



CITY OF WILLOWICK LAKE COUNTY

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CITY OF WILLOWICK LAKE COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Willowick Lake County 30435 Lakeshore Boulevard Willowick, Ohio 44095

To the City Council:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Lake County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Lake County, Ohio as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 22 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the City. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

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City of Willowick Lake County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures
 include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial
 statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
 raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period
 of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

City of Willowick Lake County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 2, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 2, 2023

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The discussion and analysis of the City of Willowick, Ohio's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2022 are as follows:

- The City received \$744,655 in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding.
- The assets and deferred outflows of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent year by \$37,903,636.
- Total assets increased \$2,756,575 from 2021. This increase was due to an increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents.
- Total deferred outflows of resources increased by \$2,337,182 from 2021. The increase was due to the effects of GASB 68 and GASB 75.
- Total liabilities increased by \$838,378 from 2021. The increase was due to an increase in deferred revenue and an increase in the net pension/OPEB liabilities due to the effects of GASB 68 and GASB 75.
- Total deferred inflows of resources increased by \$1,646,343 from 2021, which was related to the effects of GASB 68 and GASB 75.
- In total, the net position in governmental activities increased by \$2,261,008 and net position in business-type activities increased \$348,028 from 2021.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Government-wide Financial Statements - Reporting the City of Willowick as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

Both the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities use the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all *other financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, for the general fund, local fiscal recovery special revenue fund, and the capital improvement capital projects fund, which are considered to be major funds.

Proprietary Funds

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses the enterprise fund to account for its sewer operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found starting on page 30 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The City does not have any fiduciary funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found starting on page 34 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Government-wide Financial Analysis - City of Willowick as a Whole

As noted earlier, the Statement of Net Position looks at the City as a whole and can prove to be a useful indicator of the City's financial position.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are divided into the following categories:

- Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources
- Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources
- Net Position (Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources minus Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources)
- Program Expenses and Revenues
- General Revenues
- Transfers
- Net Position Beginning and End of Year

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2022 as compared to 2021.

Table 1 Net Position

| | | Governmen | tal A | Activities | Business-Ty | usiness-Type Activities | | | Total | | |
|---|----|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| | | 2022 | | 2021 | 2022 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2021 |
| Assets: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current and other assets | \$ | 20,321,249 | \$ | 18,026,479 | \$ 2,083,795 | \$ | 1,697,839 | \$ | 22,405,044 | \$ | 19,724,318 |
| Capital assets, net | | 28,129,547 | | 28,406,202 | 6,775,712 | | 6,741,585 | | 34,905,259 | | 35,147,787 |
| Net pension asset | | 52,492 | | 32,457 | 5,833 | | 3,606 | | 58,325 | | 36,063 |
| Net OPEB asset | | 502,927 | | 236,424 | 55,881 | | 26,269 | | 558,808 | | 262,693 |
| Total assets | | 49,006,215 | | 46,701,562 | 8,921,221 | | 8,469,299 | | 57,927,436 | | 55,170,861 |
| Deferred outflows of resources: | : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pension | | 3,194,322 | | 994,218 | 105,725 | | 36,730 | | 3,300,047 | | 1,030,948 |
| OPEB | | 586,573 | | 510,616 | 5,040 | | 12,914 | | 591,613 | | 523,530 |
| Total deferred outflows of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| resources | | 3,780,895 | | 1,504,834 | 110,765 | | 49,644 | | 3,891,660 | | 1,554,478 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current liabilities | | 1,998,367 | | 1,810,085 | 499,561 | | 206,510 | | 2,497,928 | | 2,016,595 |
| Long-term liabilities: | | 024 992 | | 704 424 | 06.512 | | 78.775 | | 1 021 204 | | 972 200 |
| Due within one year | | 924,882 | | 794,434 | 96,512 | | , | | 1,021,394 | | 873,209 |
| Other long-term liabilities | | 1,786,246 | | 1,491,225 | 507,293 | | 608,699 | | 2,293,539 | | 2,099,924 |
| Net pension liability Net OPEB liability | | 6,434,278 | | 6,530,144 | 162,393 | | 228,662 | | 6,596,671 | | 6,758,806 |
| Total liabilities | | 872,449 12,016,222 | | 695,069 11,320,957 | 1,265,759 | | 1,122,646 | | 872,449 13,281,981 | | 695,069 12,443,603 |
| Total nabilities | | 12,010,222 | | 11,320,937 | 1,203,739 | | 1,122,040 | | 13,281,981 | | 12,443,003 |
| Deferred inflows of resources: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property taxes | | 4,466,490 | | 4,441,043 | - | | - | | 4,466,490 | | 4,441,043 |
| Payments in lieu of taxes | | 466,340 | | 404,415 | - | | _ | | 466,340 | | 404,415 |
| Pension | | 4,002,003 | | 2,468,084 | 212,085 | | 147,856 | | 4,214,088 | | 2,615,940 |
| OPEB | | 1,041,614 | | 1,416,386 | 67,025 | | 109,352 | | 1,108,639 | | 1,525,738 |
| OPEB | | 377,922 | | | | | | | 377,922 | | |
| Total deferred inflows of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| resources | | 10,354,369 | | 8,729,928 | 279,110 | | 257,208 | | 10,633,479 | | 8,987,136 |
| Net position: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net investment in capital assets Restricted for: | | 26,683,222 | | 27,444,125 | 6,122,701 | | 6,122,879 | | 32,805,923 | | 33,567,004 |
| Capital projects | | 2,768,095 | | 3,023,279 | | | | | 2,768,095 | | 3.023.279 |
| Debt service | | 1,426,408 | | 952,101 | - | | - | | 1,426,408 | | 952,101 |
| Other purposes | | 2,825,208 | | 2,302,311 | - | | - | | 2,825,208 | | 2,302,311 |
| Unrestricted | | (3,286,414) | | (5,566,305) | 1,364,416 | | 1,016,210 | | (1,921,998) | | (4,550,095) |
| Omesticieu | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total net position | \$ | 30,416,519 | \$ | 28,155,511 | \$ 7,487,117 | \$ | 7,139,089 | \$ | 37,903,636 | \$ | 35,294,600 |

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The City follows Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27 and GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension/OPEB, the net pension/OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension/OPEB and the net pension/OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension/OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension/OPEB liability is satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the Statement of Net Position.

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

Under GASB 68, pension expense represents additional amounts earned based on a proportionate share of the net pension liability adjusted by a corresponding proportionate share of deferred outflows and inflows. Under GASB 68, the pension expense for 2022 is \$(63,812), while in 2021 pension expense was \$(260,066).

Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned based on a proportionate share of the net OPEB liability adjusted by a corresponding proportionate share of deferred outflows and inflows. Under GASB 75, the OPEB expense for 2022 is \$(592,209), while in 2021 OPEB expense was \$(1,817,898).

The largest portion of the City's net position reflects its net investment in capital assets. Capital assets include construction in progress, land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, right-to-use assets, and infrastructure. The City uses those capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, they are not available for future spending. Net investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2022, was \$32,805,923. Although the City's investment is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position, \$7,019,711 represents resources that have been restricted on how they may be used.

The total net position of the City increased \$2,609,036 from 2021. This increase was mainly due to increased tax collections and new grant funding continuing to outpace expenditures.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for the current year compared to the prior year.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

| | Governmental Activities | | | Business-Type Activities | | | | | Total | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----|------------|--------------------------|-----------|----|-----------|----|------------|----|------------|--|
| | 2022 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2021 | | 2022 | _ | 2021 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenues: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program revenues: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charges for services \$ | 1,097,168 | \$ | 1,116,798 | \$ | 2,920,256 | \$ | 2,680,978 | \$ | 4,017,424 | \$ | 3,797,776 | |
| Operating grants and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| contributions | 412,372 | | 114,541 | | 155,386 | | 23,775 | | 567,758 | | 138,316 | |
| Capital grants and contributions | 264,909 | | 228,493 | | 120,531 | | 42,007 | | 385,440 | _ | 270,500 | |
| Total program revenues | 1,774,449 | | 1,459,832 | | 3,196,173 | | 2,746,760 | | 4,970,622 | - | 4,206,592 | |
| General revenues: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property and other local taxes | 4,887,205 | | 4,369,635 | | _ | | _ | | 4,887,205 | | 4,369,635 | |
| Municipal income tax | 4,312,592 | | 3,482,378 | | _ | | _ | | 4,312,592 | | 3,482,378 | |
| Grants and entitlements not | 4,312,372 | | 3,402,370 | | | | | | 7,312,372 | | 3,402,370 | |
| restricted to specific programs | 3,445,430 | | 3,389,026 | | _ | | _ | | 3,445,430 | | 3,389,026 | |
| Earnings (loss) on investments | (51,563) | | (11,414) | | _ | | _ | | (51,563) | | (11,414) | |
| Miscellaneous | 303,863 | | 62,427 | | _ | | _ | | 303,863 | | 62,427 | |
| Total general revenues | 12,897,527 | | 11,292,052 | | | | | | 12,897,527 | - | 11,292,052 | |
| Total revenues | 14,671,976 | | 12,751,884 | | 3,196,173 | | 2,746,760 | | 17,868,149 | = | 15,498,644 | |
| Total revenues | 14,0/1,9/0 | | 12,/31,004 | | 3,190,173 | | 2,740,700 | | 17,000,149 | = | 13,490,044 | |
| Program expenses: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General government | 2,218,361 | | 1,620,480 | | _ | | _ | | 2,218,361 | | 1,620,480 | |
| Security of persons and property | 6,033,240 | | 5,408,005 | | - | | _ | | 6,033,240 | | 5,408,005 | |
| Public health and welfare | 141,548 | | 136,948 | | _ | | _ | | 141,548 | | 136,948 | |
| Transportation | 2,577,157 | | 1,834,115 | | _ | | _ | | 2,577,157 | | 1,834,115 | |
| Leisure time activities | 778,188 | | 451,891 | | _ | | _ | | 778,188 | | 451,891 | |
| Community development | 352,078 | | 220,415 | | _ | | _ | | 352,078 | | 220,415 | |
| Basic utility services | 200,506 | | 194,356 | | _ | | _ | | 200,506 | | 194,356 | |
| Interest and fiscal charges | 23,751 | | 10,052 | | _ | | _ | | 23,751 | | 10,052 | |
| Sewer | 20,701 | | | | 2,934,284 | | 2,530,836 | | 2,934,284 | | 2,530,836 | |
| Total program expenses | 12,324,829 | | 9,876,262 | | 2,934,284 | | 2,530,836 | | 15,259,113 | - | 12,407,098 | |
| Total program empenses | 12,021,029 | | <u> </u> | | 2,701,201 | | 2,000,000 | | 10,207,110 | - | 12,107,070 | |
| Transfer | (86,139) | | 56,880 | | 86,139 | | (56,880) | | | - | | |
| Change in net position | 2,261,008 | | 2,932,502 | | 348,028 | | 159,044 | | 2,609,036 | | 3,091,546 | |
| Change in het position | 2,201,000 | | 2,732,302 | | 340,020 | | 133,044 | | 2,009,030 | | 3,071,340 | |
| Net position beginning of year | 28,155,511 | | 25,223,009 | | 7,139,089 | | 6,980,045 | | 35,294,600 | - | 32,203,054 | |
| Net position end of year \$ | 30,416,519 | \$ | 28,155,511 | \$ | 7,487,117 | \$ | 7,139,089 | \$ | 37,903,636 | \$ | 35,294,600 | |

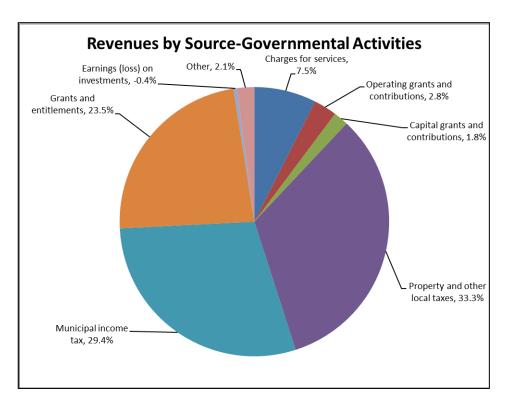
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Governmental Activities

Several revenue sources fund the governmental activities with the City's property and other local taxes being the largest contributor. Property and other local taxes, accounted for \$4,887,205 of the governmental revenue in 2022. Property and other local taxes increased by \$517,570 in 2022.

The City's income tax revenue source is the second largest contributor with a rate of 2% on gross income, remaining unchanged since 1997. Residents of the City who work in another community and pay the withholding tax for that community receive an 87.5% tax credit up to a maximum of 2%. During 2022, the revenue generated from this tax amounted to \$4,312,592, representing an increase of \$830,214. The City continues to enforce the delinquent letter program and the subpoena program on a biennial basis to ensure compliance with the local tax laws.

The City's grants and entitlements are the third largest contributor. Grants and entitlements, which include local government funds, accounted for \$3,445,430 of the governmental revenue in 2022. Grants and entitlements remained relatively consistent with a slight increase noted in 2022.



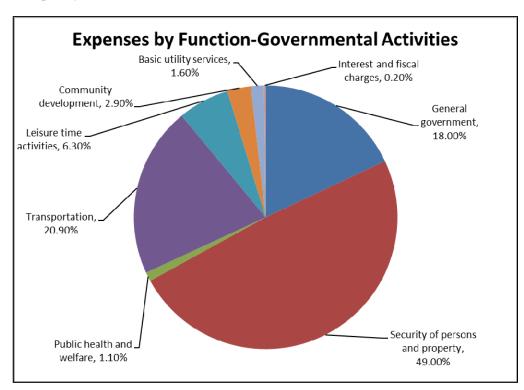
Total program expenses for governmental activities were \$12,324,829 in 2022, representing an increase of \$2,448,567 from 2021. The majority of this increase can be attributed to an increase in transportation expense.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

General government costs accounted for program expenses totaling 18% of the 2022 governmental expenses. In 2022, general government costs were \$2,218,361, representing an increase of \$597,881 as compared to 2021. The majority of the increase relates to the large reduction of pension/OPEB expense as part of the City recording its portion of the unfunded net pension and OPEB liabilities in the prior year.

Security of persons and property represented 49% of the governmental expenses. During 2022, \$6,033,240 was spent for this program, representing an increase of \$625,235 from the previous period. The majority of the increase relates to the impact of recording the City's proportionate share of the OP&F net pension and net OPEB liabilities. At December 31, 2022, there are 22 full-time sworn officers in the Police Department. The majority of the cost of operating the department comes from the general fund. In addition to the department's operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the police and fire capital improvement levy. The Fire Department consists of one full-time Chief and 70 part-time firefighters, of which 56 are full-trained paramedics. The department handled 2,435 calls for assistance of which approximately 1,873 were for EMS and 562 were for fire and fire-related incidents. The total cost of operating the Fire Department was split between the general fund (55%) and the EMS levy fund (45%). In addition to the operational costs, capital equipment and improvements are funded from the police and fire capital improvement levy and the EMS levy funds.

Transportation activities increased as a result of more repairs and maintenance projects in the current year compared to the prior year.



Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities of the City, which include the City's sewer operations, increased the City's net position by \$348,028. Revenues increased in 2022 due to an increase in intergovernmental grants related to capital projects in addition to an increase in user chargers. Expenses for sewer operations increased in 2022 due to increases in costs associated with usage and more sewer maintenance projects in the current year compared to the prior year.

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$15,404,948 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$13,807,594.

At the end of 2022, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,668,407, an increase of \$1,597,354 as revenues outpaced expenditures. Of the total amount, \$3,321,118 is unassigned at year-end.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund. An annual appropriation budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City other than fiduciary funds. Council is provided with a detailed line item budget for all departments and after a discussion at a regularly held Council meeting, which is open to the public, the budget is adopted by City Council. Council must approve legislation for any revisions in the budget that alter totals or the total appropriations for any department or fund. The Finance Department watches all the departmental budgets closely to monitor compliance with allocated budgets and provides monthly reports to City Council depicting monthly and year-to-date activity.

For the general fund, actual revenues and other financing sources were \$811,967 more than the final budget estimates of \$8,855,310. The increase from the final budget to the actual revenues was mainly caused by an increase in municipal income taxes and charges for services revenues. The final appropriations of \$9,252,257, including other financing uses, was sufficient to meet the expenditures for the year, which ended up at \$8,831,831, or \$420,426 less than anticipated due to a decrease in general government and public health and welfare expenditures.

Business-Type Funds

The City's major Enterprise fund consists of the sewer fund. The basic financial statements for the major fund are included in this report.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the sewer fund. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 30 through 33 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2022, the City had \$34,905,259 invested in land and land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, right-to-use assets, and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation. Capital assets for governmental activities account for \$28,129,547 and business-type activities account for \$6,775,712 of the City's total net capital assets.

Governmental activities reported a decrease of \$276,655 in capital assets. Capital asset additions for governmental activities totaling \$1,153,049 were offset by \$1,452,720 of depreciation expense. Capital assets for business-type activities increased \$34,127. Capital asset additions for business-type activities totaling \$280,121 outpaced depreciation expense of \$231,086.

Table 3 shows fiscal year 2022 balances of capital assets as compared to 2021, as previously reported:

Table 3
Capital Assets at December 31

| | Governmental Activities | | | Business | e Activities | Totals | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----|--------------|----|--------------|
| | 2022 | | 2021 | 2022 | - | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2021 |
| Construction in progress | \$ 1,043,882 | \$ | 14,044 | \$ 166,298 | \$ | 33,896 | \$ | 1,210,180 | \$ | 47,940 |
| Land and land improvements | 2,220,841 | | 2,220,841 | - | | - | | 2,220,841 | | 2,220,841 |
| Buildings and improvements | 10,007,693 | | 9,990,713 | - | | - | | 10,007,693 | | 9,990,713 |
| Machinery and equipment | 6,813,274 | | 7,088,740 | 1,136,875 | | 1,007,721 | | 7,950,149 | | 8,096,461 |
| Right-to-use asset | 27,030 | | - | - | | - | | 27,030 | | - |
| Infrastructure | 34,971,463 | | 34,971,463 | 12,221,552 | | 12,221,552 | | 47,193,015 | | 47,193,015 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (26,954,636) | | (25,879,599) | (6,749,013) | - | (6,521,584) | | (33,703,649) | - | (32,401,183) |
| Total capital assets | \$ 28,129,547 | \$ | 28,406,202 | \$ 6,775,712 | \$ | 6,741,585 | \$ | 34,905,259 | \$ | 35,147,787 |

The City's largest capital asset category is infrastructure which includes roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, traffic signals and storm sewers.

Major capital asset events for 2022 include the following:

- A new fire truck was purchased that is expected to be delivered in March 2024 and is currently reported in construction in progress as it is being built and has been fully paid for at year-end.
- A new sewer camera vehicle was purchased from proceeds of the American Rescue Plan Act funds.

For additional information related to capital assets see Note 7.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Debt

At December 31, 2022, the City of Willowick had \$10,784,053 in outstanding debt, compensated absences, and pension/OPEB obligations. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding long-term obligations of the City.

Table 4
Outstanding Debt at Year-End

| | | Governme | ental Activities | | | Business-Type Activities | | | Totals | | | |
|-------------------------|----|------------|------------------|-----------|----|--------------------------|----|---------|--------|------------|----|------------|
| | - | 2022 | _ | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2021 |
| Long-term notes payable | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 138,635 | \$ | 183,300 | \$ | 138,635 | \$ | 183,300 |
| OPWC loan payable | | 402,743 | | 436,810 | | 382,694 | | 418,574 | | 785,437 | | 855,384 |
| Financed purchases | | 851,314 | | 518,965 | | - | | - | | 851,314 | | 518,965 |
| Leases | | 18,615 | | - | | - | | - | | 18,615 | | - |
| Compensated absences | | 1,438,456 | | 1,329,884 | | 82,476 | | 85,600 | | 1,520,932 | | 1,415,484 |
| Net pension liability | | 6,434,278 | | 6,530,144 | | 162,393 | | 228,662 | | 6,596,671 | | 6,758,806 |
| Net OPEB liability | | 872,449 | _ | 695,069 | | | | | | 872,449 | | 695,069 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | \$ | 10,017,855 | \$_ | 9,510,872 | \$ | 766,198 | \$ | 916,136 | \$ | 10,784,053 | \$ | 10,427,008 |

State law limits the amount of debt a City can issue in general obligation bonds to 10.5% of tax valuation. The City had a tax valuation of \$302,160,250 at the end of 2022. The City has borrowed approximately 1.08% of its debt limitation. The OPWC loans, compensated absences, and net pension/OPEB liability balances included in the above total are not subject to the limitation.

The City has financed purchases for the purchase of police SUVs, ambulance, 911-dispatch system, and a fire truck. Other obligations include accrued vacation pay and sick leave (compensated absences) and the net pension/OPEB liability. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 8 through Note 12 to the basic financial statements.

Current Related Financial Activities

Management is committed to providing the residents of the City of Willowick with full disclosure of the financial position of the City.

The City's management team works extremely hard at living within the City's means and keeping its debt low. Over the past few years the City has taken out several 20-year, zero-interest loans through the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC). The Administration continues to look for the most cost-effective means of financing infrastructure projects in the City and the OPWC loans allow the City to do that without the financing costs.

The Mayor, Council, and Directors do an outstanding job monitoring and adjusting the work force to be fiscally responsible while providing the level of benefits that are essential for our residents.

Contacting the City of Willowick's Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for all money it receives, spends, or invests. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Director of Finance, Cheryl Benedict, City of Willowick, 30435 Lakeshore Boulevard, Willowick, Ohio 44095, telephone (440) 585-3700, or web site at www.cityofwillowick.com.

Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2022

| | Consumental | | Business- | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------|-------------|
| | Governmental Activities | | Type Activities | | Total |
| Assets: | Activities | _ | Activities | _ | Total |
| Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents | 11,280,654 | \$ | 581,745 | \$ | 11,862,399 |
| Restricted equity in pooled cash and cash equivalent | 66,928 | Ψ | - | Ψ | 66,928 |
| Taxes receivable | 6,046,478 | | _ | | 6,046,478 |
| Accounts receivable | 474,413 | | 1,344,654 | | 1,819,067 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 12,516 | | - | | 12,516 |
| Internal balances | 50,000 | | (50,000) | | - |
| Intergovernmental receivable | 1,891,237 | | 169,474 | | 2,060,711 |
| Special assessments receivable | 48,425 | | 35,600 | | 84,025 |
| Materials and supplies inventory | 44,131 | | 2,322 | | 46,453 |
| Prepaid items | 19,034 | | - | | 19,034 |
| Lease receivable | 387,433 | | _ | | 387,433 |
| Nondepreciable capital assets | 2,230,959 | | 166,298 | | 2,397,257 |
| Depreciable capital assets, net | 25,898,588 | | 6,609,414 | | 32,508,002 |
| Net pension asset | 52,492 | | 5,833 | | 58,325 |
| Net OPEB asset | 502,927 | | 55,881 | | 558,808 |
| Total assets | 49,006,215 | _ | 8,921,221 | _ | 57,927,436 |
| Deferred outflows of resources: | 17,000,210 | | 0,921,221 | _ | 07,527,100 |
| Pension | 3,194,322 | | 105,725 | | 3,300,047 |
| OPEB | 586,573 | | 5,040 | | 591,613 |
| Total deferred outflows for resources | 3,780,895 | | 110,765 | _ | 3,891,660 |
| Liabilities: | | | - 7 | _ | - , , |
| Accounts payable | 363,436 | | 277,879 | | 641,315 |
| Accrued wages and benefits | 331,431 | | 17,614 | | 349,045 |
| Intergovernmental payable | 26,266 | | 156,608 | | 182,874 |
| Unearned revenues | 1,197,455 | | - | | 1,197,455 |
| Accrued interest payable | 12,851 | | 2,795 | | 15,646 |
| Notes payable | - | | 44,665 | | 44,665 |
| Deposits held and due to others – restricted | 66,928 | | | | 66,928 |
| Long-term liabilities: | 00,720 | | | | 00,720 |
| Due within one year | 924,882 | | 96,512 | | 1,021,394 |
| Due in more than one year: | 721,002 | | 70,512 | | 1,021,571 |
| Other amounts due in more than one year | 1,786,246 | | 507,293 | | 2,293,539 |
| Net pension liability | 6,434,278 | | 162,393 | | 6,596,671 |
| Net OPEB liability | 872,449 | | 102,373 | | 872,449 |
| Total liabilities | 12,016,222 | | 1,265,759 | _ | 13,281,981 |
| Deferred inflows of resources: | | | =,===,.=> | _ | |
| Property taxes | 1 166 100 | | | | 1 166 100 |
| Payments in lieu of taxes | 4,466,490 | | - | | 4,466,490 |
| | 466,340 | | 212.005 | | 466,340 |
| Pension OPEB | 4,002,003 | | 212,085 | | 4,214,088 |
| | 1,041,614 | | 67,025 | | 1,108,639 |
| Lease Total deferred inflows of resources | 377,922 | _ | 279,110 | _ | 377,922 |
| | 10,354,369 | - | 279,110 | _ | 10,633,479 |
| Net position: Net investment in capital assets | 26 692 222 | | 6 100 701 | | 22 905 022 |
| Restricted for: | 26,683,222 | | 6,122,701 | | 32,805,923 |
| | 2.760.005 | | | | 2.760.005 |
| Capital projects | 2,768,095 | | - | | 2,768,095 |
| Debt service | 1,426,408 | | - | | 1,426,408 |
| Other purposes | 2,825,208 | | - | | 2,825,208 |
| Unrestricted | (3,286,414) | _ | 1,364,416 | _ | (1,921,998) |
| Total net position | 30,416,519 | \$ | 7,487,117 | \$ = | 37,903,636 |

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

| | | | | | Pro | gram Revenue | s | |
|----------------------------------|------|------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|
| | | | | | | Operating | | Capital |
| | | | | Charges for | | Grants and | | Grants and |
| | _ | Expenses | | Services | (| Contributions | _(| Contributions |
| Governmental activities: | | | | | | | | |
| General government | \$ | 2,218,361 | \$ | 64,919 | \$ | 285,957 | \$ | 109,743 |
| Security of persons and property | | 6,033,240 | | 481,621 | | 4,187 | | - |
| Public health and welfare | | 141,548 | | - | | - | | - |
| Transportation | | 2,577,157 | | - | | - | | 106,166 |
| Leisure time activities | | 778,188 | | 189,397 | | - | | 49,000 |
| Community development | | 352,078 | | 361,231 | | 122,228 | | - |
| Basic utility services | | 200,506 | | - | | - | | - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | | 23,751 | | - | | - | | - |
| Total governmental activities | - | 12,324,829 | | 1,097,168 | | 412,372 | | 264,909 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | | | | |
| Sewer | - | 2,934,284 | _ | 2,920,256 | _ | 155,386 | _ | 120,531 |
| Totals | \$ _ | 15,259,113 | \$_ | 4,017,424 | \$_ | 567,758 | \$_ | 385,440 |

General revenues:

Property and other local taxes levied for:

General purposes

Municipal income taxes levied for:

General purposes

Grants and entitlements not restricted

to specific programs

Earnings (loss) on investments

Gain on sale of capital assets

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position, beginning of year

Net position, end of year

| | (Expense) Reven | | n |
|-------------------|-----------------|----|--------------|
| Governmental | Business-Type | | |
| Activities | Activities | | Total |
| 7 ictivities | 7 ictivities | • | Total |
| \$ (1,757,742) | \$ - | \$ | (1,757,742) |
| (5,547,432) | - | | (5,547,432) |
| (141,548) | - | | (141,548) |
| (2,470,991) | - | | (2,470,991) |
| (539,791) | _ | | (539,791) |
| 131,381 | _ | | 131,381 |
| (200,506) | _ | | (200,506) |
| (23,751) | _ | | (23,751) |
| (10,550,380) | | , | (10,550,380) |
| (10,330,360) | - | | (10,550,560) |
| | 261,889 | | 261,889 |
| | | , | |
| (10,550,380) | 261,889 | | (10,288,491) |
| | | | |
| 4,887,205 | - | | 4,887,205 |
| 4,312,592 | - | | 4,312,592 |
| 3,445,430 | - | | 3,445,430 |
| (51,563) | - | | (51,563) |
| 15,684 | - | | 15,684 |
| 288,179 | | | 288,179 |
| 12,897,527 | - | | 12,897,527 |
| (86,139) | 86,139 | · | |
| 12,811,388 | 86,139 | • | 12,897,527 |
| 2,261,008 | 348,028 | | 2,609,036 |
| 28,155,511 | 7,139,089 | | 35,294,600 |
| \$ 30,416,519 | \$ 7,487,117 | \$ | 37,903,636 |

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

December 31, 2022

| December 31, 2022 | | General | | Local Fiscal Recovery |
|---|------------|--------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| Assets: | | | | |
| Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents | \$ | 3,602,638 | \$ | 1,319,643 |
| Restricted equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents | | - | | - |
| Taxes receivable | | 3,984,976 | | - |
| Accounts receivable | | 159,949 | | - |
| Accrued interest receivable | | 12,516 | | - |
| Lease receivable | | 387,433 | | - |
| Intergovernmental receivable | | 803,298 | | - |
| Special assessments receivable | | 48,425 | | - |
| Interfund receivable | | 267,841 | | - |
| Prepaid items | | 14,444 | | - |
| Materials and supplies inventory | | 11,614 | | - |
| Total assets | \$ | 9,293,134 | \$ | 1,319,643 |
| | | | _ | |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ | 87,220 | \$ | 122,188 |
| Accrued wages and benefits | | 229,304 | | - |
| Intergovernmental payable | | 26,266 | | _ |
| Unearned revenues | | , | | 1,197,455 |
| Deposits held and due to others - restricted | | _ | | - |
| Interfund payables | | _ | | _ |
| Total liabilities | | 342,790 | _ | 1,319,643 |
| 10000 100000000 | | 342,770 | _ | 1,517,045 |
| Deferred inflows of resources: | | | | |
| Property taxes | | 2,448,568 | | _ |
| Payments in lieu of taxes | | 2,440,500 | | _ |
| Unavailable revenue | | 1,673,551 | | _ |
| Lease | | 377,922 | | _ |
| Total deferred inflows of resources | | 4,500,041 | _ | <u>-</u> _ |
| Total deferred liftlows of resources | | 4,300,041 | _ | - |
| Fund balances: | | | | |
| Nonspendable | | 26.059 | | |
| Restricted | | 26,058 | | - |
| | | - 401 447 | | - |
| Committed | | 481,447 | | - |
| Assigned | | 616,162 | | - |
| Unassigned | | 3,326,636 | _ | |
| Total fund balances | | 4,450,303 | _ | |
| Total liabilities, deferred inflows of | | | | |
| resources, and fund balances | \$ <u></u> | 9,293,134 | \$_ | 1,319,643 |

| - | Capital Improvement | • | Nonmajor Governmental | Total Governmental |
|----|------------------------|----|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| \$ | 2,719,282 | \$ | 3,639,091 | \$ 11,280,654 |
| | - | | 66,928 | 66,928 |
| | 1,140,537 | | 920,965 | 6,046,478 |
| | - | | 314,464 | 474,413 |
| | - | | - | 12,516 |
| | - | | - | 387,433 |
| | 93,249 | | 994,690 | 1,891,237 |
| | - | | - | 48,425 |
| | - | | - | 267,841 |
| | - | | 4,590 | 19,034 |
| | - | | 32,517 | 44,131 |
| \$ | 3,953,068 | \$ | 5,973,245 | \$ 20,539,090 |
| | | | | |
| \$ | 13,444 | \$ | 140,584 | \$ 363,436 |
| | - | | 102,127 | 331,431 |
| | - | | - | 26,266 |
| | - | | - | 1,197,455 |
| | - | | 66,928 | 66,928 |
| | | | 217,841 | 217,841 |
| | 13,444 | | 527,480 | 2,203,357 |
| | | | | |
| | 1,116,460 | | 901,462 | 4,466,490 |
| | - | | 466,340 | 466,340 |
| | 117,326 | | 565,697 | 2,356,574 |
| | | , | | 377,922 |
| | 1,233,786 | | 1,933,499 | 7,667,326 |
| | | | | |
| | - | | 37,107 | 63,165 |
| | 2,663,620 | | 3,480,677 | 6,144,297 |
| | - | | - | 481,447 |
| | 42,218 | | - | 658,380 |
| | _ | | (5,518) | 3,321,118 |
| | 2,705,838 | | 3,512,266 | 10,668,407 |
| \$ | 3,953,068 | \$ | 5,973,245 | \$ 20,539,090 |

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities

December 31, 2022

| Total governmental funds balances | | \$ | 10,668,407 |
|--|----|-------------|-------------|
| Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because: | | | |
| Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. | | | 28,129,547 |
| Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows of resources in the funds. | | | |
| Property and other taxes | \$ | 129,141 | |
| Municipal income taxes | | 854,253 | |
| Intergovernmental | | 1,059,161 | |
| Special assessments | | 48,425 | |
| Investment earnings | | 8,534 | |
| Charges for services | _ | 257,060 | |
| Total | | | 2,356,574 |
| In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. | | | (12,851) |
| Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported in the funds. | | | |
| Loans payable | | (402,743) | |
| Financed purchases | | (851,314) | |
| Lease liability | | (18,615) | |
| Compensated absences | | (1,438,456) | |
| | | | |
| Total | | | (2,711,128) |
| The net pension asset/liability is not due in the current period; therefore, the asset/liability and related deferred outflows/inflows are not reported in governmental funds: | | | |
| Net pension asset | | 52,492 | |
| Net pension asset Deferred outflows | | 3,194,322 | |
| Net pension liability | | (6,434,278) | |
| Deferred inflows | | | |
| Defend filliows | _ | (4,002,003) | |
| Total | | | (7,189,467) |
| | | | |

(Continued)

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities (continued)

December 31, 2022

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

| Net OPEB asset | 502,927 |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Deferred outflows | 586,573 |
| Net OPEB liability | (872,449) |
| Deferred inflows | (1,041,614) |

Total (824,563)

Net position of governmental activities \$ 30,416,519

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

| For the Tear Ended December 31, 2022 | | | | Local |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|----------|
| | | | | Fiscal |
| D | _ | General | _ | Recovery |
| Revenues: Property taxes | ¢ | 2 612 140 | ¢ | |
| Municipal income taxes | \$ | 2,612,140 | \$ | - |
| Other local taxes | | 4,261,373 185,082 | | - |
| Intergovernmental | | 1,631,863 | | 285,957 |
| Charges for services | | 368,780 | | 203,937 |
| License and permits | | 313,627 | | - |
| Fines and forfeitures | | 70,638 | | - |
| Special assessments | | 4,105 | | _ |
| (Loss) earnings on investments | | (76,147) | | _ |
| Miscellaneous | | 204,928 | | _ |
| Total revenues | _ | 9,576,389 | _ | 285,957 |
| Expenditures: | | | | |
| Current operations and maintenance: | | | | |
| Security of persons and property | | 4,592,701 | | 16,050 |
| Public health and welfare | | 141,548 | | - |
| Leisure time activities | | 978,033 | | _ |
| Community development | | 323,535 | | _ |
| Basic utility services | | 1,433 | | _ |
| Transportation | | 207,515 | | _ |
| General government | | 2,026,033 | | - |
| Capital outlay | | - | | 269,907 |
| Debt service: | | | | , |
| Principal retirement | | 7,800 | | _ |
| Interest and fiscal charges | | 2,316 | | - |
| Total expenditures | _ | 8,280,914 | _ | 285,957 |
| Excess of revenue (under) | | | | |
| over expenditures | | 1,295,475 | _ | |
| Other financing (uses) sources: | | | | |
| Inception of financed purchases | | _ | | _ |
| Proceeds from sale of capital assets | | 19,698 | | _ |
| Transfers – in | | - | | _ |
| Transfers – out | | (300,000) | | - |
| Total other financing (uses) sources | _ | (280,302) | _ | _ |
| Net change in fund balance | | 1,015,173 | | |
| Fund balance, beginning of year | | | | |
| | | 3,435,130 | _ | |
| Fund balance, end of year | \$_ | 4,450,303 | \$_ | |

| _ | Capital Improvement | | nmajor rnmental | | Total Governmental |
|----|------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| \$ | 1,190,555 | \$ | 961,684 | \$ | 4,764,379 |
| _ | - | * | - | _ | 4,261,373 |
| | _ | | - | | 185,082 |
| | 308,167 | 1 | ,932,319 | | 4,158,306 |
| | _ | | 246,372 | | 615,152 |
| | - | | - | | 313,627 |
| | - | | 3,933 | | 74,571 |
| | - | | - | | 4,105 |
| | - | | 17,592 | | (58,555) |
| _ | | | 82,151 | | 287,079 |
| _ | 1,498,722 | 3 | ,244,051 | _ | 14,605,119 |
| | | | | | |
| | 709,590 | 1 | ,338,838 | | 6,657,179 |
| | - | | - | | 141,548 |
| | 1,260 | | 15,100 | | 994,393 |
| | - | | 163,959 | | 487,494 |
| | 212,879 | | 199,073 | | 413,385 |
| | 909,339 | | 668,945 | | 1,785,799 |
| | 12,309 | | 205,468 | | 2,243,810 |
| | 117,864 | | 114,533 | | 502,304 |
| | 147,782 | | 34,682 | | 190,264 |
| _ | 13,466 | | 636 | _ | 16,418 |
| - | 2,124,489 | 2 | ,741,234 | _ | 13,432,594 |
| | (625.7.5) | | 500.015 | | 1 150 505 |
| - | (625,767) | | 502,817 | _ | 1,172,525 |
| | | | | | |
| | 480,131 | | - | | 480,131 |
| | - | | - | | 19,698 |
| | - | | 300,000 | | 300,000 |
| _ | (75,000) | | - | _ | (375,000) |
| - | 405,131 | | 300,000 | _ | 424,829 |
| | (220,636) | | 802,817 | | 1,597,354 |
| - | 2,926,474 | 2 | ,709,449 | _ | 9,071,053 |
| \$ | 2,705,838 | \$3 | ,512,266 | \$_ | 10,668,407 |

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds

\$ 1,597,354

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays, contributions, and deprecation differed in the current period.

| Capital outlay | \$ 1,012,812 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Capital contribution | 136,580 |
| Depreciation | (1,449,063) |

Total (299,671)

Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the Statement of Activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.

(4,014)

Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

| Property and other taxes | (62,256) |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Municipal income taxes | 51,219 |
| Intergovernmental | (35,595) |
| Special assessments | 36,864 |
| Investment income | 6,992 |
| Charges for services | 53,949 |

Total 51,173

Repayment of finance purchase, loan and lease principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduced long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

190,264

(Continued)

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Change in net position of governmental activities

| Other financing sources in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Financed purchases | | (480,131) |
|---|----------------------|-----------|
| Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. | | |
| Compensated absences Interest and fiscal charges Total | (108,572) (7,333) | (115,905) |
| Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the Statement of Net Position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. | | 764,159 |
| Except for amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB asset/liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the Statement of Activities. | | 557,779 |

\$ 2,261,008

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual

General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

| | | Rı | udg | et | | | | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|-------------|-----|------------------------|----|---|
| | _ | Original | aug | Final | | Actual | | (Negative) |
| Revenues: | _ | Original | - | Tillal | _ | Actual | | (Negative) |
| Property taxes | \$ | 2,525,160 | \$ | 2,525,160 | \$ | 2,612,140 | \$ | 86,980 |
| Municipal income taxes | Ψ | 3,230,000 | Ψ | 3,865,000 | Ψ | 4,204,166 | Ψ | 339,166 |
| Other local taxes | | 200,000 | | 200,000 | | 185,423 | | (14,577) |
| Intergovernmental | | 1,406,700 | | 1,406,700 | | 1,622,271 | | 215,571 |
| Charges for services | | 320,300 | | 435,300 | | 373,881 | | (61,419) |
| Licenses and permits | | 279,500 | | 279,500 | | 314,097 | | 34,597 |
| Fines and forfeitures | | 60,100 | | 60,100 | | 70,638 | | 10,538 |
| Special assessments | | 7,500 | | 7,500 | | 4,105 | | (3,395) |
| Investment income | | 60,000 | | 60,000 | | 56,400 | | (3,600) |
| Miscellaneous | | 10,250 | | 10,250 | | 127,385 | | 117,135 |
| Total revenues | _ | 8,099,510 | - | 8,849,510 | _ | 9,570,506 | | 720,996 |
| 1000110101000 | | 0,000,010 | - | 3,0 13,0 10 | | <i>></i> , <i>c</i> | | , = 0,,,, 0 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | | | | |
| Current operations: | | | | | | | | |
| Security of persons and property | | 4,635,624 | | 4,872,950 | | 4,557,577 | | 315,373 |
| Public health and welfare | | 140,000 | | 142,000 | | 141,548 | | 452 |
| Leisure time activities | | 1,019,723 | | 1,026,303 | | 982,864 | | 43,439 |
| Community development | | 345,300 | | 347,430 | | 331,082 | | 16,348 |
| Basic utility services | | 6,500 | | 6,500 | | 1,292 | | 5,208 |
| Transportation | | 210,251 | | 213,841 | | 205,303 | | 8,538 |
| General government | | 2,015,552 | | 2,126,392 | | 2,095,324 | | 31,068 |
| Total expenditures | | 8,372,950 | _ | 8,735,416 | | 8,314,990 | | 420,426 |
| | | _ | | _ | | | | |
| Excess of revenue (under) | | | | | | | | |
| over expenditures | | (273,440) | _ | 114,094 | | 1,255,516 | | 1,141,422 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Other financing sources (uses): | | | | | | | | |
| Sale of assets | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | 96,771 | | 91,771 |
| Advances – in | | 250,800 | | 800 | | - | | (800) |
| Advances – out | | (249,800) | | (216,841) | | (216,841) | | - |
| Transfers – out | _ | (300,000) | - | (300,000) | _ | (300,000) | | |
| Total other financing uses | _ | (294,000) | - | (511,041) | _ | (420,070) | | 90,971 |
| Net change in fund balance | | (567,440) | | (396,947) | | 835,446 | | 1,232,393 |
| Fund balance at beginning of year | | 2,237,765 | | 2,237,765 | | 2,237,765 | | - |
| ., ., ., | | • | | | | . , | | |
| Prior fiscal year encumbrances | _ | 108,949 | - | 108,949 | _ | 108,949 | | |
| Fund balance at end of year | \$_ | 1,779,274 | \$_ | 1,949,767 | \$_ | 3,182,160 | \$ | 1,232,393 |

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual

Local Fiscal Recovery

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

| | | В | udge | et | | | | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------|------|---------|-----------|---------|----|---|
| | | Original | | Final | | Actual | _ | (Negative) |
| Revenues: | | | _ | | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | \$_ | 738,757 | \$_ | 738,757 | \$ | 744,655 | \$ | 5,898 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | | | | |
| Current operations: | | | | | | | | |
| Security of persons and property | | - | | 16,050 | | 16,050 | | - |
| Capital outlay | | 623,000 | | 625,400 | | 619,358 | | 6,042 |
| Total expenditures | | 623,000 | _ | 641,450 | | 635,408 | | 6,042 |
| Net change in fund balance | | 115,757 | | 97,307 | | 109,247 | | 11,940 |
| Fund balance at beginning of year | _ | 738,757 | _ | 738,757 | _ | 738,757 | | <u>-</u> |
| Fund balance at end of year | \$_ | 854,514 | \$_ | 836,064 | \$ | 848,004 | \$ | 11,940 |

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund

December 31, 2022

| Assets: Current assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Special assessment receivable Accounts receivable Intergovernmental Inventory Total current assets Non-current assets: | pe |
|---|----|
| Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Special assessment receivable Accounts receivable Intergovernmental Inventory Total current assets Non-current assets: \$ 581,74 35,66 1,344,65 1,344,65 2,32 2,133,75 1,342 2,133,75 1,343 1,344 1 | |
| Special assessment receivable Accounts receivable Intergovernmental Inventory Total current assets Non-current assets: 35,60 1,344,65 1,344,65 169,47 2,32 2,133,79 | 15 |
| Accounts receivable 1,344,65 Intergovernmental 169,47 Inventory 2,32 Total current assets Non-current assets: | |
| Intergovernmental 169,47 Inventory 2,32 Total current assets 2,133,79 Non-current assets: | |
| Inventory Total current assets Non-current assets: 2,32 2,133,79 | |
| Total current assets Non-current assets: 2,133,79 | |
| Non-current assets: | |
| Nondanragiable central assets | |
| Nondepreciable capital assets 166,29 | 98 |
| Depreciable capital assets, net 6,609,41 | |
| Net pension asset 5,83 | 33 |
| Net OPEB asset 55,88 | 31 |
| Total non-current assets 6,837,42 | |
| Total assets 8,971,22 | 21 |
| | |
| Deferred outflows of resources: | |
| Pension 105,72 | |
| OPEB 5,04 | |
| Total deferred outflows of resources 110,76 |)5 |
| Liabilities: | |
| Current liabilities: | |
| Accounts payable 277,87 | 79 |
| Accrued wages and benefits 17,61 | |
| Interfund payable 50,00 | |
| Intergovernmental payable 156,60 | |
| Accrued interest payable 2,79 | |
| Accrued compensated absences 78,57 | |
| Notes payable 44,66 | 55 |
| Loans payable 17,94 | 10 |
| Total current liabilities 646,07 | 13 |
| Long-term liabilities (net of current portion): | |
| Accrued compensated absences 3,90 | |
| Notes payable 138,63 | |
| Loans payable 364,75 | |
| Net pension liability 162,39 | |
| Total long-term liabilities 669,68 | |
| Total liabilities 1,315,75 |)9 |
| Deferred inflows of resources: | |
| Pension 212,08 | ₹5 |
| OPEB 67,02 | |
| Total deferred inflows of resources 279,11 | |
| 277,11 | |
| Net position: | |
| Net investment in capital assets 6,122,70 | |
| Unrestricted1,364,41 | |
| Total net position \$ <u>7.487.11</u> | 17 |

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

| | I | Business-Type Activities Sewer |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|
| Operating revenues: | _ | |
| Charges for services | \$ | 2,881,852 |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Personal services | | 338,879 |
| Contractual services | | 2,357,752 |
| Materials and supplies | | 3,397 |
| Depreciation | | 231,086 |
| Total operating expenses | _ | 2,931,114 |
| Total operating expenses | | 2,>31,111 |
| Operating loss | | (49,262) |
| | _ | |
| Non-operating revenue (expenses): | | |
| Special assessments | | 35,819 |
| Intergovernmental | | 275,917 |
| Other revenue | | 2,585 |
| Capital distribution | | (136,580) |
| Interest and fiscal charges | | (3,170) |
| Total non-operating revenues | | 174,571 |
| | | _ |
| Income before transfers and capital contributions | | 125,309 |
| | | |
| Transfer – in | | 75,000 |
| Capital contributions | | 147,719 |
| Change in net position | | 348,028 |
| Change in not position | | 3 10,020 |
| Net position, beginning of year | | 7,139,089 |
| | | |
| Net position, end of year | \$ | 7,487,117 |

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

| | | Business-Type Activities Sewer |
|---|----|--------------------------------|
| (Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents: | | |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Cash received from customers | \$ | 2,688,633 |
| Cash payments for goods and services | | (2,303,096) |
| Cash payments to employees for services | | (477,742) |
| Cash payments for materials and supplies | | (703) |
| Net cash used by operating activities | | (92,908) |
| Cash flows from non-capital financing activities | | |
| Special assessments | | 35,819 |
| Principal paid on debt | | (2,500) |
| Other revenue | | 2,585 |
| Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities | _ | 35,904 |
| Cash flows from capital and related financing activities | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of debt | | 183,300 |
| Principal paid on debt | | (261,380) |
| Acquisition and construction of assets | | (20,017) |
| Intergovernmental revenue | | 110,009 |
| Transfers-in | | 75,000 |
| Advances-in | | 50,000 |
| Interest paid | | (2,850) |
| Net cash used by capital and related financing activities | _ | 134,062 |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | | 77,058 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | _ | 504,687 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of year | \$ | 581,745 |

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

| Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash | Busines Activ | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| from operating activities: | | | | |
| Operating loss | \$ | (49,262) | | |
| Adjustments: | | | | |
| Depreciation | | 231,086 | | |
| Changes in assets/liabilities: | | 201,000 | | |
| Increase in accounts receivable | | (193,219) | | |
| Decrease in inventory | | 229 | | |
| Increase in net pension asset | | (2,227) | | |
| Increase in net OPEB asset | | (29,612) | | |
| Increase in deferred outflows – pension | | (68,995) | | |
| Decrease in deferred outflows – OPEB | | 7,874 | | |
| Increase in accounts payable | | 34,066 | | |
| Increase in accrued wages and benefits | | 1,588 | | |
| Decrease in compensated absences payable | | (3,124) | | |
| Increase in due to other governments | | 23,055 | | |
| Decrease in net pension liability | | (66,269) | | |
| Increase in deferred inflows – pension | | 64,229 | | |
| Decrease in deferred inflows – OPEB | _ | (42,327) | | |
| Total adjustments | _ | (43,646) | | |
| Net cash used by operating activities | \$ _ | (92,908) | | |
| Non-cash and related capital financing activities: Capital assets purchased on account Capital assets transferred to governmental funds Capital assets transferred from governmental funds | \$ | 241,189 (14,908) 147,719 | | |

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 1: The Reporting Entity

The City of Willowick, Ohio (the "City") is a home rule municipal corporation incorporated as a City in 1957 under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own charter and is governed by a mayor-council form of government, which was adopted on May 6, 1952.

The Mayor, elected by the voters for a four-year term, is the head of the municipal government for ceremonial, administrative, and executive purposes, and performs the judicial functions of the City. As the chief conservator of the peace, he oversees the enforcement of all laws and ordinances. He also executes all contracts, conveyances, and evidences of indebtedness of the City.

Legislative authority is vested in a seven-member council with six members elected from wards and the president of Council elected at large. Members of Council are elected to four-year terms. Council enacts ordinances and resolutions relating to tax levies, appropriates and borrows money, and accepts bids for materials, services and other municipal purposes.

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government includes the City departments and agencies that provide the following services: police protection, firefighting and prevention, street maintenance and repairs, building inspection, parks and recreation, and wastewater.

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

The Willoughby-Eastlake City School District and the Willoughby-Eastlake Public Library have been excluded from the reporting entity because the City is not financially accountable for these organizations nor does the City approve the budget, the levying of taxes, or the issuance of debt for these organizations.

The City participates in three jointly governed organizations. These organizations are the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council, Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA) and the Lake County General Health District. These organizations are presented in Note 17 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governmental units as prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other recognized authoritative sources. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of internal service funds is eliminated to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting (continued)

The following are the City's major governmental funds:

General Fund – This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Local Fiscal Recovery Fund – This fund is used to account for financial resources to cover costs that are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

Capital Improvement Fund – This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by a proprietary fund).

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

Sewer Fund – The sewer fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The City has no custodial funds.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position, except for fiduciary funds. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. The governmental fund financial statements therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Available period for the City is sixty days after year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (continued)

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions (continued)

Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 6).

Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the financial statements that report financial position may include a section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has deferred outflows of resources for pension and OPEB (other postemployment benefits) plans reported in the Statements of Net Position and the amount in the proprietary funds is also reported in the fund financial statements. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Note 11 and Note 12 respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements that report financial position will report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, unavailable revenue, leases, and amounts for pension and OPEB plans. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2022, but which were levied to finance 2023 operations. These amounts along with deferred inflows related to leases have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds Balance Sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, interest, charge for services and intergovernmental. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the proprietary funds on the Statement of Fund Net Position. Deferred inflows of resources related to leases are explained in newly adopted accounting pronouncement in Note 20.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (continued)

Expenses/Expenditures

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

E. Budgetary Process

All funds, except fiduciary funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Council may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is Council's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department of each fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if the Finance Director identifies projected increases or decreases in revenue. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amount on the amended certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time the original and final appropriations were enacted by Council.

Appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the Commission, and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriations at the legal level of control. Any revisions that alter the appropriations among departments within a fund must first be approved by Council.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions. The amounts reported as original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. During the year, supplemental appropriation measures were legally enacted. The budgetary figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control.

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the City is deposited into several bank accounts. Monies for all funds, including the enterprise fund, are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank accounts is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents". During fiscal year 2022, investments were limited to STAR Ohio, negotiable certificates of deposit, a municipal bond, federal farm credit bank bonds, federal home loan mortgage corporation, and a money market account.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts and nonnegotiable certificate of deposits are reported at cost.

STAR Ohio, is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but the City has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. The City measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the year ended 2022, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice for deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million or more is encouraged. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million per day, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Investment losses credited to the general fund during 2022 amounted to \$(76,147), which includes \$(51,791) assigned from other City funds. All investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those funds specifically required to earn interest by Ohio law.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents."

G. Inventory

On the government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On the fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure/expense when used.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2022, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$3,000. The City's infrastructure consists of roadways, sidewalks, drive aprons, curbs, the Vine Street beautification, traffic signals, decorative streetlights, storm sewers, and sanitary sewers. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

| <u>Description</u> | Estimated Lives |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Land improvements | 15-20 years |
| Buildings and improvements | 10-45 years |
| Machinery and equipment | 5-30 years |
| Infrastructure | 25-70 years |

The City is reporting right to use assets related to leased equipment. These assets are amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "interfund receivables/payables." Interfund loans which do not represent available expendable resources are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account reported as nonspendable which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the Statement of Net Position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered, and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. When applicable, amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. In the proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

L. Payables, Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, net pension liability and net OPEB liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, financed purchases, lease payable, long-term notes and loans are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

M. Fund Balance

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

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

M. Fund Balance (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The City applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned), amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which the amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for capital projects, debt services and other purposes.

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for the sewer operations. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund.

P. Interfund Activity

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

Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability(asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB systems report investments at fair value.

R. Estimates

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

S. Contribution and Distribution of Capital

Contribution of capital and distribution of capital in the proprietary fund financial statements arise from inside contributions of capital assets and distributions of capital assets or resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. These are shown as transfers on the Statement of Activities.

T. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change in nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

U. Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues consisted of unspent American Rescue Plan Act funds received from the federal government which will be used in a future period.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 3: Fund Balances

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

| Fund Balances | General | Local Fiscal Recovery | Capital Improvement | Nonmajor Governmental | Total Governmental |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nonspendable: Inventory Prepaid items Total nonspendable | \$ 11,614 14,444 26,058 | \$ - - | \$ - \$ | 32,517 \$ 4,590 37,107 | 44,131 19,034 63,165 |
| Restricted: | | | | | |
| Fire emergency | | | | 525,401 | 525,401 |
| Debt service payments | - | - | - | 1,378,381 | 1,378,381 |
| Street construction | - | - | - | 1,370,301 | 1,370,301 |
| maintenance & repair | | | | 1,027,831 | 1,027,831 |
| State highway | _ | _ | _ | 112,647 | 112,647 |
| Street lighting | _ | _ | _ | 140,673 | 140,673 |
| Permissive license fee | _ | _ | _ | 136,438 | 136,438 |
| DUI enforcement & | | | | 150,450 | 150,450 |
| education | _ | _ | _ | 4,073 | 4,073 |
| Drug law enforcement | _ | _ | _ | 4,545 | 4,545 |
| Senior citizen center | _ | _ | _ | 49,176 | 49,176 |
| Emergency management | _ | _ | _ | 32,868 | 32,868 |
| Victim assistance grant | _ | _ | _ | 11 | 11 |
| Law enforcement trust | _ | _ | _ | 2,494 | 2,494 |
| Police pension | - | - | _ | 33,580 | 33,580 |
| Donations and Bequest | - | - | _ | 27,890 | 27,890 |
| OneOhip | - | - | _ | 4,669 | 4,669 |
| Capital improvements | | | 2,663,620 | | 2,663,620 |
| Total restricted | | | 2,663,620 | 3,480,677 | 6,144,297 |
| Q | | | | | |
| Committed: | 426,022 | | | | 426,022 |
| Compensated absences Purchases on order | 426,022 55,425 | - | - | - | 426,022 55,425 |
| Total committed | 481,447 | | | | 481,447 |
| Total committed | 401,447 | | | | 401,447 |
| Assigned: | | | | | |
| Capital improvements | - | - | 42,218 | - | 42,218 |
| Year 2023 appropriations | 562,480 | - | - | - | 562,480 |
| Purchases on order | 53,682 | | | | 53,682 |
| Total assigned | 616,162 | | 42,218 | | 658,380 |
| Unassigned | 3,326,636 | | | (5,518) | 3,321,118 |
| Total fund balance | \$ <u>4,450,303</u> | \$ | \$ <u>2,705,838</u> \$ | <u>3,512,266</u> \$ | 10,668,407 |

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 4: Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis), the budgetary basis, as provided by law, is based upon accounting for transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. A Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual is presented for the general fund on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget and to demonstrate compliance with State statute.

The major difference between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis are:

- 1) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budgetary) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2) Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budgetary) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budgetary) rather than assigned fund balance (GAAP).
- 4) Short-term note proceeds, short-term note principal retirements, advances-in, and advances-out for governmental funds are operating transactions (budgetary) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).
- 5) Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the earned benefits fund.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

| | <u>-</u> | <u>General</u> | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------------|-----|-----------|
| GAAP basis | \$ | 1,015,173 | \$ | - |
| (Decrease) increase due to: | | | | |
| Revenue accruals | | 71,190 | | 458,698 |
| Expenditure accruals | | 38,459 | | 122,188 |
| Advances-out | | (216,841) | | - |
| Encumbrances outstanding | | (131,864) | | (471,639) |
| Funds for GASB 54 | - | 59,329 | _ | <u> </u> |
| Budgetary basis | \$_ | 835,446 | \$_ | 109,247 |

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 5: Deposits and Investments

State statutes classify monies held by the City into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the City treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are monies identified as not required for use within the current five-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit, or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 5: Deposits and Investments (continued)

8. Written repurchase agreements in the securities described in (1) or (2) provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2% and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

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

Eligible securities pledged to the City and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105% of the deposits being secured; or

Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102% of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$4,671,605 (including petty cash) and the bank balance was \$4,811,248. The full bank balance was covered by the federal depository insurance or through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System at year-end.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 5: Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investments

As of December 31, 2022, the City had the following investments:

| | | | | Maturities Less than | Maturities More than |
|--|----|------------|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | _ | Fair Value | _ | 1 Year | 1 Year |
| Money market | \$ | 9,377 | \$ | 9,377 | \$ - |
| Negotiable certificates of deposit | | 2,082,537 | | 1,221,676 | 860,861 |
| Federal farm credit banks bond | | 960,900 | | 960,900 | - |
| Federal home loan mortgage corporation | | 521,635 | | - | 521,635 |
| Municipal bond | | 469,520 | | - | 469,520 |
| STAR Ohio | _ | 3,213,753 | _ | 3,213,753 | |
| Total | \$ | 7,257,722 | \$ | 5,405,706 | \$ 1,852,016 |

The entire balance of the negotiable certificates of deposit is covered by FDIC insurance.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022:

- Money market is based on Level 1 inputs and is valued at amortized costs, which approximates fair value.
- Negotiable certificates of deposit, federal farm credit bank bonds, federal home loan mortgage corporation, and the municipal bond are measured based on Level 2 inputs, using a matrix or model pricing method.
- STAR Ohio is valued at amortized cost.

Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The City's investment policy addresses interest rate risk requiring that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments. The City's investment policy also limits security purchases to those that mature within five years unless specifically matched to a specific cash flow. During 2022, no investments have been purchased with a life greater than five years.

At December 31, 2022, the average days to maturity was 31.9 for STAR Ohio.

Custodial risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions with the City must meet a set of prescribed standards and be periodically reviewed.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 5: Deposits and Investments (continued)

Credit risk is addressed by the City's investment policy by the requirements that all investments are authorized by Ohio Revised Code and that the portfolio be diversified both by types of investment and issuer. The City's investment in Star Ohio carries an "AAAm" money market rating by Standard & Poor's. The federal farm credit banks bond and municipal bond carry an "Aaa" rating by Moody's and the negotiable certificate of deposits and money market are unrated.

Concentration of credit risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2022:

| | Percentage |
|--|----------------|
| Investment Issuer | of Investments |
| Money market | 0% |
| Negotiable certificates of deposit | 29% |
| Federal farm credit banks bonds | 13% |
| Federal home loan mortgage corporation | 7% |
| Municipal bond | 6% |
| STAR Ohio | 44% |

Note 6: Receivables

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2022 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections for 2021 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2022 for tangible personal property, except for public utility property, are for prior year unpaid tangible personal property taxes.

Real property taxes (other than public utility property) are levied after October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35% of the appraised market value, and reappraisal of all property is required every six years with a triennial update. The last reappraisal was completed for tax year 2021 affecting collections beginning in 2022.

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

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 6: Receivables (continued)

A. Property Taxes (continued)

While property tax rates are levied by the City, the County Auditor is statutorily responsible for administering and collecting real property taxes on the behalf of all taxing authorities in the county, including the City. The County periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

The assessed values per category applicable to the 2022 tax collections are as follows:

| Real property | \$ | 297,500,530 |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Public utility property | <u>-</u> | 4,659,720 |
| | | |
| Total valuation | \$ | 302,160,250 |

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2022, was \$19.75 per \$1,000 of assessed value.

B. Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of 2% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City as well as incomes of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 87.5% of the tax paid to another municipality up to a maximum of 2.0% of the taxes paid. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. Income tax proceeds are received by the general fund.

C. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

| | <u>-</u> | Amount |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Governmental activities: | | |
| State/local government | \$ | 611,949 |
| Homestead and rollback | | 419,736 |
| Gasoline/motor vehicle license tax | | 382,288 |
| Permissive tax | | 7,219 |
| Payments in lieu of taxes | _ | 470,045 |
| Total governmental activities | - | 1,891,237 |
| Business-type activities: | | |
| OPWC | _ | 169,474 |
| Total | \$ _ | 2,060,711 |

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 7: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

| | Balance 1/1/22 | Additions | Disposals | Balance 12/31/22 |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Governmental Activities: | | | | |
| Capital assets not being depreciated: | | | | |
| Land | \$ 1,187,077 \$ | - \$ | - \$ | 1,187,077 |
| Construction in process | 14,044 | 1,029,838 | | 1,043,882 |
| Total nondepreciable capital assets | 1,201,121 | 1,029,838 | - | 2,230,959 |
| Capital assets being depreciated: | | | | |
| Land improvements | 1,033,764 | - | - | 1,033,764 |
| Building and improvements | 9,990,713 | 16,980 | - | 10,007,693 |
| Machinery and equipment | 7,088,740 | 106,231 | (381,697) | 6,813,274 |
| Right-to-use asset, net | 27,030 | - | - | 27,030 |
| Infrastructure: | | | | |
| Roadways | 21,461,050 | - | - | 21,461,050 |
| Sidewalks | 2,070,663 | - | - | 2,070,663 |
| Drive aprons | 1,826,710 | - | - | 1,826,710 |
| Curbs | 3,179,407 | - | - | 3,179,407 |
| Fencing/masonry | 324,440 | - | - | 324,440 |
| Vine Street beautification | 482,774 | - | - | 482,774 |
| Traffic signals | 1,322,084 | - | - | 1,322,084 |
| Decorative street lights | 547,748 | - | - | 547,748 |
| Storm sewers | <u>3,756,587</u> | | | 3,756,587 |
| Total capital assets being depreciated | 53,111,710 | 123,211 | (381,697) | 52,853,224 |
| Less accumulated depreciation: | | (24.000) | | (=0.1.1.0) |
| Land improvements | (764,317) | (21,803) | - | (786,120) |
| Building and improvements | (6,131,103) | (218,448) | - | (6,349,551) |
| Machinery and equipment | (4,372,002) | (452,999) | 377,683 | (4,447,318) |
| Right-to-use asset, net | - | (9,267) | - | (9,267) |
| Infrastructure: | | // | | // 0 - 0 = 0 = 0 |
| Roadways | (10,176,651) | (429,221) | - | (10,605,872) |
| Sidewalks | (911,634) | (41,413) | - | (953,047) |
| Drive aprons | (734,798) | (36,534) | - | (771,332) |
| Curbs | (1,123,309) | (63,589) | - | (1,186,898) |
| Fencing/masonry | (168,710) | (12,978) | - | (181,688) |
| Vine Street beautification | (308,976) | (19,311) | - | (328,287) |
| Traffic signals | (422,164) | (52,883) | - | (475,047) |
| Decorative street light | (322,275) | (21,910) | - | (344,185) |
| Storm Sewers | (443,660) | (72,364) | | (516,024) |
| Total accumulated depreciation | (25,879,599) | (1,452,720) | 377,683 | (26,954,636) |
| Net capital assets being depreciated | 27,232,111 | (1,329,509) | (4,014) | 25,898,588 |
| Governmental activities capital assets, net | \$ <u>28,433,232</u> \$ | (299,671) \$ | (4,014) \$ | 28,129,547 |

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 7: Capital Assets (continued)

| Business-type activities: | Balance 1/1/22 | Additions | Disposals | Balance 12/31/22 |
|--|---------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Capital assets not being depreciated: | | | | |
| Construction in process | \$ 33,896 | \$132,402 \$ | | \$ 166,298 |
| Total nondepreciable capital assets | 33,896 | 132,402 | | 166,298 |
| Capital assets being depreciated: | | | | |
| Machinery and equipment | 1,007,721 | 147,719 | (18,565) | 1,136,875 |
| Infrastructure: | | | | |
| Sanitary sewers | 6,419,903 | - | - | 6,419,903 |
| Storm sewers | 5,801,649 | | | 5,801,649 |
| Total capital assets being depreciated | 13,229,273 | 147,719 | (18,565) | 13,358,427 |
| Less accumulated depreciation: | | | | |
| Machinery and equipment | (463,221) | (45,807) | 3,657 | (505,371) |
| Infrastructure: | | | | |
| Sanitary sewers | (3,251,548) | (102,398) | - | (3,353,946) |
| Storm sewers | (2,806,815) | (82,881) | | (2,889,696) |
| Total accumulated depreciation | (6,521,584) | (231,086) | 3,657 | (6,749,013) |
| Net capital assets being depreciated | 6,707,689 | (83,367) | (14,908) | 6,609,414 |
| Business-type activities capital assets, net | \$ <u>6,741,585</u> | \$ 49,035 \$ | (14,908) | § <u>6,775,712</u> |

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

| | _ | Governmental |
|----------------------------------|----|--------------|
| Security of persons and property | \$ | 368,518 |
| Leisure time activities | | 86,683 |
| Community development | | 44,178 |
| Transportation | | 721,457 |
| General government | _ | 228,227 |
| Total depreciation expense | \$ | 1,449,063 |

During 2022, the City transferred construction in process and machinery and equipment from the sewer fund to governmental activities. The construction in process had a cost basis of \$121,672 and the machinery and equipment had a costs basis of \$18,565 and related depreciation of \$3,657. These transfers are reported as an addition in the governmental activities construction in process and machinery and equipment.

During 2022, the City purchased machinery and equipment from the local fiscal recovery fund for the sewer fund. The machinery and equipment has a cost basis of \$147,719. This is reported as an addition in the sewer fund machinery and equipment and contributed capital in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 8: Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations during the year ended December 31, 2022, consisted of the following:

| | | Balance 12/31/21 | | Issued | | Retired | | Balance 12/31/22 | | Due Within One Year |
|---|----|-------------------|----|-----------|----|---------------------|----|---------------------|----|------------------------|
| Governmental activities: | - | 12/31/21 | | 155404 | | recired | | 12/31/22 | | One rear |
| OPWC loan payable – North Lake | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shore Blvd / Glen Arden sewer | | | | | | | | | | |
| replacement, 0%, maturing 7/1/2034* | \$ | 240,823 | \$ | - | \$ | (20,068) | \$ | 220,755 | \$ | 10,034 |
| OPWC loan payable – E 330 th Street | | , | | | | . , , | | , | | ŕ |
| waterline replacement – Phase 1, 0%. | | | | | | | | | | |
| maturing 7/1/2036* | | 95,625 | | - | | (6,830) | | 88,795 | | 3,415 |
| OPWC loan payable – E 330th Street | | | | | | | | | | |
| improvements – Phase 2, 0%, | | | | | | | | | | |
| maturing 7/1/2036* | | 100,362 | | - | | (7,169) | | 93,193 | | 3,584 |
| Finance purchase* | | 518,965 | | 480,131 | | (147,782) | | 851,314 | | 215,610 |
| Lease payable* | | 27,030 | | - | | (8,415) | | 18,615 | | 9,180 |
| Compensated absences | | 1,329,884 | | 742,721 | | (634,149) | | 1,438,456 | | 683,059 |
| Net pension liability | | 6,530,144 | | - | | (95,866) | | 6,434,278 | | - |
| Net OPEB liability | - | 695,069 | | 177,380 | | | | 872,449 | | |
| Total governmental activities | \$ | 9,537,902 | \$ | 1,400,232 | \$ | (920,279) | \$ | 10,017,855 | \$ | 924,882 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sewer improvement notes | \$ | 183,300 | \$ | 138,635 | \$ | (183,300) | \$ | 138,635 | \$ | - |
| OPWC loan payable – Euclid Avenue | | | | | | | | | | |
| sewer, 0%, maturing 1/1/2026* | | 24,969 | | - | | (7,132) | | 17,837 | | 3,566 |
| OPWC loan payable – sanitary sewer | | • • • • • • | | | | (4.==0) | | | | • • • • |
| rehabilitation, 0%, maturing 7/1/2028* | | 28,614 | | - | | (4,770) | | 23,844 | | 2,385 |
| OPWC loan payable – Thomas Street | | | | | | | | | | |
| sanitary sewer replacement, 0%, | | 51 420 | | | | (5.41.4) | | 46.015 | | 2 707 |
| maturing 1/1/2032* | | 51,429 | | - | | (5,414) | | 46,015 | | 2,707 |
| OPWC loan payable – 2011 sanitary | | | | | | | | | | |
| sewer rehabilitation, 0%, | | 25,000 | | | | (2.500) | | 22.500 | | 1.250 |
| maturing 7/1/2036* | | 35,000 | | - | | (2,500) | | 32,500 | | 1,250 |
| OPWC loan payable – East 329 th | | | | | | | | | | |
| street sewer rehabilitation, 0%, | | 100.010 | | | | ((, ((2)) | | 102 249 | | 2 221 |
| maturing 1/1/2039* | | 109,910 | | - | | (6,662) | | 103,248 | | 3,331 |
| OPWC loan payable – East 329 th | | | | | | | | | | |
| street sewer rehabilitation, 0%, | | 52.05 <i>C</i> | | | | (2.740) | | 40.216 | | 1 270 |
| maturing 1/1/2041* | | 52,056 | | - | | (2,740) | | 49,316 | | 1,370 |
| OPWC loan payable – East 327 th | | | | | | | | | | |
| street sewer rehabilitation, 0%, maturing 1/1/2040* | | 116 506 | | | | (6 662) | | 100.024 | | 2 221 |
| Compensated absences | | 116,596 85,600 | | 56,795 | | (6,662) (59,919) | | 109,934 82,476 | | 3,331 78,572 |
| Net pension liability | | 228,662 | | 50,793 | | (66,269) | | 162,393 | | 10,312 |
| Total business-type activities | \$ | 916,136 | \$ | 195,430 | \$ | (345,368) | \$ | 766,198 | \$ | 96,512 |
| Total ousiness-type activities | Ψ | 710,130 | Ψ | 1/2,730 | Ψ | (373,300) | Ψ | 700,170 | Ψ | 70,312 |

^{*} Long-term obligation is a direct placement.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 8: Long-Term Obligations (continued)

The City's outstanding OPWC loans from direct borrowings contain provisions that in the event of default (1) OPWC may apply late fees of 8% per year, (2) loans more than 60 days late will be turned over to the Attorney General's office for collection, and as provided by law, OPWC may require that such payment be taken from the City's share of the county undivided local government fund, and (3) the outstanding amounts shall, at OPWC's option, become immediately due and payable.

The governmental activities OPWC loans will be paid from the debt service fund and the business-type OPWC loans will be paid from the sewer user fees collected. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. Notes payable will be paid from the fund which received the original proceeds. Financed purchases will be paid from Police & Fire Capital Levy Fund. Lease payable will be paid from the General Fund and the Fire Emergency Fund, see Note 9.

Long-term notes payable at December 31, 2022, consisted of sewer improvement notes. The notes have a term of one year or less and were issued to refinance notes issued to improve the municipal sewerage system. The notes are dated February 16, 2022 and are due on February 15, 2023 at an interest rate of 1.75%. These notes are reported as long-term obligations as they were refinanced on February 15, 2023 with sewer improvement notes. See Note 16 for additional information. The sewer improvement notes were issued for the purpose of improving the City's sanitary sewer systems and will be repaid using sewer user fees.

| | |] | Business-Type | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----|----------------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | E. 330th St. | | | | |
| | North Lake Shore | Waterline | | E. 330th St. | | E. 329th St. |
| | Blvd./Glen | Replacement | | Improvement | | Sanitary Sewer |
| Year | Arden Sewer | Phase 1 | _ | Phase 2 | _ | Rehabilitation |
| 2023 | \$ 10,034 | \$ 3,415 | \$ | 3,584 | \$ | 4,701 |
| 2024 | 20,068 | 6,830 | | 7,169 | | 9,402 |
| 2025 | 20,068 | 6,830 | | 7,169 | | 9,402 |
| 2026 | 20,068 | 6,830 | | 7,169 | | 9,402 |
| 2027 | 20,069 | 6,830 | | 7,169 | | 9,402 |
| 2028-2032 | 100,342 | 34,150 | | 35,845 | | 47,005 |
| 2033-2037 | 30,106 | 23,910 | | 25,088 | | 47,005 |
| 2038-2041 | | | _ | | _ | 16,245 |
| Total | \$ 220,755 | \$ 88,795 | \$ _ | 93,193 | \$ | 152,564 |

^{*} Long-term obligation is a direct placement.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 8: Long-Term Obligations (continued)

| | Business-Type | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|----|----------------|----|----------------|------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | OPWC Loans Payable Principal* | | | | | | | | | |
| | Euclid Avenue | | Sanitary Sewer | | Thomas Street | 201 | 11 Sanitary Sewer | | | |
| Year | Sewer | | Rehabilitation | | Sanitary Sewer | _ | Rehabilitation | | | |
| 2023 | \$ 3,566 | | \$ 2,385 | | \$ 2,707 | \$ | 1,250 | | | |
| 2024 | 7,133 | | 4,770 | | 5,414 | | 2,500 | | | |
| 2025 | 7,138 | | 4,770 | | 5,414 | | 2,500 | | | |
| 2026 | - | | 4,770 | | 5,414 | | 2,500 | | | |
| 2027 | - | | 4,770 | | 5,414 | | 2,500 | | | |
| 2028-2032 | - | | 2,379 | | 21,652 | | 12,500 | | | |
| 2033-2037 | - | | - | | - | | 8,750 | | | |
| 2038-2041 | | | | | | _ | | | | |
| Total | \$ 17,837 | \$ | 23,844 | \$ | 46,015 | \$ _ | 32,500 | | | |

Business-Type OPWC Loans Payable Principal*

E. 327th St. Sanitary Sewer

| | | J |
|-----------|-----|----------------|
| Year | _ | Rehabilitation |
| 2023 | \$ | 3,331 |
| 2024 | | 6,662 |
| 2025 | | 6,663 |
| 2026 | | 6,662 |
| 2027 | | 6,663 |
| 2028-2032 | | 33,312 |
| 2033-2037 | | 33,313 |
| 2038-2041 | _ | 13,328 |
| Total | \$_ | 109,934 |

Year ending

| i cai ciiaiiig | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| December 31, | Financed Purchase | | | | | | | |
| | Principal | | Interest | | | | | |
| 2023 | \$ 215,610 | \$ | 21,333 | | | | | |
| 2024 | 136,459 | | 16,222 | | | | | |
| 2025 | 139,921 | | 12,760 | | | | | |
| 2026 | 143,472 | | 9,210 | | | | | |
| 2027 | 70,126 | | 5,569 | | | | | |
| Thereafter | 145,726 | | 5,664 | | | | | |
| Total | \$ 851,314 | \$ | 70,758 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 9: Lease Obligations

The City has entered into contracts for the use of copiers. The leases is for a period of fix years and require monthly payments. The contracts meet the definition of a leases under GASB Statement No. 87. A summary of the principal and interest amounts for the remaining leases are as follows:

| | Governmental Activities | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|----------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Principal | Interest | | | | | | |
| 2023 | \$ 9,180 | \$ | 1,740 | | | | | |
| 2024 | 9,435 | | 575 | | | | | |
| Total | \$ 18,615 | \$ | 2,315 | | | | | |

Expense, including interest, related to these leases totaled \$11,772 in the governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Note 10: Employee Benefits – Compensated Absences

Employees earn vacation and sick leave at different rates which are affected by length of service. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Overtime worked is paid to employees on the paycheck for the period in which it was worked.

Upon retirement, an employee can be paid for his/her accumulated hours of sick leave up to 960 hours, except fire department employees, who are part-time and do not accumulate sick leave. Upon retirement, termination, or death of the employee, vacation is paid for the total time accumulated for the employee.

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans

A. Net Pension/Other Post-Employment (OPEB) Liability/(Asset)

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

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

A. Net Pension/Other Post-Employment (OPEB) Liability (Asset) (continued)

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

GASB 68 and 75 assumes the liability (asset) is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for OPEB benefits including primarily health care. In most cases, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium.

State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension/OPEB liabilities within 30 years. If the pension/OPEB amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension/OPEB liability on the accrual basis of accounting. Funded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension/OPEB asset. Any liability for the contractually-required contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included as accrued wages and benefits on the accrual basis of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 12 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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

Plan Description – City employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system comprised of three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, defined benefit plan; the combined plan, a hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution plan; and the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan. Effective January 1, 2022 the combined plan is no longer available for member selection. While members (e.g., City employees) may elect the member-directed plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional or combined plans; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional and combined plans.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over the member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earning over a member's career. Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

The traditional plan is a defined benefit plan in which a member's retirement benefits are calculated on a formula that considers years of service and FAS. Pension benefits are funded by both member and employer contributions and investment earnings on those contributions.

The following table provides age and service requirements and the retirement formula applied to the FAS for the three member groups under the traditional plan (see OPERS ACFR referenced above for additional information):

Group A

Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 5 years of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

Group B

20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 5 years of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

Group C

Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

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

Additionally, a death benefit of \$500-\$2,500, determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree, is paid to the beneficiary of a deceased retiree or disability benefit recipient under the traditional pension plan.

The combined plan is a hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution plan. Members earn a formula benefit similar to, but at a factor less than the traditional pension plan benefit. This defined benefit is funded by employer contributions and associated investment earnings. Member contributions are deposited into a defined contribution account in which the member self-directs the investment. Upon retirement, the member may choose a defined contribution distribution that is equal to the member's contributions to the plan and investment earnings (or losses).

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

Members may also elect to use their defined contribution account balances to purchase a defined benefit annuity administered by OPERS. Effective January 1, 2022, members may no longer select this plan.

Benefits in the combined plan consist of both an age-and-service formula benefit (defined benefit) and a defined contribution element. The defined benefit element is calculated on the basis of age, FAS, and years of service. Eligibility regarding age and years of service in the combined plan is the same as the traditional pension plan.

Members retiring under the combined plan receive a 3% COLA on the defined benefit portion of their benefit. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3% simple annual COLA. For those retiring on or after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3%.

Additionally, a death benefit of \$500 - \$2,500, determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree, is paid to the beneficiary of a deceased retiree or disability benefit recipient under the combined plan.

The subsequent table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to the FAS for the three member groups under the combined plan (see OPERS ACFR referenced above for additional information):

Group A

Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 5 years of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Formula:

1.0% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30

Group B

20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 5 years of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Formula:

1.0% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30

Group C

Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit

Formula:

1.0% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the OPERS Board. Both member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the member-directed plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20% each year.

At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the annuitization of their benefit account (which includes joint and survivor options), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance (net of taxes withheld), or a combination of these options. When members choose to annuitize their defined contribution benefit, the annuitized portion of the benefit is reclassified to a defined benefit.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions and currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14% of covered payroll for state and local employer units. Member contribution rates, as set forth in the Ohio Revised Code, are not to exceed 10% of covered payroll for members in the state and local classifications.

The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension benefits is net of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of the employer's contribution allocated to health care was 0% for 2022 for the traditional plan. For the combined plan, the portion of the employer contributions allocated to healthcare was 0% from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022 and 2% from July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. The portion of the employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the member-directed plan was 4% for 2022. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution for the traditional plan, net of postemployment health care benefits, for 2022 was \$371,837. The City's contractually required contribution for the combined plan, net of postemployment health care benefits, for 2022 was \$10,429. For 2022, amounts \$41,714 is reported as accrued wages and benefits at December 31, 2022.

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

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

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

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

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5% for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.0% for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.5% for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72% of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit (see OP&F Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits).

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

The COLA amount for members who have 15 or more years of service credit as of July 1, 2013, and members who are receiving a pension benefit that became effective before July 1, 2013, will be equal to 3% of the member's base pension benefit.

The COLA amount for members who have less than 15 years of service credit as of July 1, 2013, and members whose pension benefit became effective on or after July 1, 2013, will be equal to a percentage of the member's base pension benefit where the percentage is the lesser of 3% or the percentage increase in the consumer price index, if any, over the twelve-month period that ends on the thirtieth day of September of the immediately preceding year, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent.

Members who retired prior to July 24, 1986, or their surviving beneficiaries under optional plans are entitled to cost-of-living allowance increases. The annual increase is paid on July 1st of each year. The annual COLA increase is \$360 under a Single Life Annuity Plan with proportional reductions for optional payment plans.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions and currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 19.5% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.0% for fire employer units. Member contribution rates, as set forth in the Ohio Revised Code, are not to exceed 12.25% of covered payroll for police and fire. The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension benefits is net of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of the employer's contribution allocated to health care was 0.5% for 2022 for police and fire employer units. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. In 2022, the City's contractually required contribution, net of postemployment health care benefits, was \$408,519. Of this amount, \$48,521 is reported as accrued wages and benefits at December 31, 2022.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

The net pension liability (asset) for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021. The City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

| | OPERS Traditional | OPERS Combined | OP&F | Total |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date Proportion of the net pension | 0.015442% | 0.012493% | 0.065603% | |
| liability/asset current measurement date Change in proportionate share | 0.018665% 0.003223% | 0.014803% 0.002310% | 0.079597% 0.013994% | |
| Proportionate share of the net pension liability \$ | 1,623,930 | \$ - | \$ 4,972,741 | \$ 6,596,671 |
| Proportionate share of the net pension asset \$ | - | \$ 58,325 | \$ - | \$ 58,325 |
| Pension (reduction) expense \$ | (341,213) | \$ (9,142) | \$ 285,792 | \$ (64,563) |

The 2022 pension expense for the member-directed defined contribution plan was \$751. The aggregate pension expense reduction for all pension plans was \$63,812 for 2022.

At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

| Deferred outflow of resources | _ | OPERS Traditional | OPERS Combined | OP&F | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Difference between expected and | | | | | |
| actual experience | \$ | 82,786 | \$ 362 | \$ 143,385 | \$ 226,533 |
| Change in assumptions | | 203,071 | 2,931 | 908,804 | 1,114,806 |
| Differences in employer contributions | | | | | |
| and change in proportionate share | | 385,834 | - | 782,089 | 1,167,923 |
| City contributions subsequent to | | | | | |
| the measurement date | _ | 371,837 | 10,429 | 408,519 | 790,785 |
| | | | | | |
| Total deferred outflow of resources | \$ _ | 1,043,528 | \$ 13,722 | \$ 2,242,797 | \$ 3,300,047 |

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

| Deferred inflow of resources | = | OPERS Traditional | OPERS Combined | | OP&F | Total |
|---|------|----------------------|-------------------|----|------------|-----------------|
| Deferred liftlow of resources | | | | | | |
| Difference between expected and actual experience | \$ | 35,617 | \$ 6,523 | \$ | 258,514 | \$ 300,654 |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan | | 1 001 405 | 12.504 | | 1 202 55 6 | 2 2 4 7 0 0 7 |
| investments | | 1,931,607 | 12,504 | | 1,303,776 | 3,247,887 |
| Differences in employer contributions and change in proportionate share | - | 134,581 | - | _ | 530,966 | 665,547 |
| Total deferred inflow of resources | \$ _ | 2,101,805 | \$ 19,027 | \$ | 2,093,256 | \$ 4,214,088 |

The \$790,785 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

| | OPERS Traditional | OPERS Combined | OP&F | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Fiscal Year Ending December 31: | | | | |
| 2023 \$ | (114,895) \$ | (3,833) \$ | (32,809) \$ | (151,537) |
| 2024 | (553,745) | (5,298) | (339,645) | (898,688) |
| 2025 | (454,199) | (3,475) | (96,721) | (554,395) |
| 2026 | (307,275) | (2,569) | 7,679 | (302,165) |
| 2027 | - | (340) | 202,518 | 202,178 |
| 2028-2030 | <u> </u> | (219) | | (219) |
| \$ | (1,430,114) \$ | (15,734) \$ | (258,978) \$ | (1,704,826) |

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The active member population which consists of members in the Traditional and Combined plans is assumed to remain constant. For purposes of financing the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, total payroll is assumed to grow at the wage inflation rate indicated below.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in valuation of total pension liability/asset - 2021

| | OPERS | OPERS |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Traditional Plan | Combined Plan |
| Valuation date | December 31, 2021 | December 31, 2021 |
| Experience study | 5-year period ended | 5-year period ended |
| | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2020 |
| Actuarial cost method | Individual entry age | Individual entry age |
| Actuarial assumptions: | | |
| Investment rate of return | 6.90% | 6.90% |
| Wage inflation | 2.75% | 2.75% |
| Projected salary increases, | | |
| including 2.75% wage inflation | 2.75 to 10.75% | 2.75 to 8.25% |
| COLA or Ad Hoc COLA: | | |
| Pre-Jan 7, 2013 retirees | 3.00% Simple | 3.00% Simple |
| Post-Jan 7, 2013 retirees | 3.00% Simple through 2022 | 3.00% Simple though 2022 |
| | then 2.05% Simple | then 2.05% Simple |

OPERS conducts an experience study every five years in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 145.22. The study for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020 and methods and assumptions were approved and adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees.

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

The long-term rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the traditional plan, the defined benefit component of the combined plan and the annuitized accounts of the member-directed plan. The money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for changing amounts actually invested for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a gain of 15.3% for 2021.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy and the long-term expected real rates of return:

| | Target | Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return |
|------------------------|------------|---|
| Asset Class | Allocation | (Arithmetic) |
| Fixed income | 24.00% | 1.03% |
| Domestic equities | 21.00 | 3.78 |
| Real estate | 11.00 | 3.66 |
| Private equity | 12.00 | 7.43 |
| International equities | 23.00 | 4.88 |
| Risky parity | 5.00 | 2.92 |
| Other investments | 4.00 | 2.85 |
| Total | 100.00% | 4.21% |

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for measurement year 2021 was 6.9%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.9%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.9%) than the current rate:

| | _ | 1% Decrease (5.9%) | Discount Rate (6.9%) | 1% Increase (7.9%) |
|---|----|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability – traditional | \$ | 4,281,564 | \$ 1,623,930 | \$ (587,574) |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension (asset) – combined | \$ | (43,521) | \$ (58,325) | \$ (69,870) |

F. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F's total pension liability as of December 31, 2021 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2021, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Assumptions considered are: withdrawal rates, disability retirement, service retirement, DROP elections, mortality, percent married and forms of the payment, DROP interest rate, CPI-based COLA, investment returns, salary increases and payroll growth.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2021, are presented below:

Actuarial cost method
Investment rate of return
Projected salary increases
Payroll growth

3.25% per annum, compounded annually, consisting of inflation rate of 2.75% plus productivity increase rate of 0.50%
Cost of living adjustments

2.20% simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00%

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

F. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

F. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (continued)

Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 are summarized below:

| | Target | Long Term Expected |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Asset Class | Allocation | Real Rate of Return |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Domestic equity | 21.0 | 3.6 |
| International equity | 14.0 | 4.4 |
| Private markets | 8.0 | 6.8 |
| Core fixed income* | 23.0 | 1.1 |
| High yield fixed income | 7.0 | 3.0 |
| Private credit | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| U.S. inflation linked bonds* | 17.0 | 0.8 |
| Midstream energy infrastructure | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Real assets | 8.0 | 5.9 |
| Gold | 5.0 | 2.4 |
| Private real estate | 12.0 | 4.8 |
| Total | 125.00% | |

Note: Assumptions are geometric.

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.25 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 7.50%. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

^{*}Levered 2x

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 11: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

F. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (continued)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50%), or one percentage point higher (8.50%) than the current rate.

| | 1% Decrease | | Discount Rate | 1% Increase |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----|---------------|-----------------|
| | (6.50%) | _ | (7.50%) | (8.50%) |
| City's proportionate share | | | | |
| of the net pension liability | \$ 7,374,506 | \$ | 4,972,741 | \$ 2,972,664 |

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The investment rate of return changed from 8.00% to 7.50%.

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits

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

Plan Description – OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, a defined benefit plan; the combined plan, a hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution plan; and the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan. Effective January 1, 2022 the combined plan is no longer available for member selection. While members (e.g., City employees) may elect the member-directed plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional or combined plans; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional and combined plans.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans.

Currently, Medicare-eligible retirees are able to select medical and prescription drug plans from a range of options and may elect optional vision and dental plans. Retirees and eligible dependents enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B have the option to enroll in a Medicare supplemental plan with the assistance of the OPERS Medicare Connector. The OPERS Medicare Connector is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees, spouses and dependents with selecting a medical and pharmacy plan. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are deposited into an HRA. For non-Medicare retirees and eligible dependents, OPERS sponsors medical and prescription coverage through a professionally managed self-insured plan. An allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium is offered to retirees and eligible dependents. The allowance is based on the retiree's years of service and age when they first enrolled in OPERS coverage.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

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

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS. For those retiring on or after January 1, 2015, the allowance has been determined by applying a percentage to the base allowance. The percentage applied is based on years of qualifying service credit and age when the retiree first enrolled in OPERS health care. Monthly allowances range between 51 percent and 90 percent of the base allowance. Those who retired prior to January 1, 2015, will have an allowance of at least 75 percent of the base allowance.

The heath care trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or separation, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS discontinued the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60. Members in Group A are eligible for coverage at any age with 30 or more years of qualifying service. Members in Group B are eligible at any age with 32 years of qualifying service, or at age 52 with 31 years of qualifying service. Members in Group C are eligible for coverage with 32 years of qualifying service and a minimum age of 55. Current retirees eligible (or who became eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced below for additional information..

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

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

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2022, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary. This is the maximum employer contribution rate permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of the employer's contribution allocated to health care was 0% for 2022 for the traditional plan. For the combined plan, the portion of the employer contributions allocated to healthcare was 0% from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022 and 2% from July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. The portion of the employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Member Directed plan was 4% for 2022. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contributions to OPERS health care plans was \$1,071 for 2022.

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

Plan Description – the City's full-time police and the fire chief participate in the OP&F sponsored healthcare program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment health care plan administered by a third-party provider. This program is not guaranteed and is subject to change at any time upon action of the Board of Trustees. On January 1, 2019, OP&F implemented a new model for health care. Under this new model, OP&F provides eligible retirees with a fixed stipend earmarked to pay for health care and Medicare Part B reimbursements.

OP&F contracted with a vendor who assists eligible retirees in choosing health care plans that are available where they live (both Medicare-eligible and pre-65 populations). A stipend funded by OP&F is available to these members through a Health Reimbursement Arrangement and can be used to reimburse retirees for qualified health care expenses.

A retiree is eligible for the OP&F health care stipend unless they have access to any other group coverage including employer and retirement coverage. The eligibility of spouses and dependent children could increase the stipend amount. If the spouse or dependents have access to any other group coverage including employer or retirement coverage, they are not eligible for stipend support from OP&F. Even if an OP&F member or their dependents are not eligible for a stipend, they can use the services of the third-party administrator to select and enroll in a plan. The stipend provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F defined benefit pension plan. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently 19.5% of covered payroll for police and 24.0% of covered payroll for fire. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5% of covered payroll for police and 24.0% for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions for retiree health care benefits. For 2022, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded.

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$10,637 for 2022.

C. OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB asset and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. OP&F's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

C. OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (continued)

| | OPERS | OP&F | Total |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Proportion of the net OPEB | | | |
| liability/asset prior measurement date | 0.014745% | 0.065603% | |
| Proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset current measurement date | 0.017841% | 0.079597% | |
| Change in proportionate share | 0.003096% | 0.013994% | |
| Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability | \$ - | \$ 872,449 | \$ 872,449 |
| Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset | \$ 558,808 | \$ - | \$ 558,808 |
| | , | | • |
| OPEB (reduction) expense | \$ (639,570) | \$ 47,361 | \$ (592,209) |

At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

| | _ | OPERS | | OP&F | | Total |
|---|------|-------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|
| Deferred outflow of resources | | | | | | |
| Difference between expected and actual experience | \$ | _ | \$ | 39,689 | \$ | 39,689 |
| Change in assumptions Differences in employer contributions | Ψ | - | Ψ | 386,172 | Ψ | 386,172 |
| and change in proportionate share City contributions subsequent to | | 49,327 | | 104,717 | | 154,044 |
| the measurement date | _ | 1,071 | | 10,637 | | 11,708 |
| Total deferred outflow of resources | \$ = | 50,398 | \$ | 541,215 | \$ | 591,613 |
| Deferred inflow of resources | | | | | | |
| Difference between expected and | \$ | 94.763 | \$ | 115 206 | \$ | 200.069 |
| actual experience Change in assumptions | Э | 84,762 226,199 | Þ | 115,306 101,330 | Э | 200,068 327,529 |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan | | , | | , | | , |
| investments | | 266,400 | | 78,811 | | 345,211 |
| Differences in employer contributions and change in proportionate share | _ | 92,891 | | 142,940 | | 235,831 |
| Total deferred inflow of resources | \$ = | 670,252 | \$ | 438,387 | \$ | 1,108,639 |

The \$11,708 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2023.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

C. OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (continued)

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

| | | OPERS | OP&F | Total |
|---------------------------------|----|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| Fiscal Year Ending December 31: | : | | | |
| 2023 | \$ | (417,603) \$ | 11,922 | \$ (405,681) |
| 2024 | | (106,856) | 222 | (106,634) |
| 2025 | | (58,207) | 5,862 | (52,345) |
| 2026 | | (38,259) | 11,028 | (27,231) |
| 2027 | | - | 24,398 | 24,398 |
| 2028-2029 | | | 38,759 | 38,759 |
| | \$ | (620,925) \$ | 92,191 | \$ (528,734) |

D. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

Assumptions

Valuation date

Rolled-forward measurement date

Experience study

December 31, 2020

December 31, 2021

5-year period ended December 31, 2020

Actuarial cost method Individual entry age normal

Projected salary increases,

including 2.75% wage inflation

2.75 to 10.75%

Investment rate of return

6.00%

Municipal bond rate

1.84%

Single discount rate of return

6.00%

Health care cost trend Initial 5.50% to 3.50% ultimate in 2034

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional pension plan, Combined plan and Member-Directed plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a gain of 14.30% for 2021.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

| | | Weighted Average |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | | Long-Term Expected |
| | Target | Real Rate of Return |
| Asset Class | Allocation | (Arithmetic) |
| Fixed income | 34.00% | 0.91% |
| Domestic equities | 25.00 | 3.78 |
| Real estate | 7.00 | 3.71 |
| International equities | 25.00 | 4.88 |
| Risk parity | 2.00 | 2.92 |
| Other investments | 7.00 | 1.93 |
| Total | 100.00% | 3.45% |

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 1.84% for the measurement date of December 31, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 2121. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00%) than the current rate:

| | 1% Decrease | Discount Rate | | 1% Increase |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----|-------------|
| | (5.00%) | (6.00%) | _ | (7.00%) |
| City's proportionate share of the | | | | |
| net OPEB asset | \$ 328,631 | \$ 558,808 | \$ | 749,857 |

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

D. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2022 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

| | Current Health Care | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|----|------------|----|-------------|
| | Cost Trend Rate | | | | | |
| | _ | 1% Decrease | | Assumption | _ | 1% Increase |
| City's proportionate share of the | | | | - | | |
| net OPEB asset | \$ | 564,846 | \$ | 558,808 | \$ | 551,644 |

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date Municipal bond rate decreased from 2.00% to 1.84%. The health care cost trend rate decreased from 8.50% initial, 3.50%, ultimate in 2035 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2021, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2021, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

| Actuarial cost method | Entry age normal |
|---|------------------|
| Investment rate of return | 7.50% |
| Salary increases | 3.75% - 10.50% |
| Payroll growth | 3.25% |
| Municipal bond index rate | |
| Prior measurement date | 2.12% |
| Current measurement date | 2.05% |
| Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan | |
| investment expense, including price inflation | |
| Prior measurement date | 2.96% |
| Current measurement date | 2.84% |

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, are summarized below:

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (continued)

| | Target | Long Term Expected |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Asset Class | Allocation | Real Rate of Return |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Domestic equity | 21.0 | 3.6 |
| International equity | 14.0 | 4.4 |
| Private markets | 8.0 | 6.8 |
| Core fixed income* | 23.0 | 1.1 |
| High yield fixed income | 7.0 | 3.0 |
| Private credit | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| U.S. inflation linked bonds* | 17.0 | 0.8 |
| Midstream energy infrastructure | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Real assets | 8.0 | 5.9 |
| Gold | 5.0 | 2.4 |
| Private real estate | 12.0 | 4.8 |
| Total | 125.00% | |
| | | |

Note: Assumptions are geometric.

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on the relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.25 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate For 2021, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 2.84 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return of 7.50%. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.05% at December 31, 2021 and 2.12% at December 31, 2020 was blended with the long-term rate of 7.50%, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 2.84% for 2021. The municipal bond rate was determined using the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2037. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2037, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

^{*}Levered 2.5x

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 12: Postemployment Benefits (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (continued)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 2.84%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.84%), or one percentage point higher (3.84%) than the current rate.

| | 1% Decrease | Disco | ount Rate | | 1% Increase |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|----|-------------|
| | (1.84%) | (2 | .84%) | _ | (3.84%) |
| City's proportionate share | | | | | |
| of the net OPEB liability | \$ 1,096,687 | \$ | 872,449 | \$ | 688,124 |

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate The total OPEB liability is based on a medical benefit that is a flat dollar amount; therefore, it is unaffected by a health care cost trend rate. An increase or decrease in the trend rate would have no effect on the total OPEB liability.

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The single discount rate changed from 2.96% to 2.84%. The investment rate of return changed from 8.00% to 7.50%.

Note 13: Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2022, the City contracted with Wichert Insurance for various types of insurance as follows:

| ι | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Property | \$ 29,503,284 |
| Boilers and machinery | 29,503,284 |
| Inland marine | 416,812 |
| Employee dishonesty | 1,000,000 |
| Computer/funds transfer fraud | 500,000 |
| Automobile liability | 1,000,000 |
| General liability | 1,000,000 |
| Law enforcement liability | 1,000,000 |
| Public officials liability | 1,000,000 |
| Umbrella liability | 10,000,000 |
| | |

No settlements exceeded the insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 13: Risk Management (continued)

For the current year, the City participated in the Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (GRRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRRP is to achieve the benefit of reduced premium for the City by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating cities is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all the cities in the GRRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRRP rather than the individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the GRRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Funding Pool". This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant share equally in the overall performance of the GRRP.

Note 14: Interfund Activity

A. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2022, consisted of the following:

| | _ | Trans | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | Capital | |
| | | General | Improvement | |
| Transfer to | _ | Fund | Fund | Total |
| Nonmajor governmental funds | \$ | 300,000 | \$ - | \$ 300,000 |
| Sewer fund | _ | _ | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Total | \$_ | 300,000 | \$ 75,000 | \$ 375,000 |

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them. The transfer from the general fund to the nonmajor governmental funds was made to provide resources for current operations. The transfer from the capital improvement fund to the sewer fund was to fund street improvements during a sewer rehabilitation project. This transfer is in compliance with Ohio Revised Code 5705.13. No transfers were inconsistent with the purpose of the fund making the transfer.

The transfers in the Statement of Activities include \$11,139 of net capital assets transferred from the governmental activities to the business-type activities. See Note 7 for additional information.

B. Interfund Balances

Interfund receivable/payable for the year ended December 31, 2022, consisted of a \$267,841 receivable in the general fund, \$217,841 payable in the nonmajor governmental funds related to HVAC improvements at the Community/Senior Citizen Center, and a \$50,000 payable in the Sewer fund related to sewer improvements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 15: Contingencies

During the normal course of business, the City is subject to occasional legal proceedings, claims, and contract disputes. In the opinion of management, the eventual outcome of any current proceedings and claims against the City will not materially affect its financial condition or operations.

Note 16: Subsequent Events

On February 15, 2023, the City issued sewer improvement notes in the amount of \$138,635 with an interest rate of 4.71%, maturing on February 15, 2024, to retire previously outstanding sewer improvement notes. The original notes were issued to improve the municipal sewerage system.

Note 17: Jointly Governed Organization

Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council – The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of energy. NOPEC is currently comprised of over 240 communities in 19 counties who have been authorized by ballot to purchase energy on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide energy at the lowest possible rates while at the same time ensuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide energy to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. The City did not contribute to NOPEC during 2022. Financial information can be obtained by contacting NOPEC, 31360 Solon Rd, Suite 33, Solon, Ohio 44139.

Regional Income Tax Agency – The Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA) is a regional council of governments formed to establish a central collection facility for the purpose of administering the income tax laws of the members and for the purpose of collection of income taxes on behalf of each member. RITA currently has approximately 350 members in the council of governments. Each member has one representative to the council of governments and is entitled to one vote on items under consideration. RITA is administered by a nine-member board of trustees elected by the members of the council of governments. The board exercises total control over RITA's operation including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the council.

Lake County General Health District – The Lake County General Health District (the "District"), a jointly governed organization, provides health services to the citizens within the County. The Board of Health, which consists of a representative, from each of the participating governments, and the Health Commissioner oversees the operation of the District. The members are elected to staggered five-year terms. Two members are elected by the City of Mentor. The remaining 12 members are elected by the various mayors of cities, villages, chairmen of the township trustees, and the County Commissioners. In 2022, the City contributed \$141,548 for the operation of the District.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 18: Construction Commitments and Other Significant Commitments

At December 31, 2022, the City had the following construction commitments:

| | Amount |
|---|---------------|
| Sewer lateral program | \$ 14,486 |
| Pickleball courts | 7,000 |
| Senior Center HVAC | 231,262 |
| East 328 th street sewer rehab | 588,062 |
| East 327 th street sewer rehab | 51,469 |
| Total construction commitments | \$ 892,279 |

Other significant commitments include the encumbrances outstanding for the general fund, local fiscal recovery fund, capital improvement fund, and other governmental funds were as follows:

| | _ | Encumbrances |
|-------------------------------------|----|--------------|
| General fund | \$ | 109,107 |
| Local fiscal recovery fund | | 10,029 |
| Capital improvement fund | | 151,065 |
| Nonmajor governmental funds | _ | 68,524 |
| Total other significant commitments | \$ | 338,725 |

Note 19: Short Term Notes Payable

A summary of the notes transactions for the year ended December 31, 2022, follows:

| | | Balance | | | | Balance |
|---------------------------|----|---------|----|--------|-------------------|----------|
| | _1 | 2/31/21 | _ | Issued | Retired | 12/31/22 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | | |
| Sewer improvement notes | \$ | 44,700 | \$ | 44,665 | \$ (44,700) \$ | 44,665 |

The various purpose improvement and sewer notes were issued to open public streets and to improve the municipal sewer system. The notes were dated February 17, 2021 and matured on February 17, 2022 at an interest rate of 1.25%. The sewer notes were issued to improve the municipal sewer system. The notes are dated February 16, 2022 and are due on February 15, 2023 at an interest rate of 1.75%. All of the notes are bond anticipation notes, and are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The note liability is reflected in the fund which received the proceeds.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 20: Changes in Accounting Principles

Newly Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the informational needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. GASB Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*, provides guidance that clarifies, explains, or elaborates on the requirements for GASB Statement No. 87.

These changes were incorporated in the City's fiscal year 2022 financial statements. As a result of the implementation of this standard, effective January 1, 2022, the City recorded a lease receivable of \$401,935 with offsetting deferred inflows of \$401,935 in the general fund and governmental activities.

The City also recorded a right to use asset of \$27,030 and offsetting lease payable of \$27,030 in the governmental activities.

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligation*. The primary objectives of this Statement is to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The implementation of this GASB pronouncement did not result in any changes to the City's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus* 2020. This statement addresses a variety of topics with objectives to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of this GASB pronouncement did not result in any changes to the City's financial statements

Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements, Not Yet Adopted

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, was issued in March 2020. This statement clarifies the accounting and financial reporting surrounding public-private and public-public partnerships and availability payment arrangements. The requirements of this statement will take effect for financial statements starting with the fiscal year that ends June 30, 2023. The City has not yet determined the impact that this GASB pronouncement will have on its financial statements and disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, was issued in May 2020. This statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements. The requirements of this statement will take effect for financial statements starting with the fiscal year that ends June 30, 2023. The City has not yet determined the impact that this GASB pronouncement will have on its financial statements and disclosures.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 20: Changes in Accounting Principles (continued)

Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements, Not Yet Adopted (continued)

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus* 2022, was issued in April 2022. This statement addresses a variety of topics with objectives to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The effective date of this standard to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The City has not yet determined the impact that this GASB pronouncement will have on its financial statements and disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62, was issued in June 2022. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The effective date of this standard to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023. The City has not yet determined the impact that this GASB pronouncement will have on its financial statements and disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, was issued in June 2022. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The City has not yet determined the impact that this GASB pronouncement will have on its financial statements and disclosures.

Note 21: Accountability

There was a deficit in the NOPEC grant fund of \$5,518. This deficit was caused by the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America to this fund. The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Note 22: COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June, 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. During 2022, the City received \$744,655 in American Rescue Plan Act funding. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. The impact on the City's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 23: Tax Abatement

As of December 31, 2022, the City provides tax incentives under one program, the Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) Program.

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 3735, the City established a CRA in 2019, which included all land within the boundaries of the City, with some exceptions. The City authorizes incentives through the passage of ordinances. The abatement equals an agreed-upon percentage of the additional property tax resulting from the increase in assessed value as a result of the improvements, not to exceed 100% of the increase in the assessed value resulting from the improvements. The amount of the abatement is deducted from the recipient's property tax bill.

If an entity receiving an abatement fails to fulfill its obligations under the CRA or if the City determines that the certification as to delinquent taxes required by the CRA is fraudulent, the City may terminate or modify the exemptions from taxation granted under the CRA and can require repayment of the amount of taxes that would have been payable had the property not been exempted from taxation. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City had multiple agreements under the CRA outstanding with total abated property taxes of \$321.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employee Retirement System – Traditional Plan

For the Last Nine Years (1)

| roi the Last Mile Teals (1) | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2022 (1) | 2021 (1) | 2020 (1) | 2019 (1) | |
| City's proportion of the net pension liability | 0.018665% | 0.015442% | 0.018461% | 0.020170% | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability | \$ 1,623,930 | \$ 2,286,624 | \$ 3,648,943 | \$ 5,524,154 | |
| City's covered payroll | \$ 2,555,336 | \$ 2,369,557 | \$ 2,624,614 | \$ 2,735,955 | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll | 63.55% | 96.50% | 139.03% | 201.91% | |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 92.62% | 86.88% | 82.17% | 74.70% | |
| | 2018 (1) | 2017 (1) | 2016 (1) | 2015 (1) | 2014 (1) |
| City's proportion of the net pension liability | 0.021035% | 0.021494% | 0.022112% | 0.022672% | 0.022672% |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability | \$ 3,299,982 | \$ 4,880,920 | \$ 3,830,075 | \$ 2,734,495 | \$ 2,672,733 |
| City's covered payroll | \$ 2,786,313 | \$ 2,804,826 | \$ 2,769,500 | \$ 2,771,120 | \$ 2,724,000 |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll | 118.44% | 174.02% | 138.29% | 98.68% | 98.12% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 84.66% | 77.25% | 81.08% | 86.45% | 86.36% |

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is December 31 of the prior year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset Ohio Public Employee Retirement System – Combined Plan

For the Last Nine Years (1)

| For the Last Nine Tears (1) | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | 2022 | 1) | 2021 (1) | 2020 (1) | 2019 (1) | | |
| City's proportion of the net pension asset | 0.01480 | 3% | 0.012493% | 0.012153% | 0.012199% | | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension asset | \$ 58, | 325 | \$ 36,063 | \$ 25,342 | \$ 13,642 | | |
| City's covered payroll | \$ 52, | 150 | \$ 48,357 | \$ 54,671 | \$ 52,475 | | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll | 111.8 | 4% | 74.58% | 46.35% | 26.00% | | |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 169.8 | 8% | 157.67% | 145.28% | 126.64% | | |
| | 2018 | 1) | 2017 (1) | 2016 (1) | 2015 (1) | 2014 (1) | |
| City's proportion of the net pension asset | 0.01285 | 2% | 0.012739% | 0.013010% | 0.013686% | 0.013686% | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension asset | \$ 17, | 192 | \$ 7,089 | \$ 6,330 | \$ 5,269 | \$ 1,436 | |
| City's covered payroll | \$ 51, | 125 | \$ 51,465 | \$ 47,944 | \$ 47,973 | \$ 47,157 | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll | 34.2 | 2% | 13.78% | 13.20% | 10.98% | 3.05% | |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 137.2 | 8% | 116.55% | 116.90% | 114.83% | 104.56% | |

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is December 31 of the prior year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

For the Last Nine Years (1)

| Tot the Last time Tears (1) | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | _ | 2022 (1) | 2021 (1) | 2020 (1) | 2019 (1) | | |
| City's proportion of the net pension liability | 0 | 0.079597% | 0.065603% | 0.074781% | 0.077927% | | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability | \$ | 4,972,741 | \$ 4,472,182 | \$ 5,037,641 | \$ 6,360,903 | | |
| City's covered payroll | \$ | 2,079,805 | \$ 1,977,250 | \$ 1,959,431 | \$ 1,964,303 | | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll | | 239.10% | 226.18% | 257.10% | 323.82% | | |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | | 75.03% | 70.65% | 69.89% | 63.07% | | |
| | - | 2018 (1) | 2017 (1) | 2016 (1) | 2015 (1) | 2014 (1) | |
| City's proportion of the net pension liability | 0 | 0.080446% | 0.081805% | 0.084582% | 0.083163% | 0.083163% | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability | \$ | 4,937,334 | \$ 5,181,447 | \$ 5,441,219 | \$ 4,308,206 | \$ 4,050,314 | |
| City's covered payroll | \$ | 1,955,590 | \$ 1,967,554 | \$ 1,920,292 | \$ 1,827,144 | \$ 1,764,321 | |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll | | 252.47% | 263.34% | 283.35% | 235.79% | 229.57% | |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | | 70.91% | 68.36% | 66.77% | 71.71% | 73.00% | |

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is December 31 of the prior year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Pension Contributions Ohio Public Employee Retirement System – Traditional Plan

| | - | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ | 371,837 | \$ 357,747 | \$ 331,738 | \$ 367,446 | \$ 383,034 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | .= | (371,837) | (357,747) | (331,738) | (367,446) | (383,034) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| City covered payroll | \$ | 2,655,978 | \$ 2,555,336 | \$ 2,369,557 | \$ 2,624,614 | \$ 2,735,955 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | | 14.00% | 14.00% | 14.00% | 14.00% | 14.00% |
| | | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ | 362,221 | \$ 336,579 | \$ 332,340 | \$ 332,534 | \$ 354,120 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | • | (362,221) | (336,579) | (332,340) | (332,534) | (354,120) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| City covered payroll | \$ | 2,786,313 | \$ 2,804,826 | \$ 2,769,500 | \$ 2,771,120 | \$ 2,724,000 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | | 13.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 13.00% |

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Pension Contributions Ohio Public Employee Retirement System – Combined Plan

| | _ | 2022 | - | 2021 | - | 2020 | 2019 | _ | 2018 |
|--|------|----------|----|---------|----|---------|--------------|------|----------|
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ | 10,429 | \$ | 7,301 | \$ | 6,770 | \$ 7,654 | \$ | 7,346 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | _ | (10,429) | - | (7,301) | | (6,770) | (7,654) | _ | (7,346) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ _ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | \$ _ | |
| City covered payroll | \$ | 82,143 | \$ | 52,150 | \$ | 48,357 | \$ 54,671 | \$ | 52,475 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | | 12.70% | | 14.00% | | 14.00% | 14.00% | | 14.00% |
| | _ | 2017 | - | 2016 | - | 2015 | 2014 | - | 2013 |
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ | 6,646 | \$ | 6,176 | \$ | 5,753 | \$ 5,757 | \$ | 6,130 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | _ | (6,646) | - | (6,176) | • | (5,753) | (5,757) | = | (6,130) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ _ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | \$ | <u> </u> |
| City covered payroll | \$ | 51,125 | \$ | 51,465 | \$ | 47,944 | \$ 47,973 | \$ | 47,157 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | | 13.00% | | 12.00% | | 12.00% | 12.00% | | 13.00% |

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Pension Contributions Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2010 | 2010 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ 408,519 | \$ 399,474 | \$ 376,367 | \$ 372,292 \$ | 373,217 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | (408,519 | (399,474) | (376,367) | (372,292) | (373,217) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$\$ | |
| City covered payroll | \$ 2,127,459 | \$ 2,079,805 | \$ 1,977,250 | \$ 1,959,431 \$ | 1,964,303 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 19.20% | 19.21% | 19.03% | 19.00% | 19.00% |
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ 371,562 | \$ 373,835 | \$ 364,856 | \$ 347,157 \$ | 280,233 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | (371,562 | (373,835) | (364,856) | (347,157) | (280,233) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ \$ | |
| City covered payroll | \$ 1,955,590 | \$ 1,967,554 | \$ 1,920,292 | \$ 1,827,144 \$ | 1,764,321 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 19.00% | 19.00% | 19.00% | 19.00% | 15.88% |

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset Ohio Public Employee Retirement System

For the Last Six Years (1)

| | 2022 | <u>(1)</u> | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| City's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset | 0.01784 | 1% | | | | |
| City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) | \$ (558, | 308) | | | | |
| City's covered payroll | \$ 2,607, | 186 | | | | |
| City's proportionate share of the n OPEB liability/asset as a percen of its covered payroll | | 3% | | | | |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability | 128.2 | 3% | | | | |
| | 2021 | <u>(1)</u> | 2020 (1) | 2019 (1) | 2018 (1) | 2017 (1) |
| City's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset | 0.01474 | 5% | 0.017556% | 0.019161% | 0.020020% | 0.020489% |
| City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) | \$ (262, | 593) \$ | 5 2,424,941 | \$ 2,498,141 | \$ 2,174,025 | \$ 2,069,490 |
| City's covered payroll | \$ 2,417, | 914 \$ | 2,680,093 | \$ 2,791,221 | \$ 2,840,279 | \$ 2,859,150 |
| City's proportionate share of the n OPEB liability/asset as a percen of its covered payroll | | 6% | 90.48% | 89.50% | 76.54% | 72.38% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability | 115.5′ | 7 % | 47.80% | 46.33% | 54.14% | 54.04% |

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is December 31 of the prior year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

For the Last Six Years (1)

| | | 2022 (1) | | | | |
|--|----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| City's proportion of the net OPEB liability | | 0.079597% | | | | |
| City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability | \$ | 872,449 | | | | |
| City's covered payroll | \$ | 2,079,805 | | | | |
| City's proportionate share of the no OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll | et | 41,95% | | | | |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability | | 46,90% | | | | |
| | | 2021 (1) | 2020 (1) | 2019 (1) | 2018 (1) | 2017 (1) |
| City's proportion of the net OPEB liability | | 0.065603% | 0.074781% | 0.077927% | 0.080446% | 0.081805% |
| City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability | \$ | 695,069 | \$ 738,666 | \$ 709,646 | \$ 4,557,958 | \$ 3,883,099 |
| City's covered payroll | \$ | 1,977,250 | \$ 1,959,431 | \$ 1,964,303 | \$ 1,955,590 | \$ 1,967,554 |
| City's proportionate share of the no OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll | et | 35.15% | 37.70% | 36.1% | 233.07% | 197.36% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability | | 45.40% | 47.10% | 46.57% | 14.13% | 15.96% |

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is December 31 of the prior year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's OPEB Contributions Ohio Public Employee Retirement System

For the Last Seven Years (1)

| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ 1,071 | \$ - | \$ - | |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | (1,071) | | | |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| City covered payroll | \$ 2,430,714 | \$ 2,607,486 | \$ 2,417,914 | |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 0.04% | 0.00% | 0.00% | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ 32 | \$ 109 | \$ 28,403 | \$ 57,183 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | (32) | (109) | (28,403) | (57,183) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| City covered payroll | \$ 2,680,093 | \$ 2,791,221 | \$ 2,840,279 | \$ 2,859,150 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.00% | 2.00% |

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2016 is not available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's OPEB Contributions Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ 10,637 | \$ 10,399 | \$ 9,886 | \$ 9,797 | \$ 9,822 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | (10,637) | (10,399) | (9,886) | (9,797) | (9,822) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| City covered payroll | \$ 2,127,459 | \$ 2,079,805 | \$ 1,977,250 | \$ 1,959,431 | \$ 1,964,303 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 0.50% | 0.50% | 0.50% | 0.50% | 0.50% |
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Contractually-required contribution | \$ 9,778 | \$ 9,838 | \$ 9,601 | \$ 9,136 | \$ 63,868 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution | (9,778) | (9,838) | (9,601) | (9,136) | (63,868) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| City covered payroll | \$ 1,955,590 | \$ 1,967,554 | \$ 1,920,292 | \$ 1,827,144 | \$ 1,764,321 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 0.50% | 0.50% | 0.50% | 0.50% | 3.62% |

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 1: Net Pension Liability/Asset

Changes in Assumptions - OPERS

Amounts reported in the required supplementary information for OPERS Traditional and Combined Plans incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the pension liability. These assumptions are presented below for the periods indicated:

Key Methods and Assumptions in Valuing Total Pension Liability - 2022

| | OPERS | OPERS |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>Traditional plan</u> | Combined plan |
| Experience Study | 5-year period ended | 5-year period ended |
| | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2020 |
| Actuarial Cost Method | Individual Entry Age | Individual Entry Age |
| Actuarial Assumptions: | | |
| Investment Rate of Return | 6.90% | 6.90% |
| Wage Inflation | 2.75% | 2.75% |
| Projected Salary Increases, | | |
| including 2.75% inflation | 2.75 to 10.75% | 2.75 to 8.25% |
| COLA or Ad Hoc COLA: | | |
| Pre-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple | 3% Simple |
| Post-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple through 2022 | 3% Simple though 2022 |
| | then 2.05% Simple | then 2.05% Simple |

Key Methods and Assumptions in Valuing Total Pension Liability - 2021

| | OPERS | OPERS |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <u>Traditional plan</u> | Combined plan |
| Experience Study | 5-year period ended | 5-year period ended |
| | December 31, 2015 | December 31, 2015 |
| Actuarial Cost Method | Individual Entry Age | Individual Entry Age |
| Actuarial Assumptions: | | |
| Investment Rate of Return | 7.20% | 7.20% |
| Wage Inflation | 3.25% | 3.25% |
| Projected Salary Increases, | | |
| including 3.25% inflation | 3.25 to 10.75% | 3.25 to 8.25% |
| COLA or Ad Hoc COLA: | | |
| Pre-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple | 3% Simple |
| Post-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 0.50% Simple through 2021 | 0.50% Simple though 2021 |
| | then 2.15% Simple | then 2.15% Simple |

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 1: Net Pension Liability/Asset (continued)

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

Key Methods and Assumptions in Valuing Total Pension Liability – 2020

| | OPERS | OPERS |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <u>Traditional plan</u> | Combined plan |
| Experience Study | 5-year period ended | 5-year period ended |
| | December 31, 2015 | December 31, 2015 |
| Actuarial Cost Method | Individual Entry Age | Individual Entry Age |
| Actuarial Assumptions: | | |
| Investment Rate of Return | 7.20% | 7.20% |
| Wage Inflation | 3.25% | 3.25% |
| Projected Salary Increases, | | |
| including 3.25% inflation | 3.25 to 10.75% | 3.25 to 8.25% |
| COLA or Ad Hoc COLA: | | |
| Pre-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple | 3% Simple |
| Post-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 1.40% Simple through 2020 | 1.40% Simple though 2020 |
| | then 2.15% Simple | then 2.15% Simple |

Key Methods and Assumptions in Valuing Total Pension Liability - 2019

| | OPERS | OPERS |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>Traditional plan</u> | Combined plan |
| Experience Study | 5-year period ended | 5-year period ended |
| | December 31, 2015 | December 31, 2015 |
| Actuarial Cost Method | Individual Entry Age | Individual Entry Age |
| Actuarial Assumptions: | | |
| Investment Rate of Return | 7.20% | 7.20% |
| Wage Inflation | 3.25% | 3.25% |
| Projected Salary Increases, | | |
| including 3.25% inflation | 3.25 to 10.75% | 3.25 to 8.25% |
| COLA or Ad Hoc COLA: | | |
| Pre-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple | 3% Simple |
| Post-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple through 2018 | 3% Simple though 2018 |
| | then 2.15% Simple | then 2.15% Simple |

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 1: Net Pension Liability/Asset (continued)

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

Key Methods and Assumptions in Valuing Total Pension Liability – 2017-2018

| | OPERS Traditional plan | OPERS Combined plan |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Experience Study | 5-year period ended | 5-year period ended |
| | December 31, 2015 | December 31, 2015 |
| Actuarial Cost Method | Individual Entry Age | Individual Entry Age |
| Actuarial Assumptions: | | |
| Investment Rate of Return | 7.50% | 7.50% |
| Wage Inflation | 3.25% | 3.25% |
| Projected Salary Increases, | | |
| including 3.25% inflation | 3.25 to 10.75% | 3.25 to 8.25% |
| COLA or Ad Hoc COLA: | | |
| Pre-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple | 3% Simple |
| Post-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple through 2018 | 3% Simple though 2018 |
| | then 2.15% Simple | then 2.15% Simple |

Key Methods and Assumptions in Valuing Total Pension Liability – 2016 and prior

| | OPERS | OPERS |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>Traditional plan</u> | Combined plan |
| Experience Study | 5-year period ended | 5-year period ended |
| | December 31, 2010 | December 31, 2010 |
| Actuarial Cost Method | Individual Entry Age | Individual Entry Age |
| Actuarial Assumptions: | | |
| Investment Rate of Return | 8.00% | 8.00% |
| Wage Inflation | 3.75% | 3.75% |
| Projected Salary Increases, | | |
| including 3.75% inflation | 4.25 to 10.05% | 4.25 to 8.05% |
| COLA or Ad Hoc COLA: | | |
| Pre-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple | 3% Simple |
| Post-Jan 7, 2013 Retirees | 3% Simple through 2018 | 3% Simple though 2018 |
| | then 2.8% Simple | then 2.8% Simple |
| | then 2.0% Simple | then 2.6% Simple |

Mortality rates – For amounts reported beginning in 2022, the 2021 measurement use pre-retirement mortality rates based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 1: Net Pension Liability/Asset (continued)

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use mortality rates based on the RP-2014. Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table. For males, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2010. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 for males and 2010 for females. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables.

Amounts reported for 2016 and prior use mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table projected 20 years using Projection Scale AA. For males, 105 percent of the combined healthy male mortality rates were used. For females, 100 percent of the combined healthy female mortality rates were used. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2000 mortality table with no projections. For males 120 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used set forward two years. For females, 100 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used.

Changes in Assumptions - OP&F

Amounts reported for 2022 incorporate changes in assumptions used by OP&F in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used from 2018 to 2021 and 2017 and prior are presented below:

Actuarial Cost Method Investment Rate of Return Projected Salary Increases Payroll Growth

Cost of Living Adjustments

Entry Age Normal
7.50%
3.75% to 10.50%
Inflation rate of 2.75% plus
productivity increase rate of 0.50%
3.00% simple; 2.20% simple
for increases based on the lesser of the
increase in CPI and 3%

Beginning in 2022

Entry Age Normal
8.00%
3.75% to 10.50%
Inflation rate of 2.75% plus
productivity increase rate of 0.50%
3.00% simple; 2.20% simple
for increases based on the lesser of the
increase in CPI and 3%

2018 to 2021

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 1: Net Pension Liability/Asset (continued)

Changes in Assumptions – OP&F (continued)

Actuarial Cost Method Investment Rate of Return Projected Salary Increases Payroll Growth

Cost of Living Adjustments

| Entry Age Normal |
|--|
| 8.25% |
| 4.25% to 11.00% |
| Inflation rate of 3.25% plus |
| productivity increase rate of 0.50% |
| 3.00% simple; 2.60% simple |
| for increases based on the lesser of the |
| increase in CPI and 3% |

2017 and Prior

Beginning with the 2018 actuarial valuation, mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120%.

| Age | Police | Fire |
|------------|--------|------|
| 67 or less | 77% | 68% |
| 68-77 | 105% | 87% |
| 79 and up | 115% | 120% |

Beginning with the 2018 actuarial valuation, mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

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

Actuarial valuation amounts reported for 2017 and prior rates of death were based on the RP2000 Combined Table, age-adjusted as follows. For active members, set back six years. For disability retirements, set forward five years for police and three years for firefighters. For service retirements, set back zero years for police and two years for firefighters. For beneficiaries, set back zero years. The rates are applied on a fully generational basis, with a base year of 2009, using mortality improvement Scale AA.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2: Net OPEB Liability/Asset

Changes in Assumptions - OPERS

For fiscal year 2022, the municipal bond rate decreased from 2.00% to 1.84% and wage inflation decreased from 3.25% to 2.75%. The single discount rate remained 6.00%. The health care cost trend rate decreased from 8.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2035 to 5.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2034.

For 2021, the single discount rate changed from 3.16% in 2020 to 6.00%. For 2021, the municipal bond rate changed from 2.75% to 2.00%. For 2021, the health care cost trend rate changed from 10.5% initial, 3.5%, ultimate in 2030 to 8.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2035.

For 2020, the single discount rate changed from 3.96% in 2019 to 3.16%. For 2020, the municipal bond rate changed from 3.71% to 2.75%. For 2020, the health care cost trend rate changed from 10% initial, 3.25%, ultimate in 2029 to 10.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2030.

For 2019, the OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 6.5% to 6.0%. For 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.85% in 2018 to 3.96%. Prior to 2018, the single discount rate was 4.23%. For 2019, the municipal bond rate changed from 3.31% to 3.71%. For 2019, the health care cost trend rate changed from 7.5% initial, 3.25%, ultimate in 2028 to 10% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029.

Changes in Assumptions - OP&F

For 2022, the single discount rate changed from 2.96% to 2.84%.

For 2021, the single discount rate changed from 3.56% to 2.96%.

For 2020, the single discount rate changed from 4.66% to 3.56%.

For 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.24% to 4.66%.

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 3.79% to 3.24%.

Changes in Benefit Terms - OP&F

Beginning January 1, 2019 OP&F changed its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan is no longer offered. In its place will be a stipend-based health care model. OP&F has contracted with a vendor who will assist eligible retirees in choosing health care plans from their marketplace (both Medicare-eligible and pre-Medicare populations). A stipend funded by OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

As a result of changing from the current health care model to the stipend based health care model, management expects that it will be able to provide stipends to eligible participants for the next 15 years. Beginning in 2020 the Board approved a change to the Deferred Retirement Option Plan. The minimum interest rate accruing will be 2.5%.

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88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

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

City of Willowick Lake County 30435 Lakeshore Boulevard Willowick, Ohio 44095

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (Government Auditing Standards), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willowick, Lake County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 2, 2023, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the City.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

City of Willowick
Lake County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 2, 2023



CITY OF WILLOWICK

LAKE COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 10/17/2023

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370