It also is imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
Committed	The committed category is the portion of fund balance whose use is constrained by limitations have been approved by an order (the highest level of formal action) of the County Council, and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner. The approval does not automatically lapse at the end of the fiscal year.
Assigned	The assigned category is the portion of fund balance that has been approved by formal action of the County Council/other official authorized to assign amounts for any amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.
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 County Council is the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The Council would take formal action to establish, and modify or rescind, a fund balance commitment or to assign fund balance amounts to a specific purpose. The government has adopted a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and lastly unassigned fund balance. The government has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the County.

**10. Stabilization Arrangements**

The government has created a stabilization arrangement in accordance with West Virginia Code § 7-21-3. The government may appropriate a sum to the arrangement from any surplus in the general fund at the end of each fiscal year or from other money available. The amount of money committed to the arrangement may not exceed thirty percent of the government's most recent general fund budget. The money may be used as deemed necessary. The stabilization balance at fiscal year-end was \$3,560,031.

**E. Pensions**

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

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**F. Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB)**

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

**G. Change in Accounting Principle**

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

**H. Prior Period Adjustment**

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

	Governmental Activities
Net position, as previously stated	\$ 13,705,413
OPEB payable balance reported in prior years in accordance with GASB 45. This balance needs to be adjusted at the government wide-level (where recorded) to reflect the beginning balance in accordance with GASB 75.	(1,005,312)
Net position, restated	\$ 12,700,101

**II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

**A. Budgetary Information**

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

Berkeley County, West Virginia prepares its budget on the cash basis of accounting except that the budget for the General County fund does not include money reserved for the Financial Stabilization fund, the OPEB Pension fund, or the Engineering Special Fees fund. Therefore, a reconciliation has been performed on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual for both the General and Coal Severance Tax Funds.

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

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

<u>Description</u>	General Fund <u>Amount</u>	Coal Severance <u>Amount</u>
General government expenditure increase	\$ 1,696,872	\$ --
Public safety expenditure increase	468,082	--
Health and sanitation expenditure increase	25,000	--
Social services expenditure increase	30,000	--
Capital projects expenditure increase	--	224,248

**III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS**

**A. Deposits and Investments**

*Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates demanded by the market will adversely affect the value of an investment. The government does not have a policy for interest rate risk.

*Credit Risk*

State law limit investments as described in Note I.D.1. The government does not have a policy for credit risk in addition to state regulations.

*Concentration of Credit Risk*

The government does not have a policy for concentration of credit risk. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures", requires disclosure when the investment in any one issuer equals or exceeds 5% of the total amount of investments.

*Custodial Credit Risk*

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

**BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**  
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At year end, the government's bank balances were \$12,072,832. The bank balance was collateralized by federal depository insurance or with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the government's name.

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

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,196,714
Investments - collateralized and secured - Restricted	<u>820,610</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,017,324</u>

At year end the Building Commission's investment balances were as follows:

<u>Investments</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Fair Value</u>	<u>Credit rating</u>
Federated U.S. Treasury			
Cash Reserves	Daily	820,610	AAAm S&P

Fair value measurement

The Commission categorizes its fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles as follows:

Level I - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

Level II - Valuations based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets for identical assets or liabilities in less active markets, such as dealer or broker markets; and

Level III - Valuations delivered from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable, such as pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques not based on market, exchange, dealer or broker-traced transactions.

The Commission has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018

	Level I	Level II	Level III
U.S. Treasury - Mutual Fund	\$ 820,610	\$ -	\$ -

**B. Receivables**

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

	General Fund	Coal Severance Fund	Agency Funds
Receivables:			
Taxes	\$ 1,351,711	\$ 71,090	\$ 4,827,350
Less: Allowance for uncollectible	<u>(337,928)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(1,206,838)</u>
Net Total Receivables	<u>\$ 1,013,783</u>	<u>\$ 71,090</u>	<u>\$ 3,620,512</u>

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

	Deferred Inflows - Unavailable
Delinquent property taxes receivable (General Fund)	\$ 730,749

**C. Capital Assets**

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

	Primary Government			
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	
<b>Governmental activities:</b>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 850,602	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 850,602
Construction in progress	2,186,764	--	( 917,243)	1,269,521
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,037,366	--	( 917,243)	2,120,123
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,236,868	917,243	--	5,154,111
Improvements	2,235,617	427,730	--	2,663,347
Machinery and equipment	12,154,636	1,380,130	( 7,151,747)	6,383,019
Total capital assets being depreciated	18,627,121	2,725,103	( 7,151,747)	14,200,477
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	2,260,271	114,594	--	2,374,865
Improvements	708,395	68,448	--	776,843
Machinery and equipment	10,196,234	584,678	( 6,953,619)	3,827,293
Less: Total accumulated depreciation	13,164,900	767,720	( 6,953,619)	6,979,001
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 8,499,587	\$ 1,957,383	\$ ( 1,115,371)	\$ 9,341,599

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 184,947
Public safety	527,266
Health and sanitation	29,454
Culture and recreation	1,667
Social services	24,386
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	\$ 767,720

**BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**  
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	<b>Building Commission</b>			Ending Balance
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	
<b>Business-type activities:</b>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,889,399	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,889,399
Construction in progress - capitalized interest	202,574	76,976	( 279,550)	--
Construction in progress	<u>6,423,343</u>	<u>549,147</u>	<u>( 2,813,282)</u>	<u>4,159,208</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>8,515,316</u>	<u>626,123</u>	<u>( 3,092,832)</u>	<u>6,048,607</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	39,472,974	3,074,556	--	42,547,530
Less: accumulated depreciation buildings	<u>( 9,587,249)</u>	<u>( 1,008,414)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>( 10,595,663)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>29,885,725</u>	<u>2,066,142</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>31,951,867</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 38,401,041</u>	<u>\$ 2,692,265</u>	<u>\$ ( 3,092,832)</u>	<u>\$ 38,000,474</u>

*Construction in Progress*

The construction in progress consists of the Crawford Building which is part of the original purchase of the Blue Ridge Outlet Center Complex, the construction of improvement to the Berkeley County E911 Dispatch facilities, and the purchase of the Baltimore St. building. The Building Commission has invested in renovations to stabilize the dispatch facility and the County is expected to maintain the property. Currently the County is using the property as a storage facility. The Commission's intermediate plans consist of additional office and court room space for the 23rd Circuit Magistrate.

**D. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers**

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

*Due to/from other funds*

As of June 30, 2018, there are no interfund payable and related receivables.

*Interfund Transfers:*

<u>Transferred from:</u>	<u>Transferred to:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Magistrate Court	General County	\$ 72,243
Worthless Check	General County	400
Court Security Grant	General County	9,034
Records Management	General County	12,229
Community Correct Grant	General County	37,500
HMEP Grant	General County	<u>105,639</u>
Total		<u>\$ 237,045</u>

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**E. Fund Balance Detail**

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

	General Fund	Coal Severance Fund	Non-major Funds	Total
Restricted:				
General government	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,276,981	\$ 1,276,981
Public safety	--	--	2,100,026	2,100,026
Health and sanitation	--	--	5,000	5,000
Committed:				
Financial stabilization	3,544,165	--	--	3,544,165
OPEB pension	313,702	--	--	313,702
Engineering special fees	415,919	--	--	415,919
Assigned:				
Budget carryover	4,079,254	275,373	--	4,354,627
Unassigned	--	--	--	--
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 8,353,040</u>	<u>\$ 275,373</u>	<u>\$ 3,382,007</u>	<u>\$ 12,010,420</u>

**F. Leases**

*Capital Leases*

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

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

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
2019	\$ 623,098
2020	572,018
2021	390,972
2022	390,972
2023	240,705
2024 - 2027	<u>244,194</u>
Total minimum lease payments	2,461,959
Less: amount representing interest	<u>( 140,177)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 2,321,782</u>

**BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**  
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**G. Long-term Debt**

*Lease Revenue Bonds*

The county issues bonds where the government pledges income derived from acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service.

Purpose	Maturity Dates	Interest Rates	Issued	Retired	Balance June 30, 2018
<b>Business-type activities:</b>					
Series 2017 lease revenue bonds	6/1/2036	2% to 4%	\$ 4,210,000	\$ 165,000	\$ 4,045,000
Series 2011 lease revenue bonds	11/1/2035	3.29%	5,500,000	981,773	4,518,227
Series 2014A lease revenue bonds	9/1/2033	3% to 4%	7,290,000	850,000	6,440,000
Series 2014B lease revenue bonds	12/1/2029	3% to 5%	7,365,000	1,275,000	6,090,000
Series 2014C lease revenue bonds	12/1/2034	1.3% to 3.35%	3,000,000	370,000	2,630,000
Series 2015 lease revenue bonds	12/1/2035	not more than 5%	9,340,000	995,000	8,345,000
Total revenue bonds			<u>\$ 36,705,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,636,773</u>	<u>\$ 32,068,227</u>

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ended	Business-Type Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 1,610,027	\$ 997,098
2020	1,667,677	967,151
2021	1,724,446	919,995
2022	1,756,442	875,664
2023	1,818,671	823,905
2024 - 2028	9,940,535	3,203,720
2029 - 2033	9,256,127	1,454,589
2034 - 2038	4,294,302	226,096
Totals	<u>\$ 32,068,227</u>	<u>\$ 9,468,218</u>

**Changes in Long-term Liabilities**

	Governmental Activities				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Capital leases	\$ 1,462,659	\$ 1,337,192	\$ (478,069)	\$ 2,321,782	\$ 573,079
Net pension obligation	7,520,401	--	(4,451,913)	3,068,488	--
Net OPEB liability	--	856,547	--	856,547	--
Compensated absences	653,357	84,714	--	738,071	--
Governmental activities Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 9,636,417</u>	<u>\$ 2,278,453</u>	<u>\$ (4,929,982)</u>	<u>\$ 6,984,888</u>	<u>\$ 573,079</u>

**BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**  
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	<b>Business-type Activities</b>				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Lease revenue bonds	\$ 33,706,807	\$ --	\$ (1,638,580)	\$ 32,068,227	\$ 1,610,027
Governmental activities					
Long-term liabilities	\$ 33,706,807	\$ --	\$ (1,638,580)	\$ 32,068,227	\$ 1,610,027

**H. Restricted Assets**

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

	Business-Type Activities
U. S Treasury - Mutual Fund	\$ <u>820,610</u>

**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 the West Virginia Counties Group, Self Insurance Risk Pool (WVCoRP) for umbrella (general liability) insurance for these various risks.

Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF): Private insurance companies could begin to offer workers compensation coverage to government employers beginning July 1, 2010. Workers compensation coverage is provided for this entity by West Virginia Counties Group, Self Insurance Risk Pool (WVCoRP).

**B. 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.

It is the opinion of the government's counsel that there are no pending lawsuits or unasserted claims against Berkeley County, West Virginia.

**BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**  
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**C. 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.

**V. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND PLANS**

**General Information about the Pension Plans**

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

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

**Public Employee Retirement System**

Eligibility to participate	All county full-time employees, except those covered by other pension plans.
Authority establishing contribution obligations and benefit provisions	West Virginia State Code 5-10d discusses the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, which administers all public retirement plans in the state of West Virginia.
Plan member's contribution rate	4.5% - 6%
County's contribution rate	11.0%
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 15) times the years of service times 2% equals the annual retirement benefit.
Deferred retirement portion	No
Provisions for:	
Cost of living	No
Death benefits	Yes

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**West Virginia Sheriff Retirement System (WVDRS)**

Eligibility to participate	West Virginia deputy sheriffs first employed after the effective date and any deputy sheriffs hired prior to the effect date who elect to become members.
Authority establishing contribution obligations and benefit provisions	West Virginia State Code 5-10d discusses the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, which administers all public retirement plans in the state of West Virginia. The WVDRS is also discussed in West Virginia State Code 7-14d
Funding policy and contributions	Certain fees for reports generated by sheriff's offices are paid to this plan in accordance with West Virginia State Code. WVDRS members are required to contribute 8.5% of their annual covered salary and the count is required to contribute 12.0%. The contributions requirements of WVDRS members are established and may be amended only by the State of West Virginia Legislature. The government's contribution to WVDRS for the current year fiscal year was \$236,217 for employees' share and \$333,482 for employer's share.
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 70. The final average salary (five highest consecutive years in the last 10) times the years of service times 2.25% equals the annual retirement benefit.
Deferred retirement option	No deferred retirement option is available
Annual pension cost and amount contributed:	For the current fiscal year ended, the annual cost was \$569,699 for all covered employees with contributed percentage of 100%

**Trend Information**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	West Virginia			
	Public Employees		Deputy Sheriff Retirement	
	<u>Retirement System (PERS)</u>		<u>System (WVDRS)</u>	
	Annual		Annual	
	Pension	Percentage	Pension	Percentage
	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Contributed</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Contributed</u>
2018	\$ 1,105,774	100%	\$ 333,482	100%
2017	1,089,137	100%	344,360	100%
2016	1,564,007	100%	553,396	100%

**BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**  
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**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018**

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

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

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

	<u>PERS</u>	<u>WVDSRS</u>
Amount for proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 2,853,596	\$ 214,892
Percentage for proportionate share of net pension liability	.661098%	5.735028%
Increase/decrease % from prior proportion measured	0.0325%	0.26058%

For this fiscal year, the County recognized the following pension expenses:

<u>PERS</u>	<u>WVDSRS</u>
<u>\$ 814,198</u>	<u>\$ 132,154</u>

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

**Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)**

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 253,948	\$ 6,313
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	268,538	--
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		693,756
Changes in assumptions	--	148,013
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>1,105,774</u>	<u>--</u>
	<u>\$ 1,628,260</u>	<u>\$ 848,082</u>

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

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

Year Ended June 30:

2019	\$ 147,079
2020	(149,866)
2021	4,189
2022	324,194
	<u>\$ 325,596</u>

**West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement System (DSRS)**

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 93,366	\$ 499,406
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	97,342	--
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	--	227,279
Changes in assumptions	--	155,935
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>333,482</u>	<u>--</u>
	<u>\$ 524,190</u>	<u>\$ 882,620</u>

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

Year Ended June 30:

2019	\$ (171,595)
2020	(30,418)
2021	(89,141)
2022	(220,716)
2023	(85,421)
Thereafter	(94,621)
	<u>\$ (691,912)</u>

*Actuarial assumptions*. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2016 and rolled forward to June 30, 2017 for all plans, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

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

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**Public Employees Retirement System**

Actuarial assumptions

Inflation rate	3.00%
Salary increases	3.35% -6.0%
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%

Mortality Rates	Active - 100% of RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Retired healthy males - 110% of RP - 2000 Non - Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Retired healthy females - 101% of RP - 2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Disabled males - 96% of RP - 2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Disabled females - 107% of RP - 2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational
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The date range of the most recent experience study was from 2009-2014.

**West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement System**

Actuarial assumptions

Inflation rate	3.00%
Salary increases	5.0% for first 2 years of service 4.5% for next 3 years of service 4.0% for the next 5 years of service, and 3.5% thereafter
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%

Mortality Rates	Active - 100% of RP-2014 Non-Annuitant tables (sex-distinct), Scale MP-2016 fully generational Healthy male retirees - 103% of RP-2014 Male Healthy Annuitant table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational Healthy female retirees - 100% of RP-2014 Female Healthy Annuitant tables, Scale MP-2016 fully generational Disabled males - 100% of RP-2014 Male Disabled Annuitant table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational Disabled females - 100% of RP-2014 Female Disabled Annuitant table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational
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The date range of the most recent experience study was from 2011-2016.

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

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

<u>Investment</u>	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	PERS Target Asset Allocation	DSRS Target Asset Allocation
US Equity	7.0%	27.5%	27.5%
International Equity	7.7%	27.5%	27.5%
Core Fixed Income	2.7%	7.5%	7.5%
High Yield	5.5%	7.5%	0.0%
TIPS	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Real Estate	7.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Private Equity	9.4%	10.0%	10.0%
Hedge Funds	4.7%	10.0%	10.0%
		<u>100.0%</u>	<u>92.5%</u>

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

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

	1% Decrease 6.50%	Current Discount Rate 7.50%	1% Increase 8.50%
Government's proportionate share of PERS's net pension liability	\$ 7,900,009	\$ 2,853,596	\$ 1,413,104
Government's proportionate share of WVDSRS's net pension liability	\$ 1,864,916	\$ 214,892	\$ 1,143,450

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

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

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**Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)**

*General Information about the OPEB Plan*

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

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

*Contributions* . Paygo premiums are established by the Finance Board annually. All participating employers are required by statute to contribute this premium to the RHBT at the established rate for every active policyholder per month. The active premiums subsidized the retirees' health care by approximately \$150 million for both fiscal years ending June 30 2016 and June 30, 2017. Contributions to the OPEB plan from the government were \$71,547 for the current fiscal year.

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

At fiscal year-end, the County reported a liability of \$856,547 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability, deferred inflows and outflows of resources and OPEB expense were determined by an actuarial valuation date as of June 30, 2016, rolled forward to June 30, 2017, which is the measurement date. The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating governments, actuarially determined. NOTE: These amounts differ from the net OPEB liability reported on the Statement of Net Position due to rounding and changes to the allocation schedules: however the differences in these amounts are considered immaterial. At June 30, 2017, the County's proportion was 0.034833%, which was a decrease of 13.95% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2016.

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

For this fiscal year, the government recognized OPEB expense of \$49,678. The government reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ --	\$ 2,868
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	--	13,671
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	--	110,529
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	79,584	--
	\$ 79,584	\$ 127,068

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

Year Ended June 30:

2019	\$ (33,967)
2020	(33,967)
2021	(33,967)
2022	(25,168)
	\$ (127,068)

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

Inflation rate	2.75%
Salary increases	Dependent upon pension system, ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation.
Investment Rate of Return	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
Healthcare cost trend rates	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal years on and after 018, trend starts at 8.50% and 9.75% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.14% and 0.29% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims beginning in 2020 to account for the excise tax.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease <u>6.15%</u>	Discount Rate <u>7.15%</u>	1% Increase <u>8.15%</u>
Net OPEB liability	\$ 997,350	\$ 856,547	\$ 739,499

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

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

	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability	\$ 719,512	\$ 856,547	\$ 1,024,143

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

GASB 75 Adjustment to State Aid Support

	<b>Measurement Date of June 30, 2017</b>	<b>Measurement Date of June 30, 2016</b>
<b>Calculation of Expense attributable to UL Special Funding:</b>		
(Allocates across all employers)		
Total Contributions From Allocation Schedules	205,398,348	171,066,452
Less: OPEB Supplemental for Unfunded Liability	(30,000,000)	-
Financial Stability Fund	(5,000,000)	-
WV PSSP Fund	(54,804,822)	-
Basis of UL Expense Allocation	115,593,526	171,066,452

**Calculation of Liability Assumed by State of WV Associated with the County**

(Allocates across all employers)

County's Percentage Contributed	0.03483%	0.04048%
NOL Attributable to OPEB Supplemental for UL	359,154,169	-
NOL Attributable to Financial Stability Fund	59,859,028	-
Total NOL Attributable to UL and FSF	419,013,197	-
County's Portion of UL NPL	145,956	-
Liability Assumed by State of WV for County	<b>145,956</b>	-

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

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**PILOT PROGRAMS**

The County participates in Payment In Lieu Of Taxes agreements (PILOT's) with the West Virginia Economic Development Authority (WVEDA) to provide incentives for entities to invest, expand, or locate operations in Berkeley County. As part of these agreements, the participants are required to maintain specific full time employment levels and pay certain amounts based on a negotiated formula or amount agreed to. The participant must also transfer title of the property the WVEDA for the term of the agreement. As of June 30, 2018, the County has the following three PILOT programs:

Procter and Gamble is currently investing in construction of a 2.5 million square foot facility on over 400 acres south of Martinsburg West Virginia. The pilot program consist of a 20 year agreement. The first 5 years exempt from real and personal property taxes. Remaining years 6 through 20 exemption range from 75% to 25%. As part of the agreement certain employment full time equivalent thresholds must be maintained. The County did not receive any payments in lieu of taxes during the current fiscal year.

Quad Graphics - Quad entered into the PILOT program for the original construction of the plant and subsequently entered into additional PILOT agreements for the expansion. The agreement provides for exemption of real and personal property over 20 years based on rates of 75% through 25%.

The amount of property taxes abated is unknown, for the current fiscal year. The County received \$175,641 from Quad Graphics as part of the agreement.

Knauf Insulation - Knauf Insulation invested \$58 million to improve and expand operations at their Berkeley County facilities. As part of the PILOT agreement, the Company will transfer the personal property to the WVEDA. At the end of the 20 year agreement, the property will return to the Knauf Insulation. The County agreed to taxable amounts to be paid between 75% to 40% over the life of the agreement.

No amounts where due or paid for property taxes for this project during the current fiscal year.

Macy's- the PILOT program agreement with Macy's consists of both real and personal property. The Company purchased property and constructed a distribution center in Berkeley County. The property is titled to the WVEDA for the 15 year term of the agreement. The agreement also exempts the Company from property taxes under the term of the agreement; however, the company is required make escalating annual payments in lieu of taxes starting in 2018 in the amount of \$1.0 million and ending in 2028 at \$1.5 million.

The amount of property taxes that were abated is unknown. The Company is not required and does not provide a property tax return that will allow the County to estimate the effect on property taxes.

Argos USA, LLC - the PILOT program with Argos consists of personal property from a large investment in improvements in the cement plant south of Martinsburg, West Virginia. The Company titled the property to WVEDA under the 25 year agreement. The agreement allows the Company to abate property taxes between 25% to 50% depending on certain conditions and thresholds.

The amount of property taxes abated is unknown, for the current fiscal year. The County received \$297,023 from Argos Usa LLC as part of the agreement.

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

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**SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

November 2018, the County entered into a lease agreement to purchase several vehicles in the total amount \$240,525. Total amount of the lease financing was \$248,275 and to be repaid over 60 monthly payments of \$4,434 including interest at a rate of 2.70%.

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

**Public Employees Retirement System**  
 Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	.661098%	.628598%	.619966%	.584401%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,853,596	\$ 5,777,556	\$ 3,461,915	\$ 2,156,891
Government's covered payroll	\$ 9,076,146	\$ 8,304,435	\$ 8,407,616	\$ 7,826,058
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	31.44%	69.57%	41.69%	25.65%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.67%	86.11%	91.29%	93.98%

\* will be built prospectively

Information prior to fiscal year June 30, 2014 is not available.

**West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement System**  
 Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	5.735028%	5.47445%	5.40537%	5.380897%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 214,892	\$ 1,742,845	\$ 1,108,748	\$ 917,514
Government's covered payroll	\$ 2,869,709	\$ 2,699,491	\$ 2,644,486	\$ 2,574,135
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	7.49%	64.56%	41.93%	35.64%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	98.17%	84.48%	89.31%	90.52%

\* will be built prospectively

Information prior to fiscal year June 30, 2014 is not available.

**Other Postemployment Benefits**  
 Two Fiscal Years\*

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Government's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) (percentage)	0.034833%	0.040482%
Government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 856,547	\$ 1,005,312
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) associated with the County	<u>145,956</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,002,503</u>	<u>\$ 1,005,312</u>
Government's covered payroll	\$ 11,945,855	\$ 11,003,926
Government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	7.17%	9.14%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	25.10%	21.64%

\* will be built prospectively

Information prior to fiscal year June 30, 2016 is not available.

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

**Public Employees Retirement System  
Last 8 Fiscal Years**

	<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>		<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>		<u>2011</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,105,774	\$	1,089,137	\$	1,169,052	\$	1,177,066	\$	1,134,778	\$	956,564	\$	1,034,534	\$	852,636
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(1,105,774)</u>		<u>(1,089,137)</u>		<u>(1,169,052)</u>		<u>(1,177,066)</u>		<u>(1,134,778)</u>		<u>(956,564)</u>		<u>(1,034,534)</u>		<u>(852,636)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$	\$ <u>-</u>	\$	\$ <u>-</u>	\$	\$ <u>-</u>								
Government's covered payroll	\$ 10,052,517	\$	\$ 9,076,146	\$	\$ 8,304,435	\$	\$ 8,407,616	\$	\$ 7,826,058	\$	\$ 6,832,600	\$	\$ 7,134,716	\$	\$ 6,821,088
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	11.00%		12.00%		14.08%		14.00%		14.50%		14.00%		14.50%		12.50%

Applicable information prior to fiscal year 2011 is not available

**West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement System  
Last 8 Fiscal Years**

	<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>		<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>		<u>2011</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 333,482	\$	\$ 344,360	\$	\$ 323,939	\$	\$ 333,061	\$	\$ 334,638	\$	\$ 293,444	\$	\$ 300,267	\$	\$ 220,540
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(333,482)</u>		<u>(344,360)</u>		<u>(323,939)</u>		<u>(333,061)</u>		<u>(334,638)</u>		<u>(293,444)</u>		<u>(300,267)</u>		<u>(220,540)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$	\$ <u>0</u>												
Government's covered payroll	\$ 2,779,018	\$	\$ 2,869,709	\$	\$ 2,699,491	\$	\$ 2,664,486	\$	\$ 2,574,135	\$	\$ 2,257,260	\$	\$ 2,309,749	\$	\$ 2,100,380
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	12.00%		12.00%		12.00%		12.50%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		10.50%

Applicable information prior to fiscal year 2011 is not available

**Other Postemployment Benefits  
Last Three Fiscal Years\***

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>		<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 79,584	\$	\$ 71,547		69,252
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(79,584)</u>		<u>(71,547)</u>		(69,252)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$	\$ <u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Government's covered payroll	\$ 12,831,535	\$	\$ 11,945,855		11,003,926
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0.62%		0.60%		0.63%

Applicable information prior to fiscal year 2016 is not available  
The schedule will be built prospectively

**BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018**

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Note 1 - Changes in Assumptions PERS

Changes in the assumptions between the 2015 and 2014 valuations:

Projected salary increases went from 4.25-6% in 2014 to 3-6% in 2015; the inflation rate went from 2.2% in 2014 to 1.9% in 2015; mortality rates changed due to from the Gam model to RP-2000 model; withdrawal rates went from 1-31.2% in 2014 to 1.75-35.8% in 2015; disability rates went from 0-.8% in 2014 to 0-.675% in 2015;. The range of the experience study was 2004-2009 in 2014 and 2009-2014 in 2015. These changes in assumptions lead to deferred inflows of \$89,556,000 in 2015.

There have been no changes in assumptions since 2015.

Note 2 - Changes in Assumptions OPEB

Changes in the assumptions between the 2016 and 2015 valuations:

Certain economic and behavioral assumptions are unique to healthcare benefits. These assumptions include the healthcare trend, per capita claims costs, the likelihood that a member selects healthcare coverage and the likelihood that a retiree selects one-person, two person or family coverage. These assumptions were updated based on a recent experience study performed by the RHBT actuaries using five-year experience data through June 30, 2015. The updated per capita claims costs were also based on recent claims, enrollment and premium information as of the valuation date.

For the June 30, 2016 valuation, the retiree healthcare participation assumption for each retirement plan is slightly higher than the previous assumption used in the June 30, 2015 OPEB valuation. More members who were covered as actives will be assumed to participate as retirees.

The 2016 and 2015 valuations include consideration of the \$30 million annual appropriations under Senate Bill 419, through July 1, 2037, or if earlier, the year the benefit obligation is fully funded. Additionally, the presentation of covered payroll was changed for the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuation. Participating employees hired before July 1, 2010, pay retiree premiums that are subsidized based on years of service at retirement. Participating employees hired on or after July 1, 2010, are required to fully fund premium contributions upon retirement. Consequently, beginning June 30, 2015, actuarial valuation covered payroll represents only the payroll for those OPEB eligible participating employees that were hired before July 1, 2010, allowing a better representation of the UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll, whereas, for the prior years, covered payroll is in total for all participating employees.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA  
 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE -  
 ASSESSOR'S VALUATION FUND  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Modified</u> <u>Accrual Basis</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Basis</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Basis</u>	<u>Final Budget</u> <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
<b>REVENUES:</b>						
Other taxes	\$ 914,839	\$ 914,839	\$ 1,010,594	\$ --	\$ 1,010,594	\$ 95,755
Map sales	2,500	2,500	2,636	--	2,636	136
Interest	1,400	1,400	2,977	--	2,977	1,577
Total revenues	<u>918,739</u>	<u>918,739</u>	<u>1,016,207</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,016,207</u>	<u>97,468</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>						
Current:						
General government	1,108,416	1,108,416	893,430	--	893,430	214,986
Capital outlay	205,760	205,760	42,938	--	42,938	162,822
Total expenditures	<u>1,314,176</u>	<u>1,314,176</u>	<u>936,368</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>936,368</u>	<u>377,808</u>
Net change in fund balance	( 395,437)	( 395,437)	79,839	--	79,839	475,276
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>395,437</u>	<u>395,437</u>	<u>401,561</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>401,561</u>	<u>6,124</u>
Fund balance at end of year	\$ <u><u>--</u></u>	\$ <u><u>--</u></u>	\$ <u><u>481,400</u></u>	\$ <u><u>--</u></u>	\$ <u><u>481,400</u></u>	\$ <u><u>481,400</u></u>



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER  
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS  
REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

February 14, 2019

Berkeley Government  
400 West Stephen Street, Suite 201  
Martinsburg, WV 25401

To the Government Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of **Berkeley County**, West Virginia (the Government) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Government's basic financial statements and have issued our report dated February 14, 2019, wherein we issued an adverse opinion because the financial statements do not include financial data for all the Government's legally separate component units and wherein we noted the Government adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Our report refers to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Berkeley County Building Commission as described in our report on the Government's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that those auditors separately reported.

***Internal Control Over Financial Reporting***

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

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

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***Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)***

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

***Compliance and Other Matters***

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

We did note certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the Government's management in a separate letter dated February 14, 2019.

***Purpose of this Report***

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the Government's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Government's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



**Perry and Associates**  
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