

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio

Audited Financial Statements

For the Year Ended
December 31, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



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City Council
City of Martins Ferry
PO Box 386
Martins Ferry, OH 43935

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Martins Ferry, Belmont County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The City of Martins Ferry is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber".

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

November 6, 2020

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Belmont County, Ohio
December 31, 2019
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August 25, 2020

To the Members of Council and Management
City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
35 South 5th Street
Martins Ferry, OH 43935

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Martins Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the 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 Martins Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the general fund, street maintenance and repair fund and fire and ambulance fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of a Matter

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the City restated the beginning fiduciary net position balance to account for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

In addition, as described in Note 21 to the financial statements, during 2020, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 25, 2020 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kea & Associates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

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City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the City of Martins Ferry's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased \$1,166,836, which represents an 22 percent increase from 2018 balances. Net position of governmental activities increased \$455,035. Net position of business-type activities increased \$711,801.
- Total capital assets decreased \$814,617 in 2019. Capital assets of governmental activities decreased \$306,820 and capital assets of business-type activities decreased \$507,797.
- Outstanding debt decreased from \$9,018,484 to \$8,095,822.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This report is designed to allow the reader to look at the financial activities of the City of Martins Ferry as a whole and is intended to allow the reader to obtain a summary view or a more detailed view of the City's operations, as they prefer.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information from a summary perspective showing the effects of the operations for the year 2019 and how they affected the operations of the City as a whole.

Reporting the City of Martins Ferry as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

The *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the City of Martins Ferry, the general fund is by far the most significant fund. Business-type funds consist of the water, sewer, and sanitation funds.

A question typically asked about the City's finances is "How did we do financially during 2019?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets* and *deferred outflows of resources* and *liabilities* and *deferred inflows of resources* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting method 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.

City of Martins Ferry
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These two statements report the City's *net position* and *changes in net position*. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the City as a whole, the *financial position* of the City has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the City's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio which restrict revenue growth, facility conditions, and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

- **Governmental Activities** - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here, including general government, security of persons and property, public health, community development, leisure time activities and transportation.
- **Business-Type Activities** - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sanitation and sewer funds are reported as major business-type activities.

Reporting the City of Martins Ferry'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 safeguarded for specific activities or objectives. The City uses many funds to account for financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, the street maintenance and repair fund, and the fire and ambulance fund.

Governmental Funds Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. 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. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance future services. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

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 of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for the fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

The City as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2019 compared to 2018:

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	2019	2018	Change	2019	2018	Change
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 3,304,645	\$ 3,298,663	\$ 5,982	\$ 2,174,408	\$ 1,259,738	\$ 914,670
Capital Assets	4,371,683	4,678,503	(306,820)	14,439,790	14,947,587	(507,797)
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>7,676,328</u>	<u>7,977,166</u>	<u>(300,838)</u>	<u>16,614,198</u>	<u>16,207,325</u>	<u>406,873</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension & OPEB	1,664,682	900,743	763,939	1,045,361	521,734	523,627
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>1,664,682</u>	<u>900,743</u>	<u>763,939</u>	<u>1,045,361</u>	<u>521,734</u>	<u>523,627</u>
Liabilities						
Current and Other Liabilities	172,488	148,839	23,649	124,996	111,224	13,772
Long-Term Liabilities:						
Due within One Year	236,986	232,511	4,475	1,056,962	1,037,618	19,344
Due in More Than One Year:						
Net Pension Liability	4,802,568	3,212,921	1,589,647	2,886,320	1,628,316	1,258,004
Net OPEB Liability	1,312,784	2,617,534	(1,304,750)	1,310,909	1,077,233	233,676
Other Amounts	1,241,968	1,386,010	(144,042)	6,176,306	7,052,637	(876,331)
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>7,766,794</u>	<u>7,597,815</u>	<u>168,979</u>	<u>11,555,493</u>	<u>10,907,028</u>	<u>648,465</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes	883,432	670,213	213,219	0	0	0
Pension & OPEB	208,658	582,790	(374,132)	109,610	539,376	(429,766)
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>1,092,090</u>	<u>1,253,003</u>	<u>(160,913)</u>	<u>109,610</u>	<u>539,376</u>	<u>(429,766)</u>
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,249,315	3,446,656	(197,341)	7,375,761	7,039,353	336,408
Restricted	1,094,182	1,000,782	93,400	0	0	0
Unrestricted	(3,861,371)	(4,420,347)	558,976	(1,381,305)	(1,756,698)	375,393
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 482,126</u>	<u>\$ 27,091</u>	<u>\$ 455,035</u>	<u>\$ 5,994,456</u>	<u>\$ 5,282,655</u>	<u>\$ 711,801</u>

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27* and the net OPEB liability (NOL), pursuant to GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, are the largest liabilities reported by the City at December 31, 2019. 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 and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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Governmental Accounting Standards Board 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 and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and 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 and the net OPEB liability 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 and 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 and other postemployment benefits. 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 pension 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 healthcare 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 and OPEB plans.

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 liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in 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 liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

At year end, capital assets represented 77 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, and construction in progress. Capital assets, net of related debt were \$10,625,076 at December 31, 2019, with \$3,249,315 in governmental activities and \$7,375,761 in business-type activities. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net position, \$1,094,182 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit balance of \$5,242,676.

Equity in pooled cash and investments for business-type funds increased primarily due to an increase in charges for services.

Accounts receivable for business-type funds increased partially due to a change in the billing cycle from 2018 accounting for the full month of December coupled with a 3 percent increase in billing rates. Additionally, there was one significant delinquent account of approximately \$300,000 that was collected in early 2020.

For both governmental and business-type activities, the changes reflected in NPL, NOL and deferred outflows/inflows of resources relating to pension and OPEB are based on estimates at the plan level. For additional details on GASB 68 and 75, see aforementioned discussion.

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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 2019 and 2018.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	2019	2018	Change	2019	2018	Change
Revenues						
<i>Program Revenues:</i>						
Charges for Services	\$ 1,043,934	\$ 1,009,187	\$ 34,747	\$ 6,221,361	\$ 5,439,519	\$ 781,842
Operating Grants	577,087	523,248	53,839	5,000	3,500	1,500
Capital Grants	68,815	327,532	(258,717)	11,512	0	11,512
<i>General Revenues:</i>						
Property Taxes	693,456	735,215	(41,759)	0	0	0
Income Taxes	1,373,798	1,808,693	(434,895)	0	0	0
Grants and Entitlements	251,373	230,992	20,381	0	0	0
Oil and Gas Lease	107,525	0	107,525	0	0	0
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	0	86,000	(86,000)	0	0	0
Other Local Taxes	87,398	42,942	44,456	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	211,088	183,422	27,666	69,815	53,311	16,504
Insurance Recoveries	0	0	0	0	4,716	(4,716)
Investment Earnings	28,421	23,351	5,070	0	0	0
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>4,442,895</u>	<u>4,970,582</u>	<u>(527,687)</u>	<u>6,307,688</u>	<u>5,501,046</u>	<u>806,642</u>
Program Expenses						
General Government	1,002,440	926,007	76,433	0	0	0
Security of Persons and Property	1,707,327	3,029,422	(1,322,095)	0	0	0
Public Health	102,030	72,543	29,487	0	0	0
Leisure Time Services	22,297	44,446	(22,149)	0	0	0
Community Development	16,248	15,048	1,200	0	0	0
Transportation	1,044,826	832,091	212,735	0	0	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	36,492	35,181	1,311	0	0	0
<i>Enterprise Operations:</i>						
Water	0	0	0	4,002,983	3,707,753	295,230
Sanitation	0	0	0	1,003,709	1,000,952	2,757
Sewer	0	0	0	645,395	566,016	79,379
<i>Total Program Expenses</i>	<u>3,931,660</u>	<u>4,954,738</u>	<u>(1,023,078)</u>	<u>5,652,087</u>	<u>5,274,721</u>	<u>377,366</u>
<i>Increase (Decrease) in Net Position</i>	511,235	15,844	495,391	655,601	226,325	429,276
Transfers	(56,200)	0	(56,200)	56,200	0	56,200
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	455,035	15,844	439,191	711,801	226,325	485,476
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<u>27,091</u>	<u>11,247</u>	<u>15,844</u>	<u>5,282,655</u>	<u>5,056,330</u>	<u>226,325</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 482,126</u>	<u>\$ 27,091</u>	<u>\$ 455,035</u>	<u>\$ 5,994,456</u>	<u>\$ 5,282,655</u>	<u>\$ 711,801</u>

The City's overall net position increased \$1,166,836 from the prior year. The reasons for this overall increase are discussed in the following sections for governmental activities and business-type activities.

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(Unaudited)

Governmental Activities

The funding for the governmental activities comes from several different sources, the most significant being the municipal income tax and charges for services. Other prominent sources are property taxes, grants and entitlements and investment interest.

The City's income tax rate increased to 1.0 percent, effective June 1, 2014 from the prior tax rate of 0.75 percent. Both residents of the City and non-residents who work inside the City are subject to the income tax. However if residents work in a locality that has a municipal income tax, the City provides 100 percent credit up to 1.0 percent for those who pay income tax to another city. City Council could by Ordinance, choose to vary that income tax credit and create additional revenues for the City.

Governmental revenue is comprised of program revenue and general revenue. General revenues include grants and entitlements, such as local government funds. Governmental activities are primarily funded with the combination of property tax, income tax, charges for services, and intergovernmental revenues. The City monitors its sources of revenues very closely for fluctuations.

Program revenues for capital grants decreased due to a large Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) grant received in 2018 for the 8th street slip project.

General revenues for income taxes decreased primarily due to a decrease in income tax receivable.

Police and fire represent the largest expense of the governmental activities. The police department operates out of the general fund. The decrease in security of persons and property is due primarily to changes in expenses associated with GASB 75.

The City's street maintenance and repair department provides the City and its citizens many services that include public road salting, leaf and debris pickup, paint striping and alley profiling.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include water, sanitation, and sewer. The revenues are generated primarily from charges for services. In 2019, charges for services accounted for 99 percent of the business type revenues. The total revenues for utilities increased because of rate increases and more aggressive collections of delinquent accounts and timing of billings.

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

The City's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of the fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the City itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the City's Council.

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The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. The fund balance of the general fund decreased by \$169,866 during the current fiscal year due to expenditures continuing to outpace revenues.

The street maintenance and repair fund had a \$7,253 increase in fund balance.

The fire and ambulance fund had a \$15,360 decrease in fund balance.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for the business-type activities, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the water fund at the end of the year was a deficit of \$551,474, the sewer fund was a deficit of \$256,337, and the sanitation fund was a deficit of \$573,494. Total change in net position for these funds was an increase of \$657,233, an increase of \$133,802 and a decrease of \$79,234, respectively. Other factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the business-type activities.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund.

During the course of 2019, the City amended its general fund budget. All recommendations for appropriation changes come to Council from the City Auditor. The Finance Committee of Council reviews them, and they make their recommendation to the Council as a whole.

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget During the year, there was a need to make amendments to budgeted appropriations. The most significant increase were made to general government and security of persons and property which were higher than anticipated. There was also a need to make an amendment to increase estimated revenues for income tax collections that were higher than anticipated. Other financing uses were increased as additional funds were needed to support operations in other funds.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results A review of actual revenues compared to the revenues of the final budget revealed no significant variances. However, the City did receive less revenue than anticipated with the highest variance associated with income taxes.

A review of actual expenditures compared to the appropriations in the final budget revealed no significant variances. However, the City did see cost savings in both general government and security of persons and property expenditures.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 3 shows 2019 balances compared with 2018.

Table 3
Capital Assets at December 31
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land	\$ 712,451	\$ 712,451	\$ 171,440	\$ 171,440	\$ 883,891	\$ 883,891
Construction in Progress	20,000	0	0	0	20,000	0
Buildings	654,507	697,533	2,863,156	3,017,654	3,517,663	3,715,187
Buildings Improvements	130,009	139,101	589,633	680,823	719,642	819,924
Machinery and Equipment	261,635	279,245	2,284,169	2,417,275	2,545,804	2,696,520
Vehicles	862,569	1,007,339	978,230	946,739	1,840,799	1,954,078
Infrastructure	1,730,512	1,842,834	7,553,162	7,713,656	9,283,674	9,556,490
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 4,371,683</u>	<u>\$ 4,678,503</u>	<u>\$ 14,439,790</u>	<u>\$ 14,947,587</u>	<u>\$ 18,811,473</u>	<u>\$ 19,626,090</u>

See Note 8 for additional information about the capital assets of the City.

Debt

Table 4 summarizes outstanding debt. See Note 15 for additional details.

Table 4
Outstanding Debt, at December 31

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Bonds	\$ 254,955	\$ 335,117	\$ 124,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 378,955	\$ 415,117
Notes Payable	0	13,335	0	0	0	13,335
Police and Fire Pension	131,982	137,920	0	0	131,982	137,920
ODOT Loan	295,406	291,040	0	0	295,406	291,040
Street Sweeper 2017	0	69,145	0	46,096	0	115,241
Street Sweeper 2019	81,453	0	122,178	0	203,631	0
USDA Loans	230,758	244,860	548,218	583,382	778,976	828,242
OPWC Loans	108,581	124,596	459,743	504,349	568,324	628,945
OWDA Loans	0	0	5,373,829	6,166,830	5,373,829	6,166,830
Vacall Loan	0	0	253,588	291,059	253,588	291,059
Packer Loan	0	0	111,131	130,755	111,131	130,755
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 1,103,135</u>	<u>\$ 1,216,013</u>	<u>\$ 6,992,687</u>	<u>\$ 7,802,471</u>	<u>\$ 8,095,822</u>	<u>\$ 9,018,484</u>

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

Contacting the City'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 the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Rita Randall, Auditor of Martins Ferry, Ohio, at 35 South 5th Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio 43935 or mfauditor@yahoo.com.

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City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 685,491	\$ 1,220,836	\$ 1,906,327
Investments in Segregated Accounts	182,722	0	182,722
Accounts Receivable	216,828	955,405	1,172,233
Intergovernmental Receivable	477,270	11,512	488,782
Taxes Receivable	1,049,560	0	1,049,560
Income Taxes Receivable	591,943	0	591,943
Internal Balances	87,284	(87,284)	0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	13,547	59,939	73,486
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	14,000	14,000
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	732,451	171,440	903,891
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	3,639,232	14,268,350	17,907,582
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>7,676,328</u>	<u>16,614,198</u>	<u>24,290,526</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	1,372,009	908,493	2,280,502
OPEB	292,673	136,868	429,541
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>1,664,682</u>	<u>1,045,361</u>	<u>2,710,043</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	16,492	16,459	32,951
Accrued Wages	59,933	46,368	106,301
Contracts Payable	57,362	4,900	62,262
Intergovernmental Payable	38,701	24,138	62,839
Accrued Interest Payable	0	19,131	19,131
Refundable Deposits	0	14,000	14,000
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	236,986	1,056,962	1,293,948
Due In More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	4,802,568	2,886,320	7,688,888
Net OPEB Liability	1,312,784	1,310,909	2,623,693
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	1,241,968	6,176,306	7,418,274
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>7,766,794</u>	<u>11,555,493</u>	<u>19,322,287</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	883,432	0	883,432
Pension	90,466	79,601	170,067
OPEB	118,192	30,009	148,201
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>1,092,090</u>	<u>109,610</u>	<u>1,201,700</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,249,315	7,375,761	10,625,076
Capital Outlay	319,104	0	319,104
Other Purposes	775,078	0	775,078
Unrestricted	(3,861,371)	(1,381,305)	(5,242,676)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 482,126</u>	<u>\$ 5,994,456</u>	<u>\$ 6,476,582</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants, Contributions and Interest	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities							
General Government	\$ 1,002,440	\$ 293,468	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (708,972)	\$ 0	\$ (708,972)
Security of Persons and Property	1,707,327	672,677	51,667	0	(982,983)	0	(982,983)
Public Health	102,030	26,555	1,769	0	(73,706)	0	(73,706)
Leisure Time Services	22,297	0	0	0	(22,297)	0	(22,297)
Community Development	16,248	0	326	0	(15,922)	0	(15,922)
Transportation	1,044,826	51,234	523,325	68,815	(401,452)	0	(401,452)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	36,492	0	0	0	(36,492)	0	(36,492)
<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>	<u>3,931,660</u>	<u>1,043,934</u>	<u>577,087</u>	<u>68,815</u>	<u>(2,241,824)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(2,241,824)</u>
Business-Type Activities							
Water	4,002,983	4,605,999	0	0	0	603,016	603,016
Sanitation	1,003,709	909,453	5,000	0	0	(89,256)	(89,256)
Sewer	645,395	705,909	0	11,512	0	72,026	72,026
<i>Total Business-Type Activities</i>	<u>5,652,087</u>	<u>6,221,361</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>11,512</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>585,786</u>	<u>585,786</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 9,583,747</u>	<u>\$ 7,265,295</u>	<u>\$ 582,087</u>	<u>\$ 80,327</u>	<u>(2,241,824)</u>	<u>585,786</u>	<u>(1,656,038)</u>
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes Levied for:							
General Purposes					167,115	0	167,115
Police and Fire					470,726	0	470,726
Capital Outlay					55,615	0	55,615
Income Taxes Levied for:							
General Purposes					1,373,798	0	1,373,798
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs					251,373	0	251,373
Oil and Gas Lease					107,525	0	107,525
Other Local Taxes					87,398	0	87,398
Miscellaneous					211,088	69,815	280,903
Investment Earnings					28,421	0	28,421
<i>Total General Revenues</i>					<u>2,753,059</u>	<u>69,815</u>	<u>2,822,874</u>
Transfers					(56,200)	56,200	0
<i>Change in Net Position</i>					<u>455,035</u>	<u>711,801</u>	<u>1,166,836</u>
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>					<u>27,091</u>	<u>5,282,655</u>	<u>5,309,746</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>					<u>\$ 482,126</u>	<u>\$ 5,994,456</u>	<u>\$ 6,476,582</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019

	General	Street Maintenance and Repair	Fire and Ambulance	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 199,867	\$ 31,026	\$ 62,491	\$ 392,107	\$ 685,491
Investments in Segregated Accounts	0	0	0	182,722	182,722
Accounts Receivable	61,047	0	155,781	0	216,828
Intergovernmental Receivable	117,677	238,454	6,298	114,841	477,270
Taxes Receivable	203,994	0	184,857	660,709	1,049,560
Income Taxes Receivable	591,943	0	0	0	591,943
Materials and Supplies Inventory	0	13,547	0	0	13,547
Advances to Other Funds	0	0	0	112,627	112,627
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$ 1,174,528</u>	<u>\$ 283,027</u>	<u>\$ 409,427</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,006</u>	<u>\$ 3,329,988</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 14,335	\$ 1,232	\$ 502	\$ 423	\$ 16,492
Accrued Wages	41,061	10,520	8,352	0	59,933
Contracts Payable	0	5,839	0	51,523	57,362
Intergovernmental Payable	27,282	5,708	5,212	499	38,701
Advances from Other Funds	10,842	14,501	0	0	25,343
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>93,520</u>	<u>37,800</u>	<u>14,066</u>	<u>52,445</u>	<u>197,831</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	166,045	0	184,857	532,530	883,432
Unavailable Revenue	465,339	130,405	138,927	213,626	948,297
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>631,384</u>	<u>130,405</u>	<u>323,784</u>	<u>746,156</u>	<u>1,831,729</u>
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	0	13,547	0	295,349	308,896
Restricted	0	101,275	0	369,056	470,331
Committed	0	0	71,577	0	71,577
Assigned	174,156	0	0	0	174,156
Unassigned	275,468	0	0	0	275,468
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>449,624</u>	<u>114,822</u>	<u>71,577</u>	<u>664,405</u>	<u>1,300,428</u>
<i>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$ 1,174,528</u>	<u>\$ 283,027</u>	<u>\$ 409,427</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,006</u>	<u>\$ 3,329,988</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
December 31, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances \$ 1,300,428

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. 4,371,683

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:

Delinquent Property Taxes	\$ 159,655	
Income Tax	345,991	
Intergovernmental	310,022	
Accounts	<u>132,629</u>	948,297

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

Deferred Outflows - Pension	1,372,009	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	292,673	
Net Pension Liability	(4,802,568)	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,312,784)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(90,466)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	<u>(118,192)</u>	(4,659,328)

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:

Fire Truck Bond	(254,955)	
OPWC Loans	(108,581)	
ODOT Loan	(295,406)	
USDA Loans	(230,758)	
Street Sweeper Loan	(81,453)	
Police and Fire Pension	(131,982)	
Capital Leases	(218,563)	
Compensated Absences	<u>(157,256)</u>	<u>(1,478,954)</u>

Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 482,126

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General	Street Maintenance and Repair	Fire and Ambulance	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$ 169,179	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 530,532	\$ 699,711
Income Taxes	1,552,840	0	0	0	1,552,840
Other Local Taxes	0	0	0	87,398	87,398
Charges for Services	257,649	0	551,569	27,693	836,911
Licenses and Permits	61,407	0	0	20,435	81,842
Fines and Forfeitures	93,027	0	0	9,175	102,202
Intergovernmental	248,111	389,968	0	137,912	775,991
Interest	28,421	415	0	5,168	34,004
Rent	3,300	0	4,900	0	8,200
Contributions and Donations	0	0	0	2,800	2,800
Other	224,019	11,724	18,739	38,192	292,674
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>2,637,953</u>	<u>402,107</u>	<u>575,208</u>	<u>859,305</u>	<u>4,474,573</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government	908,301	0	0	0	908,301
Security of Persons and Property	1,541,759	0	566,311	487,921	2,595,991
Public Health	15,022	0	0	70,864	85,886
Leisure Time Services	0	0	0	196	196
Community Development	0	0	0	15,800	15,800
Transportation	0	611,920	0	165,032	776,952
Capital Outlay	26,967	25,563	0	63,205	115,735
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	38,069	104,746	22,827	101,049	266,691
Interest and Fiscal Charges	8,127	8,096	1,430	18,839	36,492
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>2,538,245</u>	<u>750,325</u>	<u>590,568</u>	<u>922,906</u>	<u>4,802,044</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>99,708</u>	<u>(348,218)</u>	<u>(15,360)</u>	<u>(63,601)</u>	<u>(327,471)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Inception of Capital Lease	26,967	0	0	0	26,967
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	0	25,939	25,939
Issuance of ODOT Loans	0	0	0	4,366	4,366
Proceeds of Loans	0	96,930	0	0	96,930
Transfers In	0	258,541	0	63,938	322,479
Transfers Out	(296,541)	0	0	(25,938)	(322,479)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(269,574)</u>	<u>355,471</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>68,305</u>	<u>154,202</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(169,866)	7,253	(15,360)	4,704	(173,269)
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	<u>619,490</u>	<u>107,569</u>	<u>86,937</u>	<u>659,701</u>	<u>1,473,697</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 449,624</u>	<u>\$ 114,822</u>	<u>\$ 71,577</u>	<u>\$ 664,405</u>	<u>\$ 1,300,428</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(173,269)
 <i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</i>		
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.		
Capital Asset Additions	\$ 193,670	
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(424,356)</u>	(230,686)
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.		
		(76,134)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property Taxes	(6,255)	
Income Tax	(179,042)	
Intergovernmental	112,901	
Accounts	<u>14,779</u>	(57,617)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Fire Truck Bond	80,162	
OPWC Loans	16,015	
USDA Loans	14,102	
Roberts Building	13,335	
Street Sweeper Loan 2017	69,145	
Street Sweeper Loan 2019	15,477	
Police and Fire Pension	5,938	
Capital Leases	<u>52,517</u>	266,691
Debt proceeds issued in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position are not reported as revenues.		
ODOT Loan	(4,366)	
Loan Proceeds	<u>(96,930)</u>	(101,296)
Inception of capital lease in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position are not reported as revenues.		
		(26,967)
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	326,611	
OPEB	<u>4,272</u>	330,883
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(787,904)	
OPEB	<u>1,310,195</u>	522,291
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		<u>1,139</u>
<i>Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>	\$	<u><u>455,035</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 158,166	\$ 176,430	\$ 169,179	\$ (7,251)
Income Taxes	1,492,206	1,669,669	1,600,924	(68,745)
Charges for Services	240,152	271,897	257,649	(14,248)
Licenses and Permits	58,955	65,816	63,250	(2,566)
Fines and Forfeitures	86,710	101,500	93,027	(8,473)
Intergovernmental	229,038	255,911	245,725	(10,186)
Interest	26,491	30,436	28,421	(2,015)
Rent	3,076	3,731	3,300	(431)
Oil and Gas Lease	107,525	107,525	107,525	0
Other	101,281	145,685	116,494	(29,191)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	2,503,600	2,828,600	2,685,494	(143,106)
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	836,629	1,021,341	990,410	30,931
Security of Persons and Property	1,459,784	1,565,186	1,537,383	27,803
Public Health	15,700	15,023	15,022	1
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	39,731	40,331	39,125	1,206
Interest and Fiscal Charges	7,744	7,744	8,127	(383)
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	2,359,588	2,649,625	2,590,067	59,558
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	144,012	178,975	95,427	(83,548)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Advances Out	0	0	(2,041)	(2,041)
Transfers Out	(151,980)	(301,000)	(296,541)	4,459
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	(151,980)	(301,000)	(298,582)	2,418
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(7,968)	(122,025)	(203,155)	(81,130)
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	291,122	291,122	291,122	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	64,882	64,882	64,882	0
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	\$ 348,036	\$ 233,979	\$ 152,849	\$ (81,130)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Street Maintenance and Repair Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ 257,158	\$ 399,199	\$ 364,189	\$ (35,010)
Interest	293	447	415	(32)
Other	8,278	12,911	11,724	(1,187)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>265,729</u>	<u>412,557</u>	<u>376,328</u>	<u>(36,229)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Transportation	564,912	649,922	634,618	15,304
Capital Outlay	0	25,563	25,563	0
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	17,799	103,355	89,977	13,378
Interest and Fiscal Charges	9,282	11,165	8,096	3,069
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>591,993</u>	<u>790,005</u>	<u>758,254</u>	<u>31,751</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(326,264)</u>	<u>(377,448)</u>	<u>(381,926)</u>	<u>(4,478)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds of Loans	0	96,930	96,930	0
Transfers In	184,270	287,443	258,541	(28,902)
Advances Out	0	(3,042)	(972)	2,070
Transfers Out	(2,839)	0	0	0
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>181,431</u>	<u>381,331</u>	<u>354,499</u>	<u>(26,832)</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(144,833)	3,883	(27,427)	(31,310)
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	28,247	28,247	28,247	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	292	292	292	0
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ (116,294)</u>	<u>\$ 32,422</u>	<u>\$ 1,112</u>	<u>\$ (31,310)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Fire and Ambulance Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 564,650	\$ 564,650	\$ 548,153	\$ (16,497)
Rent	5,047	5,047	4,900	(147)
Other	19,303	19,303	18,739	(564)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>589,000</u>	<u>589,000</u>	<u>571,792</u>	<u>(17,208)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	571,620	581,620	570,048	11,572
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	24,389	22,488	22,827	(339)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,572	1,811	1,430	381
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>599,581</u>	<u>605,919</u>	<u>594,305</u>	<u>11,614</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(10,581)</u>	<u>(16,919)</u>	<u>(22,513)</u>	<u>(5,594)</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(10,581)	(16,919)	(22,513)	(5,594)
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	70,229	70,229	70,229	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>11,161</u>	<u>11,161</u>	<u>11,161</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 70,809</u>	<u>\$ 64,471</u>	<u>\$ 58,877</u>	<u>\$ (5,594)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sanitation	Sewer	Total
Assets				
<i>Current Assets:</i>				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 999,891	\$ 84,993	\$ 135,952	\$ 1,220,836
Accounts Receivable	735,236	126,777	93,392	955,405
Intergovernmental Receivable	0	0	11,512	11,512
Materials and Supplies Inventory	59,939	0	0	59,939
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	<u>1,795,066</u>	<u>211,770</u>	<u>240,856</u>	<u>2,247,692</u>
<i>Non-Current Assets:</i>				
<i>Restricted Assets:</i>				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	10,227	2,536	1,237	14,000
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	166,440	5,000	0	171,440
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	12,557,833	556,686	1,153,831	14,268,350
<i>Total Non-Current Assets</i>	<u>12,734,500</u>	<u>564,222</u>	<u>1,155,068</u>	<u>14,453,790</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>14,529,566</u>	<u>775,992</u>	<u>1,395,924</u>	<u>16,701,482</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pension	604,028	189,614	114,851	908,493
OPEB	92,004	26,542	18,322	136,868
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>696,032</u>	<u>216,156</u>	<u>133,173</u>	<u>1,045,361</u>
Liabilities				
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>				
Accounts Payable	8,469	7,627	363	16,459
Accrued Wages	30,448	12,175	3,745	46,368
Contracts Payable	0	0	4,900	4,900
Intergovernmental Payable	16,242	5,557	2,339	24,138
Accrued Interest Payable	1,601	4,575	12,955	19,131
Compensated Absences Payable	29,346	4,671	5,071	39,088
Capital Leases Payable	38,007	0	0	38,007
Loans Payable	13,262	37,843	62,773	113,878
OPWC Loans Payable	22,401	0	0	22,401
OWDA Loans Payable	799,984	0	8,604	808,588
Bonds Payable	20,000	0	15,000	35,000
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	<u>979,760</u>	<u>72,448</u>	<u>115,750</u>	<u>1,167,958</u>
<i>Long-Term Liabilities:</i>				
Compensated Absences Payable - Net of Current Portion	70,860	0	9,087	79,947
Capital Leases Payable - Net of Current Portion	83,539	0	0	83,539
Refundable Deposits	10,227	2,536	1,237	14,000
Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	42,522	344,461	534,254	921,237
OPWC Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	437,342	0	0	437,342
OWDA Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	4,404,454	0	160,787	4,565,241
Bonds Payable - Net of Current Portion	40,000	0	49,000	89,000
Advances from Other Funds	0	21,669	65,615	87,284
Net Pension Liability	1,907,033	618,497	360,790	2,886,320
Net OPEB Liability	866,136	280,909	163,864	1,310,909
<i>Total Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>7,862,113</u>	<u>1,268,072</u>	<u>1,344,634</u>	<u>10,474,819</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>8,841,873</u>	<u>1,340,520</u>	<u>1,460,384</u>	<u>11,642,777</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension	42,790	31,133	5,678	79,601
OPEB	14,543	14,607	859	30,009
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>57,333</u>	<u>45,740</u>	<u>6,537</u>	<u>109,610</u>
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,877,866	179,382	318,513	7,375,761
Unrestricted	(551,474)	(573,494)	(256,337)	(1,381,305)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 6,326,392</u>	<u>\$ (394,112)</u>	<u>\$ 62,176</u>	<u>\$ 5,994,456</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sanitation	Sewer	Total
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 4,605,999	\$ 909,453	\$ 705,909	\$ 6,221,361
Other	54,217	10,022	5,576	69,815
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<u>4,660,216</u>	<u>919,475</u>	<u>711,485</u>	<u>6,291,176</u>
Operating Expenses				
Personal Services	2,047,544	694,382	439,276	3,181,202
Contractual Services	490,775	181,778	52,570	725,123
Materials and Supplies	528,255	55,740	54,113	638,108
Depreciation	811,686	56,911	72,936	941,533
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<u>3,878,260</u>	<u>988,811</u>	<u>618,895</u>	<u>5,485,966</u>
<i>Operating Income (Loss)</i>	<u>781,956</u>	<u>(69,336)</u>	<u>92,590</u>	<u>805,210</u>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expense)				
Intergovernmental	0	5,000	0	5,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(124,723)	(14,898)	(26,500)	(166,121)
<i>Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expense)</i>	<u>(124,723)</u>	<u>(9,898)</u>	<u>(26,500)</u>	<u>(161,121)</u>
<i>Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions</i>	657,233	(79,234)	66,090	644,089
Capital Contributions	0	0	67,712	67,712
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	657,233	(79,234)	133,802	711,801
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<u>5,669,159</u>	<u>(314,878)</u>	<u>(71,626)</u>	<u>5,282,655</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 6,326,392</u>	<u>\$ (394,112)</u>	<u>\$ 62,176</u>	<u>\$ 5,994,456</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sanitation	Sewer	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 4,248,707	\$ 898,287	\$ 689,987	\$ 5,836,981
Cash Received from Other Operating Receipts	54,217	10,022	5,576	69,815
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(530,408)	(54,067)	(62,312)	(646,787)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services and Benefits	(1,675,792)	(584,305)	(357,257)	(2,617,354)
Cash Payments for Contractual Services	(490,775)	(181,778)	(52,570)	(725,123)
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities</i>	<u>1,605,949</u>	<u>88,159</u>	<u>223,424</u>	<u>1,917,532</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Operating Grants Received	0	5,000	0	5,000
Principal Payments on Noncapital Debt	(18,827)	0	0	(18,827)
Interest Payments on Noncapital Debt	(3,913)	0	0	(3,913)
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities</i>	<u>(22,740)</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(17,740)</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Proceeds of Bonds	0	0	80,000	80,000
Proceeds of Loans	0	0	145,394	145,394
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(155,793)	0	(216,843)	(372,636)
Advances Out	(4,886)	(6,434)	(9,110)	(20,430)
Principal Payments on Debt	(901,394)	(36,528)	(113,368)	(1,051,290)
Interest Payments on Debt	(119,798)	(15,158)	(24,792)	(159,748)
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities</i>	<u>(1,181,871)</u>	<u>(58,120)</u>	<u>(138,719)</u>	<u>(1,378,710)</u>
<i>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Investments</i>	401,338	35,039	84,705	521,082
<i>Cash and Investments Beginning of Year</i>	<u>608,780</u>	<u>52,490</u>	<u>52,484</u>	<u>713,754</u>
<i>Cash and Investments End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 1,010,118</u>	<u>\$ 87,529</u>	<u>\$ 137,189</u>	<u>\$ 1,234,836</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 781,956	\$ (69,336)	\$ 92,590	\$ 805,210
Adjustments:				
Depreciation	811,686	56,911	72,936	941,533
(Increase) Decrease in Assets and Deferred Outflows:				
Accounts Receivable	(359,292)	(11,205)	(15,883)	(386,380)
Materials and Supplies Inventory	1,525	0	0	1,525
Deferred Outflows - Pension/OPEB	(396,144)	(81,810)	(45,673)	(523,627)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities and Deferred Inflows:				
Accounts Payable	(3,678)	1,673	(8,199)	(10,204)
Accrued Wages	8,274	2,617	943	11,834
Refundable Deposits	2,000	39	(39)	2,000
Compensated Absences Payable	4,103	1,491	5,351	10,945
Intergovernmental Payable	2,228	496	58	2,782
Deferred Inflows - Pension/OPEB	(298,165)	(72,629)	(58,972)	(429,766)
Net Pension Liability	870,832	233,622	153,550	1,258,004
Net OPEB Liability	180,624	26,290	26,762	233,676
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities</i>	<u>\$ 1,605,949</u>	<u>\$ 88,159</u>	<u>\$ 223,424</u>	<u>\$ 1,917,532</u>

Noncash Capital Financing Activities:

Governmental activities paid principal payments in the amount of \$23,216 for the sanitation fund.
Governmental activities transferred \$56,200 in capital assets to the sewer fund in 2019.
The sewer fund purchased capital assets on account in the amount of \$4,900 in 2019.
The sewer fund traded in equipment with a remaining net book value of \$50,756 during 2019, which was added to the cost of the new capital asset.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
December 31, 2019

	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
Assets	
<i>Current Assets:</i>	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 55,637
Cash in Segregated Accounts	130
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>55,767</u>
Net Position	
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	<u>55,767</u>
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 55,767</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Custodial Funds
Additions	
Fines and Forfeitures for Other Governments	\$ 38,592
Deductions	
Fines and Forfeitures Distributions to Other Governments	38,592
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	0
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year (Restated, see Note 2)</i>	55,767
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	\$ 55,767

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 1 - Reporting Entity and Basis of Presentation

The City of Martins Ferry (the "City") is a municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a Mayor/Council form of government. Legislative power is vested in an eight member Council, each elected for two year terms, and other elected officials that include a Mayor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Law Director. The Mayor appoints the department directors and public members of various boards and commissions.

The City is located in Belmont County, in Eastern Ohio, on the Ohio River and is the largest city in Belmont County. The City became a settlement in 1835 and was chartered as a city in 1865.

Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all agencies, departments, and organizations making up the City (the primary government) and its potential component units consistent with Government Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*, and No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*.

The City provides various services including police and fire protection, emergency medical, recreation (including parks), planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, water and water pollution control, sanitation and general administrative services. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by the Council through the budgetary process. None of these services are provided by a legally separate organization; therefore these operations are included in the primary government.

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 levying of taxes or the issuance of debt. The City has no component units.

The City is involved with the Belmont Metropolitan Housing Authority, Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority, Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association, Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority, Belmont County Sewer Authority, and Bel-O-Mar Regional Council which are defined as jointly governed organizations. Additional information concerning the jointly governed organizations is presented in Note 17.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to local government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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 statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities 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 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 which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limitations. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function 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 and liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

General Fund The general fund accounts 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.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Street Maintenance and Repair Fund The street maintenance and repair special revenue fund is required by the Ohio Revised Code to account for state gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees designated for maintenance of streets within the City.

Fire and Ambulance Fund The fire and ambulance special revenue fund is used to account for fees charged and property taxes collected for ambulance services.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The following is the City's proprietary fund type:

Enterprise Funds Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The water, sanitation, and sewer funds are the City's major enterprise funds.

Water Fund The water fund accounts for the provision of water service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Sanitation Fund The sanitation fund accounts for the provision of sanitation service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Sewer Fund The sewer fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

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. The City's custodial fund accounts for monies acquired by the police department in the course of arrests and funds set aside to be used in the reclamation of properties destroyed by fire where insurance proceeds are not sufficient and includes the court collections of the Mayor's Court that are distributed to other entities.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net position.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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 resources) 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. 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 and resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activities.

Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which reports additions to and deductions from custodial funds.

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. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, in the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions Revenues 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 fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of the year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal 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 fiscal 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.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: investment earnings, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, motor vehicle license tax, and homestead and rollback), and fines and forfeitures.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 11 and 12.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2019, but which were levied to finance 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and 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 may include delinquent property taxes, income taxes, intergovernmental grants, and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the reconciliation of total governmental fund balances to net position of governmental activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 11 and 12)

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 Data

All funds, except custodial 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 sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. The legal level of control has been established by Council at the object level within each department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

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The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the City Auditor. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time the final appropriations were passed by Council.

The appropriations resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by Council during the year.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments." Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices, with the exception of nonparticipating certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements, which are reported at cost.

During fiscal year 2019, the City's investments were limited to a certificate of deposit, a money market and a repurchase agreement.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and the City's investment policy. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2019 amounted to \$28,421, which includes \$23,828 assigned from other City funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as investments.

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2019 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the payment and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

H. Materials and Supplies Inventory

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

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I. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the 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 are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Customer deposits have been restricted in the enterprise funds because the deposit remains the property of the customer. The restricted asset account is balanced by a customer deposit payable liability account.

J. Capital Assets

General capital assets are capital assets that are associated and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital 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 proprietary funds are reported in both 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 are updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000, except for infrastructure which is set at \$10,000. 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. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary fund capital assets is also capitalized.

All reported capital assets, except for land and construction in progress, are depreciated. 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>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
Buildings	40 Years	40 Years
Building Improvements	20-50 Years	20-50 Years
Infrastructure	15-50 Years	15-50 Years
Equipment and Machinery	3-20 Years	3-20 Years
Vehicles	5 Years	5 Years

The City reported infrastructure for governmental activities for the first time in 2004; therefore, the City only reports the amounts acquired after 2004.

K. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." Repayments from the funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are reported as "due to/due from other funds."

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On fund financial statements, long-term interfund loans are classified as “advances to/from other funds” on the balance sheet and are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account 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.”

L. 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 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 fiscal year. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

M. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employee 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 includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

N. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/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 plan. 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 plans report investments at fair value.

O. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the City classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

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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. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

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.

Committed – The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of City Council. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. 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 policies of the City. The City has by resolution authorized the Auditor to assign fund balance. The City may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year’s appropriated budget.

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 amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

P. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions, enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

Q. 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 primarily for charges for services for water, sanitation and sewer services. Operating expenses are necessary costs that have been incurred in order to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

R. 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 non-operating 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.

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2019.

T. 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.

U. Implementation of New Accounting Principles and Restatement of Net Position

Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. GASB Statement No. 95 postpones the effective dates of certain provisions in the statements that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*
- Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*

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- Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*
- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*
- Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*
- Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*

Certain provisions in the following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*
- Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City has early implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*, GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period* and GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests and amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*.

GASB Statement No. 83 establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the City will no longer be reporting agency funds. The City reviewed its funds for proper classification, and any fund reclassifications resulted in the restatement of the City's financial statements (see below).

GASB Statement No. 88 establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. These changes were incorporated in the City's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB Statement No. 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. These changes were incorporated in City's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB Statement No. 90 improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improves the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 90 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

Restatement of Net Position

The implementation of GASB 84 had the following effect on net position as reported December 31, 2018:

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	Fiduciary Funds	
	Agency	Custodial
Net Position, December 31, 2018	\$ 0	\$ 0
GASB Statement No. 84	0	0
Adjustments:		
Assets	(55,767)	55,767
Liabilities	55,767	0
Restated Net Position, December 31, 2018	\$ 0	\$ 55,767

Note 3 - 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. The Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the general fund and major special revenue funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as expenditures/expenses (budget basis) rather than as an assignment or commitment of fund balance (GAAP basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budget basis statements for the general fund and major special revenue funds.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	Sreet Maintenance and Repair	Fire and Ambulance
GAAP Basis	\$ (169,866)	\$ 7,253	\$ (15,360)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	20,574	(25,779)	(3,416)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(6,843)	21,013	(123)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(47,020)	(29,914)	(3,614)
Budget Basis	\$ (203,155)	\$ (27,427)	\$ (22,513)

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Note 4 - Deposits and Investments

The City maintains a cash deposit and investment pool for all funds. Each fund's share of cash deposits and investments is shown separately on the statement of net position and balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash 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 public deposits that the City has identified as not required for use within the current two-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 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.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions 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.

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

1. United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or 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, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

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6. The State Treasurer’s investment pool (STAR Ohio);
7. Certain bankers acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days and two hundred and seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in any amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and
8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

The Mayor’s Court fund is maintained separately from the City’s deposits. The carrying amount of the deposits is reported as “Cash in Segregated Accounts.” The cemetery endowment fund has a non-negotiable certificate of deposit that is maintained separately from the City’s deposits. The carrying amount of the certificate of deposit is reported as “Investment in Segregated Accounts.”

Deposits

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City’s deposits was \$824,547 and the bank balance was \$894,806.

Of the bank balance:

1. \$432,819 was covered by Federal depository insurance, by collateral held by the City, or by collateral held by the City’s agent in the name of the City; and
2. \$461,987 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions’ trust department in the City’s name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Investments

As of December 31, 2019, the City had the following investment and maturity:

Investment Type	Measurement Amount	6 Months or Less	Percent of Total
Cost:			
Repurchase Agreement	\$ 1,334,269	\$ 1,334,269	100.00%

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Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to state law, the City's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in 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 either be insured or 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 percent 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 required the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Credit Risk The City's investments in the federal agency securities that underlie the City's repurchase agreement were rated AAA by Moody's Investor Services. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of Credit Risk The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Note 5 - Interfund Activity

A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at December 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

	Advances to Other Funds	Advances from Other Funds
Governmental:		
General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 10,842
Street Maintenance & Repair	0	14,501
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	112,627	0
Business-Type:		
Sanitation	0	21,669
Sewer	0	65,615
Totals	\$ 112,627	\$ 112,627

During 2017, the permanent improvement fund advanced \$25,307 to the general and sewer fund for the down payment on a street sweeper. These advances will be repaid in monthly installments over 7 years at an interest rate of 3.2 percent.

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During 2018, the permanent improvement fund advanced \$25,090 to the sanitation fund for the first payment on a new packer. This advance will be repaid in monthly installments over 7 years at an interest rate of 4.18 percent.

During 2018, the permanent improvement fund advanced \$47,512 to the sewer fund for the first payment on a new vacall sewer cleaner. This advance will be repaid in monthly installments over 7 years at an interest rate of 3.28 percent.

During 2019, the permanent improvement fund advanced \$15,473 and \$23,209 to the street maintenance and repair fund and sewer fund, respectively, for the first payment on a new street sweeper. These advance will be repaid in monthly installments over 7 years at an interest rate of 3.88 percent.

B. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019, consisted of the following:

Fund	Transfers Out	Transfers In
Governmental:		
General	\$ 296,541	\$ 0
Street Maintenance and Repair	0	258,541
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Permanent Improvement	25,938	0
Fire Apparatus Levy III	0	25,938
Cemetery	0	38,000
Totals	\$ 322,479	\$ 322,479

Interfund transfers made from the general fund were done to provide additional resources for current operations. The transfer from the permanent improvement fund to the fire apparatus levy III fund represents the forgiveness of a long-term advance in 2019.

Note 6 - Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2019 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2018 taxes.

2019 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2019 on the assessed value as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2019 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2020.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. 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 percent of true value. 2019 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2018, are levied after October 1, 2019, and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes.

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The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$13.10 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The assessed values of real property and public utility tangible property upon which 2019 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Assessed Value</u>
Real Property	\$ 68,702,470
Public Utilities - Real	68,110
Public Utilities - Personal	<u>4,339,500</u>
 Total Assessed Value	 <u>\$ 73,110,080</u>

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County, including the City. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real and public utility property taxes and outstanding delinquencies which were measurable as of December 31, 2019, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2019 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes levied for the next year. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

Note 7 - Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of 1.0 percent, (increased from 0.75 percent effective June 1, 2014) on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, the residents of the City are required to pay income tax on income earned outside the City; however, the City allows a credit for income taxes paid to another municipality up to 100 percent of the City’s current rate.

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 to be used for the purpose of general municipal operations, maintenance, new equipment, extension and enlargement of municipal services, facilities and capital improvements of the City as determined by City Council. In 2019, the proceeds were receipted to the general fund.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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Note 8 - Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2019 follows:

	Balance 12/31/2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2019
Governmental Activities:				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 712,451	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 712,451
Construction in Progress	0	20,000	0	20,000
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>712,451</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>732,451</u>
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	2,178,398	0	0	2,178,398
Building Improvements	975,458	0	0	975,458
Equipment and Machinery	1,117,852	46,715	0	1,164,567
Infrastructure	2,410,003	0	0	2,410,003
Vehicles	4,391,156	126,955	(96,898)	4,421,213
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>	<u>11,072,867</u>	<u>173,670</u>	<u>(96,898)</u>	<u>11,149,639</u>
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Buildings	(1,480,865)	(43,026)	0	(1,523,891)
Building Improvements	(836,357)	(9,092)	0	(845,449)
Equipment and Machinery	(838,607)	(64,325)	0	(902,932)
Infrastructure	(567,169)	(112,322)	0	(679,491)
Vehicles	(3,383,817)	(195,591)	20,764	(3,558,644)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(7,106,815)</u>	<u>(424,356)</u>	<u>20,764</u>	<u>(7,510,407)</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net</i>	<u>3,966,052</u>	<u>(250,686)</u>	<u>(76,134)</u>	<u>3,639,232</u>
<i>Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>\$ 4,678,503</u>	<u>\$ (230,686)</u>	<u>\$ (76,134)</u>	<u>\$ 4,371,683</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 11,506
Leisure Time Activities	32,496
Security of Persons and Property	230,386
Transportation	144,295
Community and Economic Development	658
Public Health	5,015
Total	<u>\$ 424,356</u>

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	Balance 12/31/2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2019
Business-Type Activities				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 171,440	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 171,440
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>171,440</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>171,440</u>
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	6,306,545	0	0	6,306,545
Building Improvements	2,024,094	0	0	2,024,094
Equipment and Machinery	8,954,959	155,793	0	9,110,752
Infrastructure	10,426,929	98,713	0	10,525,642
Vehicles	1,784,086	229,986	(64,599)	1,949,473
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>	<u>29,496,613</u>	<u>484,492</u>	<u>(64,599)</u>	<u>29,916,506</u>
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Buildings	(3,288,891)	(154,498)	0	(3,443,389)
Building Improvements	(1,343,271)	(91,190)	0	(1,434,461)
Equipment and Machinery	(6,537,684)	(288,899)	0	(6,826,583)
Infrastructure	(2,713,273)	(259,207)	0	(2,972,480)
Vehicles	(837,347)	(147,739)	13,843	(971,243)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(14,720,466)</u>	<u>(941,533)</u>	<u>13,843</u>	<u>(15,648,156)</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net</i>	<u>14,776,147</u>	<u>(457,041)</u>	<u>(50,756)</u>	<u>14,268,350</u>
<i>Total Business-Type Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>\$ 14,947,587</u>	<u>\$ (457,041)</u>	<u>\$ (50,756)</u>	<u>\$ 14,439,790</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to the programs as follows:

Water	\$ 811,686
Sanitation	56,911
Sewer	<u>72,936</u>
Total	<u>\$ 941,533</u>

Note 9 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2019, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), advances to other funds and intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements and shared revenues. All receivables are deemed collectible in full.

Note 10 - Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

The City insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

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The City belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. York Insurance Services Group, Inc. (York) functions as the administrator of PEP and provides underwriting, claims, loss control, risk management, and reinsurance services for PEP. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP), which is also administered by York. Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

Casualty and Property Coverage

APEEP provides PEP with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, PEP retains insured risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2019, PEP retained \$500,000 for casualty claims and \$250,000 for property claims.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreement does not discharge PEP's primary liability for claims payments on covered losses. Claims exceeding coverage limits are the obligation of the respective government.

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other auditor's) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and net position at December 31, 2019:

	<u>2019</u>
<u>Casualty and Property Coverage</u>	
Assets	\$ 54,973,597
Liabilities	<u>(16,440,940)</u>
Net Position	<u>\$ 38,532,657</u>

At December 31, 2019, the liabilities above include approximately \$14.7 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$13.7 million of unpaid claims to be billed. The Pool's membership increased to 553 members in 2019. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. As of December 31, 2019, the City's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$75,753.

Based on discussions with PEP, the expected rates PEP charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to PEP for each year of membership.

	<u>Contributions to PEP</u>
2017	\$ 118,687
2018	120,451
2019	120,243

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After one year of membership, a member may withdraw on the anniversary of the date of joining PEP, if the member notifies PEP in writing 60 days prior to the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to PEP. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs to provide coverage to employees for job related injuries.

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability

Pensions and OPEB are components of exchange transactions - between an employer and its employees - of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions and 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 net pension liability and the net OPEB liability represent the City's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability 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.

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 68/75 assumes the liability 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 these OPEB benefits. In addition, 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 liabilities within 30 years. If the 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. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

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The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* and *net OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contributions outstanding at the end of the year is included in intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 12 for the OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

The City participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan, and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. 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 800-222-7377.

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. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS CAFR referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	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 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	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	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

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Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings 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.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a three percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), capped at three percent.

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.00 %
Employee	10.00 %
2019 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.00 %
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits	0.00 %
Total Employer	14.00 %
Employee	10.00 %

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$373,373 for 2019. Of this amount, \$42,011 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

Full-time police and firefighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan 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.

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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.

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 percent for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.0 percent for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.5 percent for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72 percent of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit. See OP&F CAFR referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) 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.

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, and members whose pension benefit became effective on or after July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to a percentage of the member's base pension benefit where the percentage is the lesser of three percent or the percentage increase in the consumer price index, if any, over the 12 month period that ends on the thirtieth day of September of the immediately preceding year, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent.

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	Police
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	19.50 %
Employee	12.25 %
 2019 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	19.00 %
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits	0.50 %
Total Employer	19.50 %
 Employee	 12.25 %

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Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$162,327 for 2019. Of this amount, \$18,791 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

In addition to current contributions, the City pays installments on a specific liability the City incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police and fire fighters in 1967. As of December 31, 2019, the specific liability of the City was \$131,982 payable in semi-annual payments through the year 2035.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. The City's proportion of the net pension liability 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	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Period	0.018819%	0.031053%	
Prior Measurement Period	0.018872%	0.030642%	
Change in Proportion	-0.000053%	0.000411%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$ 5,154,143	\$ 2,534,745	\$ 7,688,888
Pension Expense	\$ 1,067,895	\$ 345,775	\$ 1,413,670

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five year period. At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

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	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Net Difference between Projected and Actual			
Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	\$ 699,562	\$ 312,278	\$ 1,011,840
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	239	104,144	104,383
Changes of Assumptions	448,679	67,199	515,878
Changes in Proportionate Share	56,255	56,446	112,701
City Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	373,373	162,327	535,700
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,578,108</u>	<u>\$ 702,394</u>	<u>\$ 2,280,502</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 67,677	\$ 2,366	\$ 70,043
Changes in Proportionate Share	88,257	11,767	100,024
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 155,934</u>	<u>\$ 14,133</u>	<u>\$ 170,067</u>

\$535,700 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS	OP&F	Total
2020	\$ 435,748	\$ 159,755	\$ 595,503
2021	222,808	91,472	314,280
2022	64,899	108,140	173,039
2023	325,346	155,517	480,863
2024	0	11,050	11,050
	<u>\$ 1,048,801</u>	<u>\$ 525,934</u>	<u>\$ 1,574,735</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values 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 total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, using the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2018 are presented below.

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<u>Actuarial Information</u>	<u>Traditional Pension Plan</u>
Valuation Date	December 31, 2018
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases, including wage inflation	3.25 percent to 10.75 percent (includes wage inflation at 3.25 percent)
Investment Rate of Return	
Measurement Date	7.20 percent
Prior Measurement Date	7.50 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00 percent Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00 percent Simple through 2018, then 2.15 percent Simple

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described table.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

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.

During 2018, 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 Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. 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 Defined Benefit portfolio was a loss of 2.94 percent for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees 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 table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

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Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.79 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.21
Real Estate	10.00	4.90
Private Equity	10.00	10.81
International Equities	20.00	7.83
Other Investments	18.00	5.50
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>5.95 %</u>

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.20 percent. 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 contractually 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 benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.20 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.20 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.20 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 7,614,167	\$ 5,154,143	\$ 3,109,840

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F's total pension liability as of December 31, 2018 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2018, 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 retirement 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 were: 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.

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Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of January 1, 2018, are presented below:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Investment Rate of Return	8.00 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.50 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.50 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.20 percent simple for increases based on lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00 percent

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 percent.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Police</u>
67 or less	77 %
68-77	105
78 and up	115

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.

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2016, the prior experience study was completed December 31, 2011.

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. Best estimates of the long-term expected real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018, are summarized below:

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Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Real Rate of Return**	30 Year Expected Real Rate of Return**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	1.00 %	0.80 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.30	5.50
Non-U.S. Equity	16.00	6.10	5.90
Private Markets	8.00	8.40	8.40
Core Fixed Income*	23.00	2.20	2.60
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.20	4.80
Private Credit	5.00	8.30	7.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00	1.30	2.30
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.70	6.40
Real Assets	8.00	7.00	7.00
Private Real Estate	<u>12.00</u>	5.70	6.10
Total	<u>120.00 %</u>		

Note: Assumptions are geometric.

* Levered 2x

** Numbers are net of expected inflation

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 1.20 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 8.00 percent. 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 earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F'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.

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 8.00 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (9.00 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,331,748	\$ 2,534,745	\$ 1,868,734

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Note 12 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 11 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

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 to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. This 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 refund, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

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. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. 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' CAFR 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. Beginning in 2018, health care was not being funded.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2019, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

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Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2018 decreased to 0 percent for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. 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. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2019 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City had no contractually required contribution for 2019.

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

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored healthcare program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment healthcare 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. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, and Medicare Part B Premium to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to postretirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit, or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

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 percent and 24 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employer units, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5 percent of covered payroll for police employer units and 24 percent of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. There is 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. An Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account is maintained for Medicare Part B reimbursements.

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The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2018, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent 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 and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model and the self-insured health care plan is no longer offered. In its place is a stipend-based health care model. A stipend funded by OP&F is placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$4,272 for 2019. Of this amount, \$495 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018, 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, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. 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 and OPEB expense:

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:			
Current Measurement Period	0.017955%	0.031053%	
Prior Measurement Period	0.018036%	0.030642%	
Change in Proportion	<u>-0.000081%</u>	<u>0.000411%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability	\$ 2,340,908	\$ 282,785	\$ 2,623,693
OPEB Expense	\$ 194,561	\$ (1,383,146)	\$ (1,188,585)

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At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Net Difference between Projected and Actual			
Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	\$ 107,316	\$ 9,571	\$ 116,887
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	793	0	793
Changes of Assumptions	75,473	146,582	222,055
Changes in Proportionate Share	34,062	51,472	85,534
City Contributions Subsequent			
to the Measurement Date	0	4,272	4,272
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 217,644</u>	<u>\$ 211,897</u>	<u>\$ 429,541</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 6,352	\$ 7,577	\$ 13,929
Changes of Assumptions	0	78,288	78,288
Changes in Proportionate Share	55,984	0	55,984
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 62,336</u>	<u>\$ 85,865</u>	<u>\$ 148,201</u>

\$4,272 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 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31:	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 66,330	\$ 21,254	\$ 87,584
2021	17,330	21,254	38,584
2022	17,586	21,252	38,838
2023	54,062	24,147	78,209
2024	0	19,584	19,584
Thereafter	0	14,269	14,269
	<u>\$ 155,308</u>	<u>\$ 121,760</u>	<u>\$ 277,068</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values 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 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 liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018. 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:

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Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases, Including Inflation	3.25 percent to 10.75 percent (includes wage inflation at 3.25 percent)
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	3.96 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.85 percent
Investment Rate of Return	
Current Measurement Date	6.00 percent
Prior Measurement Date	6.50 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current Measurement Date	3.71 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.31 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Measurement Date	10.00 percent, initial, 3.25 percent ultimate in 2029
Prior Measurement Date	7.50 percent, initial, 3.25 percent ultimate in 2028
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

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.

During 2018, 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 loss of 5.60 percent for 2018.

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The allocation of investment assets with 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 table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	2.42 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	6.21
Real Estate Investment Trusts	6.00	5.98
International Equities	22.00	7.83
Other Investments	17.00	5.57
Total	100.00 %	5.16 %

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. 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 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.71 percent. 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 2031. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.96 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.96 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.96 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,994,894	\$ 2,340,908	\$ 1,820,817

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Sensitivity of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability 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 liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent 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 2019 is 10.00 percent. 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 3.25 percent in the most recent valuation.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,250,121	\$ 2,340,908	\$ 2,445,471

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F’s total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2018, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2018, 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 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.

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Valuation Date	January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.50 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	
Current Measurement Date	8.00 percent
Prior Measurement Date	8.00 percent
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	4.66 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.24 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current Measurement Date	4.13 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.16 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.20 percent simple for increases based on the lessor of the increase in CPI and 3.00 percent

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 percent.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Police</u>
67 or less	77 %
68-77	105
78 and up	115

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.

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2016, the prior experience study was completed December 31, 2011.

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, 2018, are summarized below:

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<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.80 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.50
Non-U.S. Equity	16.00	5.90
Private Markets	8.00	8.40
Core Fixed Income*	23.00	2.60
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.80
Private Credit	5.00	7.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00	2.30
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.40
Real Assets	8.00	7.00
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.10
Total	<u>120.00 %</u>	

Note: Assumptions are geometric.

* Levered 2x

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 1.20 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate The total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66 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 8 percent. 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 4.13 percent at December 31, 2018 and 3.16 percent at December 31, 2017, was blended with the long-term rate of 8 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 4.66 percent. The municipal bond rate was determined using the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2031. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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 4.66 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.66 percent), or one percentage point higher (5.66 percent) than the current rate.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 344,510	\$ 282,785	\$ 230,973

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Note 13 - Other Employee Benefits

The City provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all union employees as well as all non-union full-time employees, excluding elected officials. The amount of the life insurance policy for the union employees is based on the employee's rate of pay while the police receive a \$30,000 policy and all City supervisors receive a \$30,000 policy.

The City contracts with a local Health Management Organization, Health Plan of the Upper Ohio Valley, for hospitalization insurance for all employees. The City pays \$1,596 of the total monthly premiums of \$1,814 for family coverage and \$616 of the monthly premiums of \$700 for individual coverage. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries. City AFSCME Union employees and full-time police pay \$218 for family coverage and \$84 for single coverage.

The City contracts with Met Life for dental insurance for all supervisors. The City pays 100 percent of the total monthly premiums of \$114 for family coverage, \$66 for employees with only one dependent, and \$34 for single coverage. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries. The City contracts with Ohio AFSCME Care Plan for dental and vision insurance for all union employees and police. The City pays 100 percent of the total monthly dental premiums of \$64 per union employee and \$56 per police. The City pays 100 percent of total monthly vision premiums of \$25 per employee for both union employees and police. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries.

Note 14 - Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn vacation and sick leave at different rates depending upon length of service and type of employment. Vacation leave benefits are lost at year end if employees do not use these balances during the year unless prior approval has been obtained from the department head. Upon retirement or death, employees are paid to a maximum of 720 hours for accumulated unused sick leave. Police are paid upon retirement and completion of twenty-five years of service. Police receive payment for a maximum of 600 hours.

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Note 15 - Long-Term Obligations

The original issue date, maturity date, interest rate and original issuance amount for the City's debt follows:

Debt Issue	Interest Rate	Original Issue Amount	Date of Maturity
Governmental Activities:			
Fire Truck Acquisition Bond - 2017	2.95	\$ 488,616	December 1, 2022
St. Route 647 OPWC Loan - 2003	0.00	10,029	January 1, 2024
Street Paving OPWC Loan - 2015	0.00	97,880	July 1, 2026
First Street Paving OPWC Loan	0.00	57,267	July 20, 2027
USDA Loan- Equipment - 2015	3.25	77,280	November 1, 2023
USDA Loan- Building - 2016	2.875	203,100	June 1, 2046
Roberts Building Note - 2009	3.00	140,000	November 1, 2019
ODOT - SIB Loan -2018	3.00	291,040	June 19, 2038
Street Sweeper - 2019	3.88	96,930	May 24, 2025
Street Sweeper - 2017	3.20	96,899	October 20, 2023
Business-Type Activities:			
Water Treatment System Improvement Bonds - 2013	3.375-4.00	\$ 190,000	December 1, 2022
Storm Sewer Improvement Camera System Bond	3.140	80,000	December 1, 2023
Ferryview/Sharon Road Waterlines OWDA Loan - 2004	2.00	3,370,848	January 1, 2025
Water Treatment Plant OWDA Loan - 1995	2.00	10,369,124	January 1, 2022
Water Meters OWDA Loan - 2011	2.00	953,977	January 1, 2042
County Road 4 Waterline Replacement OWDA Loan - 2015	1.57	2,700,034	July 1, 2046
Cemetery Road Sewer Replacement OWDA Loan - 2016	2.220	198,051	July 1, 2036
Woodmont Street Pump Project OPWC Loan - 2007	0.00	231,526	January 1, 2029
Woodmont Pump Station OPWC Loan - 2004	0.00	20,000	January 1, 2024
Water Tank OPWC Loan - 2007	2.00	255,000	January 1, 2028
Water Treatment Plant and Well Field Project OPWC Loan - 2009	0.00	379,600	July 1, 2032
USDA Loan- Equipment - 2015	3.25	198,720	November 1, 2023
USDA Loan- Building - 2016	2.875	473,900	June 1, 2046
Street Sweeper - 2017	3.20	64,599	October 20, 2023
Street Sweeper - 2019	3.88	145,394	May 24, 2025
Packer - 2018	4.18	155,845	November 14, 2024
Vacall Sewer Truck - 2018	3.45	337,569	April 15, 2025

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A schedule of changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2019 follows:

	Outstanding 12/31/2018	Additions	Deletions	Outstanding 12/31/2019	Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
<i>Direct Placement:</i>					
Fire Truck Bond	\$ 335,117	\$ 0	\$ (80,162)	\$ 254,955	\$ 82,527
<i>Direct Borrowings:</i>					
OPWC Loans:					
State Route 647	2,508	0	(501)	2,007	251
Street Paving	73,410	0	(9,788)	63,622	4,894
First Street Paving	48,678	0	(5,726)	42,952	2,863
<i>Total OPWC Loans</i>	<u>124,596</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(16,015)</u>	<u>108,581</u>	<u>8,008</u>
USDA Loans:					
Equipment Loan	50,596	0	(9,492)	41,104	9,772
Building Loan	194,264	0	(4,610)	189,654	4,743
<i>Total USDA Loans</i>	<u>244,860</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(14,102)</u>	<u>230,758</u>	<u>14,515</u>
Roberts Building Note	13,335	0	(13,335)	0	0
Street Sweeper Loan 2017	69,145	0	(69,145)	0	0
Street Sweeper Loan 2019	0	96,930	(15,477)	81,453	12,317
ODOT - SIB Loan	291,040	4,366	0	295,406	6,341
<i>Total Direct Borrowings</i>	<u>742,976</u>	<u>101,296</u>	<u>(128,074)</u>	<u>716,198</u>	<u>41,181</u>
<i>Other Long-term Obligations</i>					
Police and Fire Pension	137,920	0	(5,938)	131,982	6,193
Capital Leases	244,113	26,967	(52,517)	218,563	59,946
Compensated Absences	158,395	36,330	(37,469)	157,256	47,139
Net Pension Liability	3,212,921	1,589,647	0	4,802,568	0
Net OPEB Liability	2,617,534	0	(1,304,750)	1,312,784	0
<i>Total Other Long-term Obligations</i>	<u>6,370,883</u>	<u>1,652,944</u>	<u>(1,400,674)</u>	<u>6,623,153</u>	<u>113,278</u>
<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>	<u>\$ 7,448,976</u>	<u>\$ 1,754,240</u>	<u>\$ (1,608,910)</u>	<u>\$ 7,594,306</u>	<u>\$ 236,986</u>

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City of Martins Ferry
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	Outstanding 12/31/2018	Additions	Deletions	Outstanding 12/31/2019	Due in One Year
Business-Type Activities:					
<i>Direct Placement:</i>					
Water Treatment System Improvement Bond	80,000	0	(20,000)	60,000	20,000
Storm Sewer Improvement Camera System	0	80,000	(16,000)	64,000	15,000
<i>Total Direct Placements</i>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>(36,000)</u>	<u>124,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>
<i>Direct Borrowings:</i>					
OWDA Loans:					
Ferryview/Sharon Road Waterlines	\$ 1,155,460	\$ 0	\$ (183,124)	\$ 972,336	\$ 186,805
Water Treatment Plant	1,531,799	0	(500,475)	1,031,324	510,484
Water Meters	781,556	0	(27,064)	754,492	27,608
County Rd 4 Waterline Replacement	2,520,208	0	(73,922)	2,446,286	75,087
Cemetery Road Sewer Replacement	177,807	0	(8,416)	169,391	8,604
<i>Total OWDA Loans</i>	<u>6,166,830</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(793,001)</u>	<u>5,373,829</u>	<u>808,588</u>
OPWC Loans:					
Woodmont Street Pump Project	115,766	0	(11,576)	104,190	5,788
Woodmont Pump Station	5,000	0	(1,000)	4,000	500
Water Tank	127,353	0	(13,050)	114,303	6,623
Water Treatment Plant and Well Field	256,230	0	(18,980)	237,250	9,490
<i>Total OPWC Loans</i>	<u>504,349</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(44,606)</u>	<u>459,743</u>	<u>22,401</u>
USDA Loans:					
Equipment Loan	130,104	0	(24,408)	105,696	25,128
Building Loan	453,278	0	(10,756)	442,522	11,066
<i>Total USDA Loans</i>	<u>583,382</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(35,164)</u>	<u>548,218</u>	<u>36,194</u>
Street Sweeper Loan 2017	46,096	0	(46,096)	0	0
Street Sweeper Loan 2019	0	145,394	(23,216)	122,178	18,476
Packer Loan	130,755	0	(19,624)	111,131	20,444
Vacall Sewer Truck Loan	291,059	0	(37,471)	253,588	38,764
<i>Total Direct Borrowings</i>	<u>7,722,471</u>	<u>145,394</u>	<u>(999,178)</u>	<u>6,868,687</u>	<u>944,867</u>
<i>Other Long-term Obligations</i>					
Capital Leases	179,694	0	(58,148)	121,546	38,007
Compensated Absences	108,090	41,750	(30,805)	119,035	39,088
Net Pension Liability - OPERS	1,628,316	1,258,004	0	2,886,320	0
Net OPEB Liability - OPERS	1,077,233	233,676	0	1,310,909	0
<i>Total Other Long-term Obligations</i>	<u>2,993,333</u>	<u>1,533,430</u>	<u>(88,953)</u>	<u>4,437,810</u>	<u>77,095</u>
<i>Total Business-Type Activities</i>	<u>\$ 10,795,804</u>	<u>\$ 1,758,824</u>	<u>\$ (1,124,131)</u>	<u>\$ 11,430,497</u>	<u>\$ 1,056,962</u>

Governmental Activities:

Direct Placement

During 2017, the City issued bonds for the purchase of a fire truck. The bonds will be repaid in annual installments over a 6 year period from the fire apparatus levy III fund.

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Direct Borrowings

During 2015, the City entered into a loan agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the purchase of an ambulance and various equipment for water and sewer. In the event of default, as defined by the debt agreement, the amounts payable by the City may become due. If payments are not made, the USDA may retake possession of the ambulance and equipment and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

During 2016, the City entered into a loan agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the purchase of service garage to be used by the street, sanitation, and sewer departments. In the event of default, as defined by the debt agreement, the amounts payable by the City may become due. If payments are not made, the USDA may retake possession of the ambulance and equipment and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

During 2017, the City entered into a loan agreement with KS State Bank for the purchase of a street sweeper to be used by the street and sewer departments. In the event of default, as defined by the debt agreement, the amounts payable by the City may become due. If payments are not made, the bank may retake possession of the ambulance and equipment and hold the City liable for amounts payable. This loan was paid in full during 2019.

During 2018, the City entered into a loan agreement with the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) for the repair of streets, walkways, utilities, and retaining walls damaged by a landslide. In the event of default, as defined by the debt agreement, the amounts payable by the City may become due. If payments are not made, the City will be liable for all reasonable attorney fees and expenses that ODOT may incur while attempting to collect amounts due.

During 2019, the City entered into a loan agreement with KS State Bank for the purchase of a street sweeper to be used by the street and sewer departments. In the event of default, as defined by the debt agreement, the amounts payable by the City may become due. If payments are not made, the bank may retake possession of the ambulance and equipment and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

Business-Type Activities

Direct Placements

During 2013, the City issued in bonds for waste water system improvements. The bonds will be repaid in annual installments over a 10 year period from the water fund.

During 2019, the City issued in bonds for a storm sewer improvement camera system. The bonds will be repaid in annual installments over a 5 year period from the sewer fund.

Direct Borrowings

During 2018, the City entered into a loan agreement with KS State Bank for the purchase of a garbage truck. The loan will be repaid from the sanitation fund.

During 2018, the City entered into a loan agreement with KS State Bank for the purchase of a Vacall sewer truck. The loan will be repaid from the sewer fund.

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There are no repayment schedules for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the general fund and water, sewer, and sanitation funds. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 11 and 12.

The OWDA loan for the Cemetery Road sewer replacement will be paid from the sewer fund. The OPWC loan for street paving and the repair of Stat Route 647 road slippage will be repaid from the state highway fund. All other OWDA and business-type OPWC loans will be paid from the water fund. The USDA equipment loan will be repaid from the fire and ambulance, water and sanitation funds. The USDA building loan will be repaid from the street, sewer and sanitation funds. The police and fire pension liability will be paid from general property tax revenues. The capital leases will be paid from the general, fire apparatus III, fire apparatus IV and water funds. The Roberts Building note was repaid from the fire and ambulance fund. The Fire Truck Acquisition bond will be repaid from the fire apparatus V and fire apparatus III funds. The ODOT loan will be repaid from the street fund. The packer loan will be repaid from the sanitation fund. The Vacall loan will be repaid from the sewer fund. The street sweeper loan will be repaid from the street and sewer funds. The storm sewer improvement camera system bond will be repaid from the sewer fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds typically include general, street, water, and sewer. The City pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

In the event of default, as defined by each OPWC loan agreement, the amount of default will be subject to 8 percent interest on all amounts due from date of default. Additionally, the Lender may declare all amounts immediately due and payable or require the City to pay the amounts due from funds appropriated to the City's street and water funds. The lender will also be entitled to collect any cost incurred in the event of default.

In the event of default, as defined by each OWDA loan agreement, the lender may declare the full amount of the unpaid Project Participation Principal amount immediately due and payable and require the City to pay any fines or penalties incurred with interest.

On April 7, 2020, OPWC deferred all July 2020 loan payments with no payment due until January 2021 billing cycle with a six-month deferment for the life of the loan. This is reflected in the due within one year amount and the amortization schedules below.

Principal and interest requirements to retire governmental activities debt at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Year	Fire Truck Bond		Police and Fire Pension		USDA Loans		Street Sweeper Loan	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 82,527	\$ 7,521	\$ 6,193	\$ 5,544	\$ 14,515	\$ 6,808	\$ 12,317	\$ 3,160
2021	84,962	5,086	6,469	5,278	14,987	6,334	12,795	2,682
2022	87,466	2,580	6,736	5,001	15,463	5,866	13,291	2,186
2023	0	0	7,025	4,711	15,944	5,382	13,807	1,670
2024	0	0	7,327	4,410	5,312	4,897	14,343	1,135
2025-2029	0	0	41,636	17,048	28,942	22,046	14,900	578
2030-2034	0	0	51,368	7,216	33,348	17,638	0	0
2035-2039	0	0	5,228	111	38,426	12,559	0	0
2040-2044	0	0	0	0	44,276	6,708	0	0
2045-2046	0	0	0	0	19,545	847	0	0
Totals	<u>\$ 254,955</u>	<u>\$ 15,187</u>	<u>\$ 131,982</u>	<u>\$ 49,319</u>	<u>\$ 230,758</u>	<u>\$ 89,085</u>	<u>\$ 81,453</u>	<u>\$ 11,411</u>

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Year	ODOT -SIB		OPWC Loans	Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 6,341	\$ 4,497	\$ 8,008	\$ 129,901	\$ 27,530
2021	12,780	8,706	16,016	148,009	28,086
2022	13,166	8,314	16,016	152,138	23,947
2023	13,564	7,911	16,265	66,605	19,674
2024	13,974	7,495	15,514	56,470	17,937
2025-2029	76,466	30,778	36,762	198,706	70,450
2030-2034	88,741	18,320	0	173,457	43,174
2035-2039	70,374	4,356	0	114,028	17,026
2040-2044	0	0	0	44,276	6,708
2045-2046	0	0	0	19,545	847
Totals	<u>\$ 295,406</u>	<u>\$ 90,377</u>	<u>\$ 108,581</u>	<u>\$ 1,103,135</u>	<u>\$ 255,379</u>

The City has pledged future water revenue and sewer revenue, net of specified operating expenses to repay \$6,381,790 of Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC), Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) loans. Annual principal and interest payments, as a percentage of net customer revenues, on the loans are expected to be similar over the term of the loans as in the current year, which were 16.2 percent. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the loans is \$7,454,787. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total net revenues were \$1,008,029 and \$1,819,455, respectively.

Principal and interest requirements to retire business-type activities debt at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Year	OWDA Loans		OPWC Loans		Water Treatment System Improvement Bond	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 808,588	\$ 95,922	\$ 22,401	\$ 1,143	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,025
2021	824,629	79,882	45,136	1,952	20,000	1,350
2022	309,583	63,815	45,409	1,679	20,000	675
2023	315,490	57,909	46,188	1,401	0	0
2024	321,511	51,889	44,972	1,117	0	0
2025-2029	627,940	212,445	198,693	2,665	0	0
2030-2034	684,488	155,904	56,944	0	0	0
2035-2039	701,655	95,623	0	0	0	0
2040-2044	612,774	38,348	0	0	0	0
2045-2046	167,171	2,631	0	0	0	0
Totals	<u>\$ 5,373,829</u>	<u>\$ 854,368</u>	<u>\$ 459,743</u>	<u>\$ 9,957</u>	<u>\$ 60,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,050</u>

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Year	KS State Bank-Packer		KS State Bank-Vacall		Street Sweeper	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 20,444	\$ 4,645	\$ 38,764	\$ 8,749	\$ 18,476	\$ 4,741
2021	21,299	3,791	40,101	7,411	19,192	4,024
2022	22,189	2,900	41,484	6,028	19,937	3,279
2023	23,117	1,973	42,916	4,597	20,711	2,506
2024	24,082	1,007	44,396	3,116	21,514	1,702
2025-2029	0	0	45,927	1,585	22,348	867
2030-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035-2039	0	0	0	0	0	0
2040-2044	0	0	0	0	0	0
2045-2046	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	\$ 111,131	\$ 14,316	\$ 253,588	\$ 31,486	\$ 122,178	\$ 17,119

Year	USDA Loans		Storm Sewer Camera System		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 36,194	\$ 16,203	\$ 15,000	\$ 2,009	\$ 979,867	\$ 135,437
2021	37,376	15,023	16,000	1,539	1,023,733	114,972
2022	38,568	13,852	16,000	1,036	513,170	93,264
2023	39,770	12,640	17,000	534	505,192	81,560
2024	12,394	11,426	0	0	468,869	70,257
2025-2029	67,530	51,442	0	0	962,438	269,004
2030-2034	77,812	41,154	0	0	819,244	197,058
2035-2039	89,660	29,304	0	0	791,315	124,927
2040-2044	103,310	15,652	0	0	716,084	54,000
2045-2046	45,604	1,976	0	0	212,774	4,607
Totals	\$ 548,218	\$ 208,672	\$ 64,000	\$ 5,118	\$ 6,992,686	\$ 1,145,086

Note 16 - Capitalized Leases - Lessee Disclosure

During 2015, the City entered into a lease for compressors. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as it transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. The assets acquired by the lease were capitalized in the water fund in the amount of \$120,115. Accumulated depreciation was \$51,049 as of December 31, 2019, leaving a current book value of \$69,066. These amounts were equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability was recorded and is reduced for each required principal payment. The City also entered into a capital lease for its lighting retrofit project. The assets did not meet the City's policy for a capital asset; therefore, no assets were capitalized related to the lease. Payments will be paid from the general and water funds.

During 2018, the City entered into leases for seven vehicles. The leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as they transfer benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Four of the assets acquired by the leases were capitalized in governmental activities in the amount of \$181,161. Accumulated depreciation was \$51,329 as of December 31, 2019, leaving a current book value of \$129,832. The remaining three assets acquired by the leases were capitalized in the water fund in the amount of \$107,581. Accumulated depreciation was \$35,495 as of December 31, 2019, leaving a current book value of \$72,086. These amounts were equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Corresponding liabilities were recorded and are reduced for each required principal payment. Payments will be paid from the general fund and water fund, respectively. In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreements, the Lessor may demand the immediate payment of amounts due. If payments are not made, the Lessor may take immediate possession of any or all of the vehicles and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

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In December 2019, the City entered into a lease for a Nissan Pathfinder. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as they transfer benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. The asset acquired by the lease were capitalize in governmental activities in the amount of \$26,967. No depreciation was recorded as of December 31, 2019. In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the Lessor may demand the immediate payment of amounts due. If payments are not made, the Lessor may take immediate possession of the vehicle and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2020	\$ 69,436	\$ 42,422
2021	69,437	42,423
2022	63,023	37,178
2023	36,799	8,029
2024	6,176	0
	244,871	130,052
Less amount representing interest	26,308	8,506
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 218,563	\$ 121,546

Note 17 - Jointly Governed Organizations

A. Belmont Metropolitan Housing Authority

Belmont Metropolitan Housing Authority is a non-profit organization established to provide adequate public housing for low income individuals and is statutorily created as a separate and distinct political subdivision of the State. The Authority is operated by a five member board of commissioners. Two members are appointed by the Mayor of Martins Ferry, one member is appointed by the Belmont County Commissioners, one member is appointed by the judge of the probate court, and one member is appointed by the judge of the court of common pleas. The City did not contribute any amounts to the Authority during 2019. The continued existence of the Authority is not dependent on the City's continued participation and no equity interest exists. The Authority has no outstanding debt for which the City of Martins Ferry is responsible.

B. Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority

Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority was established to provide transportation to the residents of the Ohio Valley and is statutorily created as a separate and distinct political subdivision of the State. The Authority is operated by a board of directors that is appointed by the nine Mayors of the municipalities served by the Authority. The City did not contribute any amounts to the Authority during 2019. The continued existence of the Authority is not dependent on the City's continued participation and no equity interest exists. The Authority has no outstanding debt for which the City of Martins Ferry is responsible.

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C. Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association (OMEGA)

Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association (OMEGA) is a ten-county regional council of governments comprised of Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Columbiana, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, and Tuscarawas Counties. OMEGA was formed to aid and assist the participating counties and political subdivisions within the counties in the application for Appalachian Regional Commission and Economic Development grant monies. OMEGA is governed by a sixteen member executive board comprised of members appointed from each participating county and cities within each county. City membership is voluntary. The mayor of the City of Martins Ferry serves as the City's representative on the board. The board has total control over budgeting, personnel, and financial matters. Each member currently pays a per capita membership fee based upon the most recent United States census. During 2019, OMEGA received \$40 from the City of Martins Ferry. The continued existence of OMEGA is not dependent on the City's continued participation and no equity interest exists. OMEGA has no outstanding debt.

D. Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority

Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority is established by state statutes and is operated to provide solid waste services to Jefferson and Belmont counties. The Authority is governed by a fourteen member board of directors of which the Mayor of the City of Martins Ferry is a member. The Authority is not dependent on the City of Martins Ferry for its continued existence, no debt exists, and the City does not maintain an equity interest. The City does not make any monetary contributions to the Authority.

E. Belmont County Sewer Authority

Belmont County Sewer Authority is established by Ohio Revised Code Section 6119, serving the municipalities of Bellaire, Brookside, and Martins Ferry. The Authority is operated by a four member Board of Trustees. One member of the Board is appointed by the Mayor of Martins Ferry. The Authority is not dependent on the City of Martins Ferry for its continued existence and the City does not maintain an equity interest. The City does not make any monetary contributions to the Authority.

F. Bel-O-Mar Regional Council

Bel-O-Mar Regional Council is operated as a non-profit organization formed to provide planning and administrative services to all local governments in a four county region comprised of Belmont County, Ohio and three counties in West Virginia. The governing board is comprised of 58 officials from the four county service area of which three members and one alternate member are appointed by Belmont County and one member is appointed by each local government within Belmont County. The Mayor of the City of Martins Ferry serves as the City's representative on the board. The Council is not dependent upon the City of Martins Ferry for its continued existence, no debt exists, and the City does not maintain an equity interest. During 2019, the City did not contribute any amounts to the Council.

City of Martins Ferry
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Note 18 - Significant Commitments

The City utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the City's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	\$ 38,390
Street	29,532
Fire and Ambulance	3,145
Other Governmental Funds	<u>88,709</u>
Totals	<u><u>\$ 159,776</u></u>

Note 19 - Contingencies

A. Grants

The City received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2019.

B. Litigation

The City of Martins Ferry is party to various legal proceedings seeking damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

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City of Martins Ferry
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For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 20 - Fund Balance

Fund balance can be 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 governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

	General	Street Maintenance and Repair	Fire and Ambulance	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable for:					
Inventory	\$ 0	\$ 13,547	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 13,547
Long Term Advances	0	0	0	112,627	112,627
Endowment	0	0	0	182,722	182,722
Total Nonspendable	0	13,547	0	295,349	308,896
Restricted for:					
Street, Highway, City					
Improvement	0	101,275	0	37,700	138,975
Public Safety/Law Enforcement	0	0	0	154,276	154,276
Community Development	0	0	0	18,281	18,281
Permanent Improvement	0	0	0	136,011	136,011
Recreation	0	0	0	669	669
Other Purposes	0	0	0	22,119	22,119
Total Restricted	0	101,275	0	369,056	470,331
Committed for:					
Public Safety/Law Enforcement	0	0	71,577	0	71,577
Assigned for:					
Encumbrances:					
General Government	28,686	0	0	0	28,686
Security of Persons and Property	8,648	0	0	0	8,648
Capital Outlay	1,056	0	0	0	1,056
Subsequent Year Appropriations	135,766	0	0	0	135,766
Total Assigned	174,156	0	0	0	174,156
Unassigned	275,468	0	0	0	275,468
Total Fund Balance	\$ 449,624	\$ 114,822	\$ 71,577	\$ 664,405	\$ 1,300,428

Note 21 – Subsequent Events

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. The investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the City participates have incurred a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the City's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 22 – Noncompliance

Contrary to Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.10(I), during 2019 the City made an unallowable transfer from its Cemetery Endowment Fund to its Cemetery Capital Improvement Fund. This transfer was not made in accordance with the established purpose of the Cemetery Endowment Fund.

The City has adjusted their accounting records and the accompanying financial statements to return the transferred funds to the Cemetery Endowment Fund.

Contrary to the City's Codified Ordinances, section 933.03, the City is not consistently enforcing its Discontinuance of Utility Service policy.

The City is in the process of revising existing policies and establishing procedures to ensure consistent application.

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City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Six Years (1)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)</i>				
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.018819%	0.018872%	0.019305%	0.020403%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 5,154,143	\$ 2,960,574	\$ 4,383,822	\$ 3,534,057
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,541,836	\$ 2,493,893	\$ 2,495,558	\$ 2,539,275
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	202.77%	118.71%	175.67%	139.18%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%
<i>Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)</i>				
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.031053%	0.030642%	0.029703%	0.029764%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,534,745	\$ 1,880,663	\$ 1,881,370	\$ 1,914,739
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 775,379	\$ 743,692	\$ 709,605	\$ 672,031
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	326.90%	252.88%	265.13%	284.92%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	63.07%	70.91%	68.36%	66.77%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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	<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>
	0.020679%		0.020679%
\$	2,494,119	\$	2,437,785
\$	2,535,233	\$	2,001,838
	98.38%		121.78%
	86.45%		86.36%
	0.030339%		0.030339%
\$	1,571,702	\$	1,477,619
\$	666,532	\$	411,538
	235.80%		359.05%
	72.20%		73.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Years

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 373,373	\$ 355,857	\$ 324,206	\$ 299,467
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(373,373)</u>	<u>(355,857)</u>	<u>(324,206)</u>	<u>(299,467)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,666,950	\$ 2,541,836	\$ 2,493,893	\$ 2,495,558
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%
<i>Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 162,327	\$ 147,322	\$ 141,302	\$ 134,825
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(162,327)</u>	<u>(147,322)</u>	<u>(141,302)</u>	<u>(134,825)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 854,354	\$ 775,379	\$ 743,692	\$ 709,605
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%

(n/a) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
\$ 304,713	\$ 304,228	\$ 260,239	n/a	n/a	n/a
<u>(304,713)</u>	<u>(304,228)</u>	<u>(260,239)</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a
\$ 2,539,275	\$ 2,535,233	\$ 2,001,838	n/a	n/a	n/a
12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
\$ 127,686	\$ 126,968	\$ 64,735	\$ 122,405	\$ 103,552	\$ 100,756
<u>(127,686)</u>	<u>(126,968)</u>	<u>(64,735)</u>	<u>(122,405)</u>	<u>(103,552)</u>	<u>(100,756)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 672,031	\$ 666,532	\$ 411,538	\$ 960,039	\$ 812,173	\$ 790,243
19.00%	19.05%	15.73%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Last Three Years (1)

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>
<i>Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)</i>					
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.017955%		0.018036%		0.018485%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,340,908	\$	1,958,606	\$	1,867,048
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,541,836	\$	2,493,893	\$	2,495,558
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	92.10%		78.54%		74.81%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.33%		54.14%		54.04%
<i>Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)</i>					
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.031053%		0.030642%		0.029703%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 282,785	\$	1,736,161	\$	1,409,935
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 775,379	\$	743,692	\$	709,605
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	36.47%		233.45%		198.69%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.57%		14.13%		15.96%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Years

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 24,939	\$ 49,911
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(24,939)</u>	<u>(49,911)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
City's Covered Payroll (1)	\$ 2,666,950	\$ 2,541,836	\$ 2,493,893	\$ 2,495,558
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%
<i>Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 4,272	\$ 3,877	\$ 3,718	\$ 3,548
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(4,272)</u>	<u>(3,877)</u>	<u>(3,718)</u>	<u>(3,548)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 854,354	\$ 775,379	\$ 743,692	\$ 709,605
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

(n/a) Beginning in 2016, OPERS used one trust fund as the funding vehicle for all health care plans; therefore, information prior to 2016 is not presented.

(1) The OPEB plan includes the members from the traditional plan, the combined plan and the member directed plan.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
\$ 3,360	\$ 3,333	\$ 34,272	\$ 42,371	\$ 35,845	\$ 34,877
<u>(3,360)</u>	<u>(3,333)</u>	<u>(34,272)</u>	<u>(42,371)</u>	<u>(35,845)</u>	<u>(34,877)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 672,031	\$ 666,532	\$ 411,538	\$ 960,039	\$ 812,173	\$ 790,243
0.50%	0.50%	8.33%	4.41%	4.41%	4.41%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS

For fiscal year 2019, the single discount rate changed from 7.50 percent to 7.20 percent.

Amounts reported in calendar year 2017 reflect an adjustment of the rates of withdrawal, disability, retirement and mortality to more closely reflect actual experience. The expectation of retired life mortality was based on RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table and RP-2014 Disabled mortality table. The following reductions were also made to the actuarial assumptions:

- Discount rate from 8.00 percent to 7.50 percent
- Wage inflation rate from 3.75 percent to 3.25 percent
- Price inflation from 3.00 percent to 2.50 percent

Changes in Assumptions – OP&F

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 8.25 percent to 8.00 percent.

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions - OPERS

For calendar year 2019, the following changes were made to the actuarial assumptions:

- Discount rate from 3.85 percent to 3.96 percent
- Investment rate of return from 6.50 percent to 6.00 percent
- Municipal bond rate from 3.31 percent to 3.71 percent
- Health Care Cost Trend Rate from 7.50 percent to 10.00 percent

For calendar year 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23 percent to 3.85 percent.

Changes in Assumptions – OP&F

For calendar year 2019, the discount rate increased from 3.24 percent to 4.66 percent and the municipal bond rate from 3.16 percent to 4.13 percent.

For calendar year 2018, the single discount rate changed from 3.79 percent to 3.24 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms – OP&F

Beginning January 1, 2019 OP&F changed its retiree health care model to a stipend-based health care model. 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.

August 25, 2020

To the Members of Council and Management
City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County, Ohio
35 South 5th Street
Martins Ferry, OH 43935

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Martins Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 25, 2020, in which we noted the City restated the beginning fiduciary net position balance to account for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. In addition, we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying *Schedule of Findings* as item 2019-001, that we consider to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying *Schedule of Findings* as items 2019-001 and 2019-002.

The City's Response to Findings

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying *Schedule of Findings*. The City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

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

Hea & Associates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

**CITY OF MARTINS FERRY
BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

**FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS**

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001

Material Noncompliance and Material Weakness - Utilities

Criteria: The City's management has a responsibility to design and maintain internal control over financial reporting. Internal controls must exist over the City's utility billing, adjustments, and collection system. Knowledge of the operating system, as well as the daily operating requirements, should be understood by the appropriate personnel.

In addition, Martins Ferry, Codified Ordinances, § 933.03 (1986) specifically addresses the treatment of delinquent utility charges. The codified ordinance reads as follows:

- (a) The policy for the City concerning the discontinuance of water and/or sanitation utility service for all applicable customers of such services, as recently developed and promulgated by the Director of Public Service, is hereby formally adopted by Council and made applicable thereby to all customers of the City water and/or sanitation services.
- (b) A copy of such policy and any properly adopted amendments thereto shall be kept by the Council Clerk in a file bearing the same number as Ordinance 86-18, and shall be open for public inspection, on request, at all reasonable times.

Condition: During our testing of adjustments to customer utility bills, we noted the following issues:

- There were 104 billing and payment error adjustments totaling \$261,117 made during fiscal year 2019 including, but not limited to, customers being double billed or over billed, penalty forgiveness, meter reading errors, account write-offs, and late shut off of accounts.
- All adjustments appeared to be for proper purposes and had adequate supporting documentation, however we noted multiple adjustments which did not have documentation of formal approval from a supervisor or the Service Director.

During our testing of the billing and collection function, we noted the following:

- City Council did approve rates as of January 1, 2019, however there was confusion in the rate structure as it was input into the utility billing system and as a result some customers were charged incorrect rates. As part of the rates approved by Council, an automatic 3% increase was authorized for June 2019, however this increase was not applied to all rates. There was no formal review of the rates input to the system and as a result billing errors occurred.
- There is no formal review and approval of deleted customer billings or voided daily cash transactions.
- The City has developed policies and procedures for discontinuance of services in accordance with codified ordinance 933.03, however it does not appear to be applying them consistently. There were inconsistencies noted in when penalties were applied and we identified several months in which no penalties were applied city wide.
- General lack of knowledge regarding the City's utility billing system and proper billing procedures.
- The City did make efforts to collect all aged outstanding employee accounts which were on payment plans. However, the City did not properly monitor the employee's current utility accounts and as a result it was noted that several employees were not making consistent payments and had significant outstanding balances at year end. The City's delinquent customer and shut off policy was not followed in regards to these employees.

**CITY OF MARTINS FERRY
BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)**

**FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS (Continued)**

**FINDING NUMBER 2019-001
(Continued)**

Material Noncompliance and Material Weakness - Utilities

Cause: The City has developed written policies and procedures for utility billings, and as a result there have been improvements but there are still deficiencies in internal controls over utility billings and customer adjustments. The City is still working on gaining sufficient knowledge of the utility billing system to manage all aspects of the system.

Effect: The lack of internal controls over the billing and posting process allows an opportunity for material misstatements to exist and remain undetected and uncorrected by management.

Recommendation: The City should take the following steps:

- Enforce established policies and procedures to address discontinuance of service pursuant to codified ordinance 933.03.
- The City Service Director should review all noncash adjustments, as well as, periodically review customer accounts to ensure delinquency and shut off notices are being sent and completed on all customers.
- All utility rate changes input into the system should be reviewed by an individual with knowledge and understanding of the billing process and formally approved.
- The City should hold employees accountable for account balances, and on-time payment of accounts, as not all employees are receiving the comparable benefit.

Officials' Response: We are in the progress of correcting all things recommended.

FINDING NUMBER 2019-002

Material Noncompliance – Ohio Revised Code § 5705.10(I)

Criteria: Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.10(I) provides that money paid into a fund must be used only for the purposes for which such fund has been established.

Condition: In 2019, the City established a new Cemetery Capital Projects Fund and transferred \$182,119 into this new fund from an existing Cemetery Endowment Fund. This transfer was deemed to be an unallowable expense for the Cemetery Endowment Fund as it was not in line with its established purpose.

Cause: There was confusion within the City as to how the Cemetery Endowment Fund was originally established and whether or not there were external restrictions on those funds.

Effect: The transfer was subsequently determined to be unallowable. The City has returned the transferred monies back to the Cemetery Endowment Fund and the financial statements have been adjusted to reflect this change.

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY
BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)

<p>FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS (Continued)</p>
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FINDING NUMBER 2019-002
(Continued)

Material Noncompliance – Ohio Revised Code § 5705.10(I)

Recommendation: The City should further investigate how the Cemetery Endowment Fund was created and what revenues were placed in that fund originally to determine the allowable uses for those funds. The City should only use the Cemetery Endowment Fund for those established allowable purposes.

Officials' Response: The funds have been returned to the Cemetery Endowment Fund and the City is in the process of further investigating the funds purpose and allowable uses.

City of Martins Ferry

Rita K. Randall
Auditor

35 South 5th Street
Martins Ferry, OH 43935

Phone: (740) 633-9462
Fax: (740) 635-6027

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS December 31, 2019

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001	Noncompliance and Material Weakness- Utility Department	Not Corrected	Repeated as Finding 2019-001
2018-002	Material Weakness – Financial Reporting	Fully Corrected	Issue was fully corrected.
2018-003	Significant Deficiency- Payroll Disbursements	Fully Corrected	Issue was fully corrected.

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



CITY OF MARTINS FERRY

BELMONT 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 11/19/2020

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

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov