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March 11, 2019

City Common Council  
City of Greenfield, Power and Light Utility  
10 South State Street  
Greenfield, IN 46140

We have reviewed the audit report opined upon by Crowe Horwath, LLP, Independent Public Accountants, for the period January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. Per the Independent Auditor's Report, the financial statements included in the report present fairly the financial condition of the City of Greenfield, Power and Light Utility, as of December 31, 2017 and the results of its operations for the period then ended, on the basis of accounting described in the report.

In our opinion, the audit report was prepared in accordance with the guidelines established by the State Board of Accounts.

The audit report is filed with this letter in our office as a matter of public record.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul D. Joyce".

Paul D. Joyce, CPA  
State Examiner

**GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

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GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
SCHEDULE OF OFFICIALS  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

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<u>Office</u>	<u>Official</u>	<u>Term during years</u>
Mayor	Chuck Fewell	01-01-16 to 12-31-17
Clerk Treasurer	Lori Elmore	01-01-16 to 12-31-17
Chairman of the Board of Public Works	Chuck Fewell	01-01-16 to 12-31-17
President Pro Tempore of the Common Council	Kerry T. Grass	01-01-16 to 12-31-17

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Officials of  
Greenfield Power & Light  
Hancock County, Indiana

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the Greenfield Power & Light (Utility), a department of the City of Greenfield (City), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Utility's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

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

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

***Auditor's Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

***Opinion***

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the Utility as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof and for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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(Continued)

### ***Emphasis of Matter***

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Department of the City of Greenfield, Indiana are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position and cash flows of only that portion of the business-type activities of the City that is attributable to the transactions of the Department. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City of Greenfield, Indiana as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The City's financial statements are separately prepared and presented on a regulatory basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### ***Other Matters***

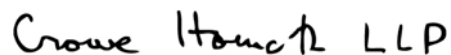
#### *Other Supplementary Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Utility's basic financial statements. The nonaccounting information shown on page 1 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The nonaccounting information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Schedule of the Utility's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability on page 23 and the Schedule of the Utility's Contributions on page 24 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

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 missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Government 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.

  
Crowe Horwath LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana  
June 11, 2018

GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted		
Operating fund	\$ 4,574,212	\$ 5,543,471
Designated:		
Cash reserve fund	2,403,331	1,870,006
Availability fund	<u>335,868</u>	<u>164,642</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	7,313,411	7,578,119
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted:		
Customer deposits fund	235,350	248,259
Unrestricted investments - operating fund	2,797,994	3,054,992
Accounts receivable (net of allowance)	2,012,724	1,936,315
Loan receivable	312,068	533,328
Inventories	781,944	586,206
Prepaid expenses	<u>45,797</u>	<u>56,622</u>
Total current assets	<u>13,499,288</u>	<u>13,993,841</u>
Non-current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents – designated:		
Depreciation fund	818,049	1,099,522
Loan receivable	-	306,104
Capital assets:		
Capital assets, not being depreciated	837,476	197,605
Capital assets, being depreciated	29,534,851	28,473,233
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(11,610,341)</u>	<u>(10,757,211)</u>
Total capital assets	<u>18,761,986</u>	<u>17,913,627</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>19,580,035</u>	<u>19,319,253</u>
Total assets	<u>33,079,323</u>	<u>33,313,094</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Deferred outflows from pension	<u>264,224</u>	<u>357,045</u>
Total assets and deferred outflow of resources	<u>\$ 33,343,547</u>	<u>\$ 33,670,139</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable – purchased power	\$ 3,930,399	\$ 4,219,836
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	363,267	165,133
Taxes payable	239,187	275,181
Customer deposits	<u>235,350</u>	<u>247,685</u>
Total current liabilities	4,768,203	4,907,835
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Net pension liability - PERF	<u>1,077,787</u>	<u>1,073,800</u>
Total liabilities	<u>5,845,990</u>	<u>5,981,635</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Deferred inflows from pension	<u>9,020</u>	<u>15,985</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Net investment in capital assets	18,761,986	17,913,627
Unrestricted	<u>8,726,551</u>	<u>9,758,892</u>
Total net position	<u>27,488,537</u>	<u>27,672,519</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 33,343,547</u>	<u>\$ 33,670,139</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION  
Years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<b>Operating revenues:</b>		
Residential sales	\$ 9,139,477	\$ 9,383,991
Commercial sales	21,660,488	22,832,617
Municipal sales	584,990	632,653
Penalties	105,106	99,199
Other	<u>77,469</u>	<u>111,760</u>
Total operating revenues	31,567,530	33,060,220
<b>Operating expenses:</b>		
Power production	26,566,339	28,001,693
Distribution	2,251,420	1,902,212
Customer accounts	902,587	714,495
Administration and general	<u>1,376,778</u>	<u>1,317,029</u>
Total operating expenses before depreciation	31,097,124	31,935,429
Depreciation	<u>970,000</u>	<u>912,000</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>32,067,124</u>	<u>32,847,429</u>
<b>Operating (loss) income</b>	(499,594)	212,791
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest income from investments and loan	40,370	52,122
Loss on disposal of assets	<u>(28,866)</u>	<u>(24,016)</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>11,504</u>	<u>28,106</u>
<b>Income (loss) before capital contributions</b>	(488,090)	240,897
Capital contributions	<u>304,108</u>	<u>125,151</u>
<b>Change in net position</b>	(183,982)	366,048
<b>Net position – beginning of year</b>	<u>27,672,519</u>	<u>27,306,471</u>
<b>Net position – end of year</b>	<u>\$ 27,488,537</u>	<u>\$ 27,672,519</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
Years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Receipts from customers	\$ 31,333,280	\$ 32,888,269
Payments to suppliers and others	(29,107,726)	(29,151,797)
Payments to employees for services and benefits	<u>(2,066,259)</u>	<u>(1,897,728)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	159,295	1,838,744
<b>Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:</b>		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,847,225)	(1,071,411)
Capital contributions	<u>304,108</u>	<u>125,151</u>
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(1,543,117)	(946,260)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Principal payments received on loan receivable	527,364	522,118
Maturities of investments	917,000	1,930,000
Purchases of investments	(660,002)	(1,910,562)
Interest received on loans and investments	<u>40,370</u>	<u>52,122</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>824,732</u>	<u>593,678</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(559,090)	1,486,162
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	<u>8,925,900</u>	<u>7,439,738</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, December 31</b>	<u>\$ 8,366,810</u>	<u>\$ 8,925,900</u>
Identification of cash and cash equivalents on statement of net position:		
Current assets - undesignated	\$ 4,574,212	\$ 5,543,471
Current assets – designated	2,739,199	2,034,648
Current assets – restricted	235,350	248,259
Non-current assets - designated	<u>818,049</u>	<u>1,099,522</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents, December 31	<u>\$ 8,366,810</u>	<u>\$ 8,925,900</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating (loss) income	\$ (499,594)	\$ 212,791
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	970,000	912,000
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accounts receivable	(76,409)	(122,096)
Inventories	(195,738)	294,921
Prepaid Expenses	10,825	(55,917)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows	92,821	(82,432)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(91,303)	325,614
Customer deposits	(12,335)	23,805
Taxes payable	(35,994)	167,819
Net Pension Liability	3,987	148,246
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows	<u>(6,965)</u>	<u>13,993</u>
Total adjustments	<u>658,890</u>	<u>1,625,953</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 159,295</u>	<u>\$ 1,838,744</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

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**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Reporting Entity: The financial statements reflect only the activity of the Greenfield Power and Light ("Utility") and are not intended to present fairly the position of the City of Greenfield ("City"), and the results of its operations and cash flows of its enterprise funds. The Utility, whose operations are controlled by the City, represents a portion of the City's enterprise funds.

The financial statements of the City are reported on a regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Indiana State Board of Accounts in accordance with state statute (IC 5-11-1-6), which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The regulatory basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in that receipts are recognized when received in cash, rather than when earned, and disbursements are recognized when paid, rather than when a liability is incurred.

Fund Financial Statements: Business-type activity financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position; Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position; and the Statement of Cash Flows. Business-type activities rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation: The accounts of the business-type activity are maintained and the financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Enterprise funds distinguish operating receipts and disbursements from nonoperating items. Operating receipts and disbursements generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with an enterprise fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating receipts of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating disbursements for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services and administrative costs. All receipts and disbursements not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating receipts and disbursements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. As of December 31, 2017, the GASB has issued the following statements which were implemented by the Utility:

- Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability.
- GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability.

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(Continued)

GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

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**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

- GASB Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units.
- GASB Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement.
- GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*. The objective of this Statement is to address certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements.

These new statements had no effect on the Utility' net position or changes therein.

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Financial Statements: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflow of resources at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents: Cash equivalents consist of short-term, liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash or which have an original maturity of three months or less.

Designated Cash and Cash Equivalents: Certain resources are set aside for a cash reserve fund, depreciation fund, and availability fund.

Investments: Investments are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Inventories: All inventories are valued at cost using the first in/first out (FIFO) method.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts on Accounts Receivable: The allowance for uncollectible accounts is determined by management based upon historical losses, specific circumstances and general economic conditions. Periodically, management reviews accounts receivable and records an allowance based on current circumstances, and charges off the receivable against the allowance when all attempts to collect the receivable are deemed to have failed in accordance with the collection policy. The Utility's policy is to write off customer accounts when any of the following has occurred: 1.) When after pursuit of all legal collection action has been completed and no contact is made, 2.) Bankruptcy proceedings have been finalized, 3.) the debtor has deceased.

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(Continued)

GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

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**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

The allowance for uncollectible accounts was \$748,950 at December 31, 2017. Bad debt expense was \$157,841 for the year ended December 31, 2017.

The allowance for uncollectible accounts was \$715,926 at December 31, 2016. Bad debt expense was \$74,459 for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Capital Assets: Capital assets are stated at cost or fair market value at date of gift, if donated. The Utility capitalizes additions and improvements that have a useful life beyond one year. Depreciation is charged as an operating expense using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Estimated useful lives used in computing depreciation on capital assets as follows:

	<u>Capitalization Threshold</u>	<u>Depreciation Method</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Buildings	\$0	Straight-line	67 years
Improvements other than buildings	\$0	Straight-line	22-40 years
Machinery and equipment	\$0	Straight-line	7-28 years
Transportation equipment	\$0	Straight-line	10 years

For depreciated assets, the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Net Pension Liability: The Utility has recorded a net pension liability reflecting their proportionate share of the difference between the total pension liabilities and the fiduciary net positions of the Indiana Public Retirement System (INPRS) PERF Plan. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of INPRS PERF Plan and additions to/deductions from the INPRS PERF Plan fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the INPRS system. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources: Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s). Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s). These amounts will not be recognized as expense or revenue until the applicable period. The Utility's activities are related to recognition of changes in its defined benefit plan's net pension liability that will be amortized in future periods.

Net Position: Net position is the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in the statement of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are legal limitations imposed on their use by laws or regulations of other governments or external restrictions by creditors or grantors. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less outstanding balances of any bonds, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

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(Continued)

GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

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**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Restricted Asset Spending Policy: Restricted assets are released from restriction by incurring expenses satisfying the restricted purpose or by occurrence of other events. When expenditures are incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the policy to apply restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as needed.

Revenue Recognition: The Utility records revenue as billed to its customers and does not recognize any unbilled revenues that occur between meter readings. This accounting for revenue follows the rate making process of the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission.

Rate Structure: The current rate structure was approved by the City Council of the City of Greenfield.

Energy Cost Adjustment Factor: Pursuant to Rate Tariffs approved by the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission in Cause #39381, an Energy Cost Adjustment Factor is used by the Utility to recover the cost of power delivered to customers. Changes in the cost of power are tracked and a quarterly adjustment factor is used to reconcile variances in the cost of energy. Capacity and energy sales to IMPA are deducted from the cost of the energy purchased.

Contract: The Utility has a long-term power supply contract with the Indiana Municipal Power Agency ("IMPA") that runs through 2042. Under the contract, IMPA is required to supply and the Utility is required to purchase from IMPA all of its energy requirements.

Subsequent Events: Management has performed an analysis of the activities and transactions subsequent to December 31, 2017, to determine the need for any adjustments or disclosures to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. Management has performed their analysis through June 11, 2018, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

**NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

Custodial Risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. Indiana Code 5-13-8-1 allows a political subdivision of the State of Indiana to deposit public funds in a financial institution only if the financial institution is a depository eligible to receive state funds and has a principal office or branch that qualifies to receive public funds of the political subdivision. The Utility does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

The bank balances were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Public Deposit Insurance Fund, which covers all public funds held in approved depositories. The Utility has an institutional money market deposit accounts valued at \$350,893 and \$73,501 included with cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

	<u>Book Value</u>	<u>Bank Balance</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2017	\$ 8,366,810	\$ 8,655,056
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2016	\$ 8,925,900	\$ 8,921,233

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(Continued)

GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

**NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

Investments: The Utility may invest public funds in accordance with Indiana Code 5-13-9.

Investments consisted of the following as of December 31, 2017:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>-----Maturities (in Years)-----</u>	
			<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1 - 3</u>
Certificates of Deposit - negotiable	\$ 1,269,768	\$ 1,269,848	\$ 1,269,848	\$ -
U.S. Government Agency Bonds	<u>1,539,563</u>	<u>1,528,146</u>	<u>606,892</u>	<u>921,254</u>
	<u>\$ 2,809,331</u>	<u>\$ 2,797,994</u>	<u>\$ 1,876,740</u>	<u>\$ 921,254</u>

Investments consisted of the following as of December 31, 2016:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>-----Maturities (in Years)-----</u>	
			<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1 - 3</u>
Certificates of Deposit - negotiable	\$ 2,104,267	\$ 2,107,670	\$ 835,564	\$ 1,272,106
U.S. Government Agency Bonds	<u>952,213</u>	<u>947,322</u>	<u>82,568</u>	<u>864,754</u>
	<u>\$ 3,056,480</u>	<u>\$ 3,054,992</u>	<u>\$ 918,132</u>	<u>\$ 2,136,860</u>

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Utility has U.S. Government Agency Bonds to consider for credit risk with ratings of AA+.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise in the event of default by a single issuer. The following table shows the Utility's investment in issuers and the representative percentage of total investments at December 31, 2017:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% (rounded)</u>
U.S. Government Agency Bonds:		
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 872,338	57%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	556,070	36%
Federal National Mortgage Association	<u>99,738</u>	7%
	<u>\$ 1,528,146</u>	

The following table shows the Utility's investment in issuers and the representative percentage of total investments at December 31, 2016:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% (rounded)</u>
U.S. Government Agency Bonds:		
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 457,222	48%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	390,380	41%
Federal National Mortgage Association	<u>99,720</u>	11%
	<u>\$ 947,322</u>	

(Continued)

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**NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

Fair Values: The Utility categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

The negotiable certificates of deposit and government obligations of the Utility are valued using the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities or on models using market information (Level 2 inputs).

**NOTE 3 – LOAN RECEIVABLE**

In 2013, the Utility issued a note to the Greenfield Sewage Works Bond Sinking Fund from the cash reserve fund in the original amount of \$2,600,000 with a term of five years and bearing interest at 1% per annum with monthly installment payments of \$44,444. At December 31, 2016, the balance of the loan was \$839,432. At December 31, 2017, the balance of the loan was \$312,068 and is expected to be repaid within one year.

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**NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2017, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Construction in progress	\$ -	\$ 632,701	\$ -	\$ 632,701
Land	<u>197,605</u>	<u>7,170</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>204,775</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>197,605</u>	<u>639,871</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>837,476</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	1,860,059	-	-	1,860,059
Improvements other than buildings	18,063,665	726,723	(41,642)	18,748,746
Machinery and equipment	6,800,445	211,102	(3,460)	7,008,087
Transportation equipment	<u>1,749,064</u>	<u>269,529</u>	<u>(100,634)</u>	<u>1,917,959</u>
Total	<u>28,473,233</u>	<u>1,207,354</u>	<u>(145,736)</u>	<u>29,534,851</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(378,291)	(27,762)	-	(406,053)
Improvements other than buildings	(6,083,304)	(605,074)	22,834	6,665,544
Machinery and equipment	(3,676,081)	(248,662)	3,460	(3,921,283)
Transportation equipment	<u>(619,535)</u>	<u>(88,502)</u>	<u>90,576</u>	<u>(617,461)</u>
Total	<u>(10,757,211)</u>	<u>(970,000)</u>	<u>116,870</u>	<u>(11,610,341)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>17,716,022</u>	<u>237,354</u>	<u>(28,866)</u>	<u>17,924,510</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 17,913,627</u>	<u>\$ 877,225</u>	<u>\$ (28,866)</u>	<u>\$ 18,761,986</u>

Construction in progress at December 31, 2017 consisted of the following:

BWI facility	\$ 285,389
Meters	192,412
Gateway	<u>154,900</u>
	<u>\$ 632,701</u>

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**NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS** (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2016, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 197,605	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 197,605
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>197,605</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>197,605</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	1,860,059	-	-	1,860,059
Improvements other than buildings	17,204,223	908,437	(48,995)	18,063,665
Machinery and equipment	6,666,004	136,439	(1,998)	6,800,445
Transportation equipment	<u>1,722,529</u>	<u>26,535</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,749,064</u>
Total	<u>27,452,815</u>	<u>1,071,411</u>	<u>(50,993)</u>	<u>28,473,233</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(350,529)	(27,762)	-	(378,291)
Improvements other than buildings	(5,576,968)	(531,553)	25,217	(6,083,304)
Machinery and equipment	(3,421,026)	(256,815)	1,760	(3,676,081)
Transportation equipment	<u>(523,665)</u>	<u>(95,870)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(619,535)</u>
Total	<u>(9,872,188)</u>	<u>(912,000)</u>	<u>26,977</u>	<u>(10,757,211)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>17,580,627</u>	<u>159,411</u>	<u>(24,016)</u>	<u>17,716,022</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 17,778,232</u>	<u>\$ 159,411</u>	<u>\$ (24,016)</u>	<u>\$ 17,913,627</u>

**NOTE 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Utility is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; job related illnesses or injuries to employees; medical benefits to employees, retirees, and dependents (excluding postemployment benefits); and natural disasters.

The risks of torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; job related illnesses or injuries to employees; medical benefits to employees, retirees, and dependents (excluding postemployment benefits); and natural disasters are covered by commercial insurance from independent third parties. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years. There were no significant reductions in insurance by major category of risk as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

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**NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN - PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT FUND (PERF)**

Plan Description: The Utility is reported under the submission unit of the City of Greenfield which contributes to the Public Employees Retirement Fund (PERF), which is administered by the Indiana Public Retirement System (INPRS) on behalf of the Utility. The Utility's proportionate share of the City's PERF contributions was approximately 20% and was based on the Utility's wages as a proportion of total City wages. PERF is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan based on based on 35 IAC 21-1-1, 35 IAC 21-1-2 and amended IC 5-10.2-2-11(b). PERF was established to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to full-time employees of the State not covered by another plan, those political subdivisions that elect to participate in the retirement plan, and certain INPRS employees. Political subdivisions mean a county, city, town, township, political body corporate, public school corporation, public library, public utility of a county, city, town, township, and any department of, or associated with, a county, city, town, or township, which department receives revenue independently of, or in addition to, funds obtained from taxation. There are two tiers to PERF. The first is the Public Employees' Defined Benefit Plan (PERF Hybrid) and the second is the My Choice: Retirement Savings Plan for Public Employees' (My Choice), formerly known as the Public Employees' Annuity Savings Account Only Plan. Details of the PERF Hybrid and My Choice are described below.

The PERF Hybrid Plan was established by the Indiana Legislature in 1945 and is governed by the INPRS Board of Trustees in accordance with Indiana Code (IC) 5-10.2, IC 5-10.3 and IC 5-10.5. There are two aspects to the PERF Hybrid defined benefit structure. The first portion is the monthly defined benefit pension that is funded by the employer. The second portion of the PERF Hybrid benefit structure is the annuity savings account (ASA) that supplements the defined benefit at retirement.

Retirement Savings Plan for Public Employees (My Choice) was formerly known as the PERF ASA Only Plan. My Choice was established by the Indiana Legislature in 2011 and is governed by the INPRS Board of Trustees in accordance with IC 5-10.3-12 and IC 5-10.5. This plan is funded by an employer and a member for the use of the member, or the member's beneficiaries or survivors, after the member's retirement. My Choice members are full-time employees of the State (as defined in IC 5-10.3-7-1(d)), or a political subdivision who elected to participate in My Choice, and who are in a position eligible for membership in the PERF Hybrid Plan and who elect to become members of My Choice. Any government agency that pays employees through the Auditor of the State is a mandatory participant in My Choice and must offer eligible employees My Choice option. Quasi-government agencies and State educational institutions may choose to offer My Choice as an option to their employees.

Financial report: INPRS issues a publicly available stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan as a whole. This report may be obtained by writing the Indiana Public Retirement System, One North Capitol, Suite 001, Indianapolis, IN 46204, by calling (888) 526-1687, by emailing [questions@inprs.in.gov](mailto:questions@inprs.in.gov), or by visiting [www.in.gov/inprs](http://www.in.gov/inprs).

Retirement Benefits – Defined Benefit Pension: The PERF Hybrid Plan retirement benefit consists of the sum of a defined pension benefit provided by employer contributions plus the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account (ASA). Pension benefits (non ASA) vest after 10 years of creditable service. The vesting period is eight years for certain elected officials. Members are immediately vested in their ASA. At retirement, a member may choose to receive a lump sum payment of the amount credited to the member's ASA, receive the amount as an annuity, or leave the contributions invested with INPRS. Vested PERF members leaving a covered position, who wait 30 days after termination, may withdraw their ASA and will not forfeit creditable service or a full retirement benefit. However, if a member is eligible for a full retirement at the time of the withdrawal request, he/she will have to begin drawing his/her pension benefit in order to withdraw the ASA.

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**NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN - PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT FUND (PERF)** (Continued)

A non-vested member who terminates employment prior to retirement may withdraw his/her ASA after 30 days, but by doing so, forfeits his/her creditable service. A member who returns to covered service and works no less than six (6) months in a covered position may reclaim his/her forfeited creditable service.

A member who has reached age 65 and has at least 10 years of creditable service is eligible for normal retirement and, as such, is entitled to 100 percent of the pension benefit component. This annual pension benefit is equal to 1.1 percent times the average annual compensation times the number of years of creditable service. The average annual compensation in this calculation uses the highest 20 calendar quarters of salary in a covered position. All 20 calendar quarters do not need to be continuous, but they must be in groups of four consecutive calendar quarters. The same calendar quarter may not be included in two different groups. For PERF members who serve as an elected official, the highest one year (total of four consecutive quarters) of annual compensation is used. Member contributions paid by the employer on behalf of the member and severance pay up to \$2,000 are included as part of the member's annual compensation.

A member who has reached age 60 and has at least 15 years of creditable service is eligible for normal retirement and, as such, is entitled to 100 percent of the pension benefit. A member who is at least 55 years old and whose age plus number of years of creditable service is at least 85 is entitled to 100 percent of the benefits as described above.

A member who has reached at least age 50 and has at least 15 years of creditable service is eligible for early retirement with a reduced pension. A member retiring early receives a percentage of the normal annual pension benefit. The percentage of the pension benefit at retirement remains the same for the member's lifetime. For age 59, the early retirement percentage of the normal annual pension benefit is 89 percent. This amount is reduced five percentage points per year (e.g., age 58 is 84 percent) to age 50 being 44 percent.

The monthly pension benefits for members in pay status may be increased periodically as cost of living adjustments (COLA). Such increases are not guaranteed by statute and have historically been provided on an "ad hoc" basis and can only be granted by the Indiana General Assembly. There was no COLA for the years ended June 30, 2017; however, eligible members received a one-time check (a.k.a. 13th check) in September 2016. The amount of the one-time check ranged from \$150 to \$450, depending upon a member's years of service, and was for a member who retired or was disabled on or before December 1, 2015, and who was entitled to receive a monthly benefit on July 1, 2016.

The PERF Hybrid Plan also provides disability and survivor benefits. A member who has at least five years of creditable service and becomes disabled while in active service, on FMLA leave, receiving workers' compensation benefits, or receiving employer-provided disability insurance benefits may retire for the duration of the disability, if the member has qualified for social security disability benefits and has furnished proof of the qualification. The disability benefit is calculated the same as that for a normal retirement without reduction for early retirement. The minimum benefit is \$180 per month, or the actuarial equivalent.

Upon the death in service of a member with 15 or more years of creditable service as of January 1, 2007, a survivor benefit may be paid to the surviving spouse to whom the member had been married for two or more years, or surviving dependent children under the age of 18. This payment is equal to the benefit which would have been payable to a beneficiary if the member had retired at age 50 or at death, whichever is later, under an effective election of the joint and survivor option available for retirement benefits. A surviving spouse or surviving dependent children are also entitled to a survivor benefit upon the death in service after January 1, 2007, of a member who was at least 65 years of age and had at least 10 but not more than 14 years of creditable service.

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**NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN - PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT FUND (PERF)** (Continued)

Members are required to participate in the ASA. The ASA consists of the member's contributions, set by statute at three (3) percent of compensation as defined by IC 5-10.2-3-2 for PERF, plus the interest/earnings or losses credited to the member's account. The employer may elect to make the contributions on behalf of the member. In addition, under certain conditions, members may elect to make additional voluntary contributions of up to 10 percent of their compensation into their ASA. A member's contributions and interest credits belong to the member and do not belong to the State or political subdivision.

Investments in the members' ASA are self-directed, as participants direct the investment of their account balances among eight (8) investment options, with varying degrees of risk and return potential. All contributions made to a member's account (member contribution subaccount and employer contribution subaccount) are invested as a combined total according to the member's investment elections. Members may direct changes to their investment fund allocations daily and investments are reported at fair value.

Contributions: The State of Indiana is obligated by statute to make contributions to the PERF Hybrid Plan or My Choice. Any political subdivision that elects to participate in the PERF Hybrid Plan is obligated by statute to make contributions to the plan. The required contributions are determined by the INPRS Board of Trustees based on actuarial investigation and valuation in accordance with IC 5-10.2-2-11. The funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll, are sufficient to fund the pension benefits when they become due. As PERF is a cost-sharing plan, all risks and costs, including benefit costs, are shared proportionately by the participating employers. During 2017 and 2016, participating employers were required to contribute 11.2 percent of covered payroll for members employed by the State and Political Subdivisions.

For My Choice, the State was also required to contribute 11.2 percent of covered payroll. In accordance to IC 5-10.3-12-24, the amount credited from the employer's contribution rate to the member's account shall not be less than 3 percent and not be greater than the normal cost of the fund which was 3.3 percent for the State for the year ended June 30, 2017 and any amount not credited to the member's account shall be applied to the pooled assets of the PERF Hybrid Plan. The political subdivisions were required to contribute a supplemental cost of 5.4 percent of covered payroll as of July 1, 2016, which increased to 7.2 percent as of January 1, 2017. In addition, for political subdivisions, the amount credited to the members account for the normal cost ranged up to 5.8 percent as of July 1, 2016, and up to 4 percent as of January 1, 2017. The Utility contributed 11.2 percent for the 2017 and 2016, respectively.

PERF Hybrid Plan and My Choice members contribute three percent of covered payroll to their ASA, which is not used to fund the defined benefit pension for the PERF Hybrid Plan. For the PERF Hybrid Plan, the employer may elect to make the contributions on behalf of the member. The employer shall pay the member's contributions on behalf of the member for My Choice. Political subdivisions may choose to pay part or all of the member's contributions on behalf of the member for My Choice. In addition, members of the PERF Hybrid Plan may elect to make additional voluntary contributions, under certain criteria, of up to 10 percent of their compensation into their ASA. Political subdivisions that participate in My Choice may elect to match voluntary contributions at a rate of 50 percent.

The contribution requirement, which was made by the Utility, was \$140,450 \$129,829 for 2017 and 2016. These total contributions represent 11.2% of covered payroll for 2017 and 2016.

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**NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN - PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT FUND (PERF)** (Continued)

The following represents the Utility's annual required contributions for the last three years:

<u>Year Ended December 31</u>	<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>
2017	\$ 140,450	100%
2016	129,829	100%
2015	128,839	100%

Significant Actuarial Assumptions: The total pension liability is determined by INPRS actuaries in accordance with GASB No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuations are presented below:

- Asset valuation date – June 30, 2017
- Liability valuation date – June 30, 2016 – Member census data as of June 30, 2016 was used in the valuation and adjusted, where appropriate, to reflect changes between June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017. Valuation results from June 30, 2016 were rolled-forward to June 30, 2017 to reflect benefit accruals during the year less benefits paid.
- Experience study date – Period of 4 years ended June 30, 2014
- Actuarial cost method – Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)
- Investment rate of return – 6.75%
- Cost of living increases – 1.0%
- Future salary increases, including inflation – 2.5% - 4.25%
- Inflation – 2.25%
- Mortality - RP-2014 Total Data Set Mortality Tables, with Social Security generational improvements from 2006 based on the Social Security Administration's 2014 Trustee Report

There were no changes in actuarial methods or plan provisions for the June 30, 2017 fiscal year. The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made for the June 30, 2017 fiscal year:

- For vested members, a salary load of \$400 was added to approximate the impact on average monthly earnings of unused sick leave accumulated at termination of employment
- For disabled members, the mortality assumptions were updated from the RP-2014 Total Data Set Mortality tables to the RP-2014 Disability Mortality tables.

The long-term return expectation for the defined benefit retirement plan has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the INPRS Investment Policy Statement. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

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(Continued)

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**NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN - PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT FUND (PERF)** (Continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class is summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation %</u>	<u>Geometric Basis Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Public equity	22.0%	4.9%
Private equity	14.0	5.7
Fixed income – ex inflation - linked	20.0	2.3
Fixed income – inflation - linked	7.0	0.6
Commodities	8.0	2.2
Real estate	7.0	3.7
Absolute return	10.0	3.9
Risk parity	<u>12.0</u>	5.1
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

Discount rate: Total pension liability for each defined benefit pension plan was calculated using the discount rate of 6.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and where applicable from the members, would at the minimum be made at the actuarially determined required rates computed in accordance with the current funding policy adopted by the INPRS Board, and contributions required by the State (the non-employer contributing entity) would be made as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (6.75 percent for 2017 and 2016). Based on those assumptions, each defined benefit pension plan's fiduciary net position were 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 was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability for each plan.

Sensitivity: The following presents the Utility's share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.75 percent for 2017, as well as what the Agency's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%), or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease <u>(5.75%)</u>	Current Rate <u>(6.75%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(7.75%)</u>
<u>2017</u>			
Proportionate share of the Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,571,908	\$ 1,077,787	\$ 667,034
<u>2016</u>			
Proportionate share of the Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,542,232	\$ 1,073,800	\$ 684,463

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**NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN - PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT FUND (PERF)** (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a stand-alone financial report of INPRS that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan as a whole. This report may be obtained by writing the Indiana Public Retirement System, One North Capitol, Suite 001, Indianapolis, IN 46204, by calling (888) 526-1687, by emailing [questions@inprs.in.gov](mailto:questions@inprs.in.gov), or by visiting [www.in.gov/inprs](http://www.in.gov/inprs).

Investment Valuation and Benefit Payment Policies: The pooled and non-pooled investments are reported at fair value by INPRS. Fair value is the amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Short-term investments consist primarily of cash, money market funds, certificates of deposits and fixed income instruments with maturities of less than one year. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value or, for fixed income instruments, valued using similar methodologies as other fixed income securities described below.

Fixed income securities consist primarily of the U.S. government, U.S. government-sponsored agencies, publicly traded debt and commingled investment debt instruments. Equity securities consist primarily of domestic and international stocks in addition to commingled equity instruments. Fixed income and equity securities are generally valued based on published market prices and quotations from national security exchanges and securities pricing services. Securities that are not traded on a national security exchange are valued using modeling techniques that include market observable inputs required to develop a fair value. Commingled funds are valued using the net asset value (NAV) of the entity.

Alternative investments include limited partnership interests in private equity, absolute return, private real estate and risk parity investment strategies. Publicly traded alternative investments are valued based on quoted market prices. In the absence of readily determinable public market values, alternative investments are valued using current estimates of fair value obtained from the general partner or investment manager. Moreover, holdings are generally valued by a general partner or investment manager on a quarterly or semi-annual basis. Valuation assumptions are based upon the nature of the investment and the underlying business.

Additionally, valuation techniques will vary by investment type and involve a certain degree of expert judgment. Alternative investments, such as investments in private equity or real estate, are generally considered to be illiquid long-term investments. Due to the inherent uncertainty that exists in the valuation of alternative investments, the realized value upon the sale of an asset may differ from the fair value.

Derivative instruments are marked to market daily with changes in fair value recognized as part of investments and investment income.

Pension, disability, special death benefits, and distributions of contributions and interest are recognized when due and payable to members or beneficiaries. Benefits are paid once the retirement or survivor applications have been processed and approved. Distributions of contributions and interest are distributions from inactive, non-vested members' ASAs. These distributions may be requested by members or auto-distributed by the fund when certain criteria are met.

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**NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN - PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT FUND (PERF)** (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: The Utility is reported under the submission unit of the City of Greenfield which transmits PERF contribution to the Plan on behalf of the Utility. At December 31, 2017, the City reported a liability of \$5,402,483 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. It was determined the Utility's proportionate share of City's PERF contributions for the June 30, 2017 measurement date was approximately 20% resulting in the Utility reporting a liability of \$1,077,787 for its proportionate share of the City's net pension liability. The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the City's wages as a proportion of total wages for the PERF Hybrid Plan. The City's proportionate share used at the June 30, 2017 measurement date was 0.0012109. The City's proportionate share used at the June 30, 2016 measurement date was 0.0011699.

At December 31, 2016, the City reported a liability of \$5,309,526 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. It was determined the Utility's proportionate share of City's PERF contributions for the June 30, 2016 measurement date was approximately 20% resulting in the Utility reporting a liability of \$1,073,800 for its proportionate share of the City's net pension liability. The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the City's wages as a proportion of total wages for the PERF Hybrid Plan. The City's proportionate share used at the June 30, 2016 measurement date was 0.0011699. This represents a slight increase from the prior measurement date. The City's proportionate share used at the June 30, 2015 measurement date was 0.0011017.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Utility recognized pension expense of \$240,024, which included net amortization of deferred amounts from changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions of \$26,447.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Utility recognized pension expense of \$220,655, which included net amortization of deferred amounts from changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions of \$17,761.

At December 31, 2017, the Utility reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the PERF Hybrid Plan from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 20,468	\$ 836
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	116,450	-
Changes in assumptions	17,305	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>39,776</u>	<u>8,184</u>
Total that will be recognized in pension expense (income) based on table below	193,999	9,020
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	<u>70,225</u>	-
Total	<u>\$ 264,224</u>	<u>\$ 9,020</u>

(Continued)



GREENFIELD POWER & LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

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**NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN - PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT FUND (PERF)** (Continued)

At December 31, 2016, the Utility reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the PERF Hybrid Plan from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 24,057	\$ 1,982
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	175,759	-
Changes in assumptions	47,377	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>44,937</u>	<u>14,003</u>
Total that will be recognized in pension expense (income) based on table below	292,130	15,985
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	<u>64,915</u>	-
Total	<u>\$ 357,045</u>	<u>\$ 15,985</u>

Deferred outflows of resources resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the June 30, 2017 measurement date is recognized as a reduction of net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2017. Deferred inflows of resources resulting from the differences between projected and actual investment earnings on Plan investments are amortized over a 5 year period. A change in an employer's proportionate share represents the change as of the current year measurement date versus the prior year measurement date, and is amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of the plan. The difference between an employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of the collective contributions is amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of the plan. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2018	\$ 82,635
2019	83,050
2020	25,092
2021	(5,798)

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

GREENFIELD POWER AND LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
SCHEDULE OF THE UTILITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE  
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - PERF  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

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	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Utility's proportion of the net pension liability	0.00024	0.00024	0.00023
Utility's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,077,787	\$ 1,073,800	\$ 925,554
Utility's covered payroll	\$ 1,159,188	\$ 1,150,350	\$ 1,122,578
Utility's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	93.0%	93.3%	82.5%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	76.6%	75.3%	77.3%

\* The amounts presented for each calendar year were determined as of the June 30 fiscal year-end that occurred within the calendar year.

*Changes of assumptions:* An assumption study was performed in April 2015 resulting in an update to the following assumptions:

- Inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.25%
- The future salary increase rate decreased from a table ranging from 3.25% to 4.50% to a table ranging from 2.50% to 4.25%
- Mortality changed from the 2013 IRS Static Mortality projected five (5) years with Scale AA to the RP-2014 (with MP-2014 improvement removed) Total Data Set mortality table projected on a fully generational basis using the future mortality improvement scale inherent in the mortality projection included in the Social Security Administration's 2014 Trustee Report
- Retirement, Termination and Disability rates were adjusted to reflect recent experience
- The ASA Annuitization was updated from 50% of members assumed to annuitize the ASA balance to 60% of members prior to January 1, 2018

\*\* This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Utility is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

*Measurement date:* Actuarial valuation reports from the prior fiscal year.

*Benefit changes:* There were no changes to the plan that impacted pension benefits during the fiscal year.

*Plan amendments.* In 2016, there were no changes to the plan that impacted pension benefits during the year. In 2014, HB 1075 impacted the PERF by reducing the Annuity Savings Account (ASA) interest crediting rate on annuities from 7.5% to 5.75% effective October 1, 2014. Effective October 1, 2015 the rate becomes the greater of 4.5% or market rate. On January 1, 2017, the ASA annuities are allowed to be outsourced to a third party provider.

GREENFIELD POWER AND LIGHT  
A DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF GREENFIELD  
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA  
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
SCHEDULE OF THE UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS - PERF  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

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	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 140,450	\$ 129,829	\$ 128,839
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	<u>(140,450)</u>	<u>(129,829)</u>	<u>(128,839)</u>
Annual contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
The Utility's contributions as a percentage of statutorily required contribution for pension	100%	100%	100%
Utility's covered payroll	\$ 1,254,015	\$ 1,159,188	\$ 1,150,350
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%

Note: This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Utility is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

*Valuation date:* Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported.

*Actuarial cost method:* Entry age normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

*Amortization method:* Level dollar

*Remaining amortization period:* 20 years, closed

*Asset valuation method:* 4 year smoothing of gains and losses on the market value of assets subject to a 20% corridor.

*Inflation:* 2.25%

*Salary increases:* 2.50% - 4.25%

*Investment rate of return:* 6.75%

*Mortality:* RP-2014 Total Data Set Mortality Table, with Social Security Administration generational improvement scale from 2016

*Other information:*

The INPRS Board sets, at its discretion, the State's employer contribution rate upon considering the results of the actuarial valuation and other analysis as appropriate. The actuarially determined contribution rate for the State for the fiscal year ended 6/30/15 was 10.55%; however, the INPRS Board approved a State employer contribution rate of 11.20%. The actuarially determined contribution rate for the State for the fiscal year ended 6/30/16 was 9.80%; however, the INPRS Board approved a State employer contribution rate of 11.2%. The actuarially determined contribution rate for the State for the fiscal year ended 6/30/17 was 10.11%; however, the INPRS Board approved a State employer contribution rate of 11.2%. The actual dollar amount of the State's contributions depends on the actual payroll for the fiscal year.

Member census data as of June 30, 2016 was used in the valuation and adjusted, where appropriate, to reflect changes between June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017. Standard actuarial roll forward techniques were then used to project the liabilities computed as of June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017.