CITY OF TIFFIN

SENECA COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020





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Mayor and City Council City of Tiffin 53 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Tiffin, Seneca County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. 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 Tiffin is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

August 16, 2021



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3 - 16
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	17 18 - 19
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	20
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes	21
in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	22
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes	
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	23
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -	
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund	24
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	25
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position –	26
Proprietary Funds	27 - 28
Statement of Cash Flows – Flopficiary Funds	27 - 28
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position -	2)
Fiduciary Funds	30
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	31 - 86
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset:	
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)	88 - 89
Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund	90 - 91
Schedule of City Pension Contributions:	JU J1
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)	92 - 93
Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund	94 - 95
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability:	
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)	96
Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund	97
Schedule of City OPEB Contributions:	
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)	98 - 99
Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund	100 - 101
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	102 - 103

TABLE OF CONTENTS - (Continued)

Supplementary Information:

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	104
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	105
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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	106 - 107
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for the Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	108 – 109
Schedule of Findings	110



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Independent Auditor's Report

City of Tiffin Seneca County 53 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

To the Mayor and City Council:

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 Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Tiffin'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 City of Tiffin's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Tiffin's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, 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 Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

City of Tiffin Seneca County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 24 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the City of Tiffin. Our opinions are not modified with respect to 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, and schedules of net pension and other postemployment benefit assets and liabilities and pension and other postemployment benefit contributions 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.

Supplementary Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 11, 2021, on our consideration of the City of Tiffin'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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Tiffin's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Tiffin's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

June 11, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Tiffin's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- The total net position of the City increased \$5,834,398. Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,451,429 and net position of business-type activities increased \$3,382,969.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$12,743,203 or 67.38% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$6,169,930 or 32.62% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The City had \$16,461,704 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$6,169,930 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$10,291,774 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$12,743,203.
- The City's major governmental funds are the general fund and the Fair Ln., USR 224, Market St. improvements fund. The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$11,879,571 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$10,186,013 in 2020. The general fund also had an increase in reserve for inventory of \$3,037 and the total change in fund balance for the year was an increase of \$1,696,595 or 55.58%.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, 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.

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2020?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and changes in that 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 restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required community programs and other factors.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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 police, fire, street maintenance, capital improvements and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes and intergovernmental revenues including federal and State grants and other shared revenues.

Business-type activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's sewer and storm water operations are reported here.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focuses on the City's most significant funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund and the Fair Ln., USR 224, Market St. improvements fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for sewer and storm water operations. Both of these enterprise funds are presented as major funds. The City uses an internal service fund to account for a self-funded insurance program for City employees. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, it has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements with an internal balance recorded between governmental and business-type activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Fiduciary Funds

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information provides detailed information regarding the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset and the net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability of the retirement systems. It also includes a ten year schedule of the City's contributions to the retirement systems to fund pension and OPEB obligations.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the City as a whole. The following table provides a summary of the City's net position at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
		2019		2019	2020	2019	
<u>Assets</u>							
Current and other assets	\$ 15,720,389	\$ 13,471,398	\$ 20,346,410	\$ 16,248,926	\$ 36,066,799	\$ 29,720,324	
Capital assets, net	35,227,872	34,355,887	37,410,091	28,226,447	72,637,963	62,582,334	
Total assets	50,948,261	47,827,285	57,756,501	44,475,373	108,704,762	92,302,658	
Deferred outflows of resources							
Unamortized deferred charges							
on debt refunding	104,922	115,502	241,154	268,269	346,076	383,771	
Pension	2,465,974	5,648,171	306,105	748,533	2,772,079	6,396,704	
OPEB	1,468,613	1,204,239	197,219	153,467	1,665,832	1,357,706	
Total deferred						·	
outflows of resources	4,039,509	6,967,912	744,478	1,170,269	4,783,987	8,138,181	
Liabilities							
Other liabilities	3,998,949	4,747,649	631,551	224,844	4,630,500	4,972,493	
Long-term liabilies:	- / /	,,	,	,-	,,	,- , ,	
Due within one year	775,458	795,215	791,567	915,776	1,567,025	1,710,991	
Net pension liability	15,986,499	20,587,672	1,438,267	2,077,185	17,424,766	22,664,857	
Net OPEB liability	3,972,879	3,820,778	1,000,216	993,855	4,973,095	4,814,633	
Other amounts	4,781,872	4,454,188	16,831,967	7,432,170	21,613,839	11,886,358	
Total liabilities	29,515,657	34,405,502	20,693,568	11,643,830	50,209,225	46,049,332	
Deferred inflows of resources							
Property taxes and PILOTS	1,074,581	987,824	_	_	1,074,581	987,824	
Pension	2,665,877	512,999	352,570	73,586	3,018,447	586,585	
OPEB	1,320,032	928,678	174,115	30,469	1,494,147	959,147	
Total deferred							
inflows of resources	5,060,490	2,429,501	526,685	104,055	5,587,175	2,533,556	
Net position							
Net investment in capital assets	29,699,809	32,387,532	20,298,904	20,391,212	49,998,713	52,778,744	
Restricted	4,261,247	3,588,017	-	-	4,261,247	3,588,017	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(13,549,433)	(18,015,355)	16,981,822	13,506,545	3,432,389	(4,508,810)	
Total net position	\$ 20,411,623	\$ 17,960,194	\$ 37,280,726	\$ 33,897,757	\$ 57,692,349	\$ 51,857,951	

The net pension liability/asset is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." 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 and the net pension asset.

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/asset 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability/asset 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.

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/asset and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2020, the City's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$57,692,349. At year-end, net positions were \$20,411,623 and \$37,280,726 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net position. At year-end, capital assets represented 66.82% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles and infrastructure. Net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2020, was \$29,699,809 and \$20,298,904 in the governmental and business-type activities respectively. 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

A portion of the City's net position, or \$4,261,247, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$13,549,433.

The following table shows the changes in net position for 2020 and 2019.

	Change in Net Position						
	Govern	nmental	Busine	ss-type			
	Acti	vities		vities	Total		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Revenues							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 1,700,567	\$ 2,000,822	\$ 6,552,583	\$ 6,734,227	\$ 8,253,150	\$ 8,735,049	
Operating grants and contributions	2,736,976	1,297,068	-	-	2,736,976	1,297,068	
Capital grants and contributions	1,732,387	3,557,744			1,732,387	3,557,744	
Total program revenues	6,169,930	6,855,634	6,552,583	6,734,227	12,722,513	13,589,861	
General revenues:							
Property taxes	1,045,657	1,003,024	_	-	1,045,657	1,003,024	
Income taxes	10,312,977	10,713,843	_	_	10,312,977	10,713,843	
Payments in lieu of taxes	55,410	94,783	-	_	55,410	94,783	
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	516,191	499,316	-	_	516,191	499,316	
Contributions and donations	7,220	1,400	-	_	7,220	1,400	
Investment earnings	46,642	131,155	157,812	174,337	204,454	305,492	
Miscellaneous	759,106	288,737	73,199	22,957	832,305	311,694	
Total general revenues	12,743,203	12,732,258	231,011	197,294	12,974,214	12,929,552	
Total revenues	18,913,133	19,587,892	6,783,594	6,931,521	25,696,727	26,519,413	
Expenses							
General government	3,930,114	3,658,542	-	_	3,930,114	3,658,542	
Security of persons and property	8,886,691	556,399	-	_	8,886,691	556,399	
Transportation	2,755,638	2,868,947	-	_	2,755,638	2,868,947	
Community environment	243,643	381,371	-	_	243,643	381,371	
Leisure time activity	450,235	722,786	-	_	450,235	722,786	
Economic development	-	112,388	-	-	-	112,388	
Interest and fiscal charges	195,383	202,929	-	-	195,383	202,929	
Sewer	_	_	3,400,125	3,895,224	3,400,125	3,895,224	
Storm water			500		500	<u> </u>	
Total expenses	16,461,704	8,503,362	3,400,625	3,895,224	19,862,329	12,398,586	
Change in net position							
before transfers	2,451,429	11,084,530	3,382,969	3,036,297	5,834,398	14,120,827	
Transfers		(55,306)		55,306			
Change in net position	2,451,429	11,029,224	3,382,969	3,091,603	5,834,398	14,120,827	
Net position at beginning of year	17,960,194	6,930,970	33,897,757	30,806,154	51,857,951	37,737,124	
Net position at end of year	\$ 20,411,623	\$ 17,960,194	\$ 37,280,726	\$ 33,897,757	\$ 57,692,349	\$ 51,857,951	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Governmental Activities

Despite a decrease in revenues and an increase in expenses, net position for governmental activities increased \$2,451,429 or 13.65% in 2020. The overall decrease in revenues is primarily due to a decline in program revenues. Charges for services and sales decreased due to a decline in court costs and fees from the Municipal Court. The increase in operating grants and contributions is primarily due to approximately \$1.3 million in Federal CARES Act money received in 2020. Capital grants and contributions were much higher in 2019 as a result of grant funding from ODOT, OPWC and various local sources. These grants are restricted for use in capital improvements, mostly for road improvement projects. Total general revenues in 2020 were comparable to the prior year. Income taxes revenue decreased due to a decline in the estimated receivable in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, this decrease was offset by an increase in other miscellaneous revenues such as refunds and reimbursements.

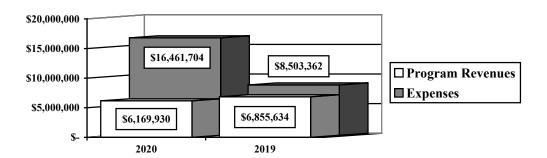
Total expenses increased significantly, up \$7,958,342 or 93.59%. The large increase is primarily due to changes in the City's proportionate share of pension and OPEB expense as required under GASB 68 and GASB 75. This is especially evident in security of persons and property expenses which increased more than \$8 million as a result of changes in the pension and OPEB calculations from the Ohio Police & Fire Pension System. Other expenses generally decreased slightly which is in line with the reduction in programs and services due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The City did, however, disburse over \$600,000 of CARES Act money to local businesses in 2020 which is reflected in general government expenses.

The State and federal government, as well as various local sources, contributed to the City a total of \$2,736,976 in operating grants and contributions and \$1,732,387 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total grants and contributions, \$2,597,935 subsidized transportation programs and another \$1,010,201 funded security of persons and property programs.

General revenues totaled \$12,743,203 and amounted to 67.38% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of income taxes revenue of \$10,312,977. The other primary source of general revenues is property taxes which amounted to \$1,045,657. These two revenue sources accounted for 60.06% of all governmental activities revenue in 2020.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The graph below, and the table on the following page, show, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As illustrated by the graph below, the City is highly dependent upon property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements to support its governmental activities.

Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses

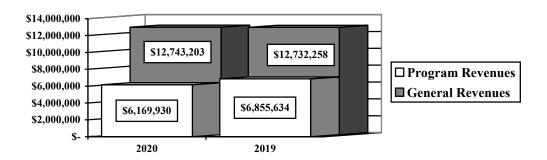


MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities							
	Total Cost of	Net Cost of	Total Cost of	Net Cost of				
	Services	Services	Services	Services				
	2020	2020	2019	2019				
Program expenses:								
General government	\$ 3,930,114	\$ 2,388,695	\$ 3,658,542	\$ 2,549,166				
Security of persons and property	8,886,691	7,092,508	556,399	(392,485)				
Transportation	2,755,638	156,503	2,868,947	(1,769,503)				
Community environment	243,643	223,312	381,371	368,356				
Leisure time activity	450,235	375,888	722,786	589,503				
Economic development	-	(140,515)	112,388	99,762				
Interest and fiscal charges	195,383	195,383	202,929	202,929				
Total	\$ 16,461,704	\$ 10,291,774	\$ 8,503,362	\$ 1,647,728				

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 62.52% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



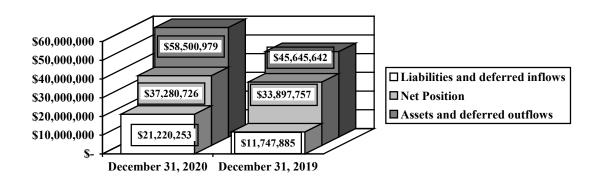
Business-type Activities

Business-type activities include the sewer and storm water enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$6,552,583, general revenues of \$231,011, and expenses of \$3,400,625 in 2020. The total change in net position for the year was an increase of \$3,382,969 or 9.98%. See page 13 for further discussion on these operations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

The graph below illustrates the City's business-type assets, liabilities, and net position at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Net Position in Business-type Activities



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

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, unrestricted fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at year-end.

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$7,432,579 which is \$3,046,116 more than last year's total of \$4,386,463. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2020 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Balances	Fund Balances	
	12/31/20	12/31/19	_ Change
Major funds:			
General	\$ 4,749,042	\$ 3,052,447	\$ 1,696,595
Fair Ln, US 224, Market St. Improvements	(3,167,665)	(3,106,786)	(60,879)
Other nonmajor governmental funds	5,851,202	4,440,802	1,410,400
Total	\$ 7,432,579	\$ 4,386,463	\$ 3,046,116

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$1,696,595 or 55.58%. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	2020	2019	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 9,319,661	\$ 9,269,495	0.54 %
Charges for services	688,484	707,050	(2.63) %
Licenses and permits	52,014	46,910	10.88 %
Fines and forfeitures	452,143	614,879	(26.47) %
Investment income	74,530	99,277	(24.93) %
Intergovernmental	512,920	462,966	10.79 %
Other	599,850	385,981	55.41 %
Total	\$ 11,699,602	\$ 11,586,558	0.98 %

Taxes revenue, consisting of income taxes and property taxes, is by far the largest source of revenue comprising 79.66% of all general fund revenue in 2020. These revenues, as well as total general fund revenues, were comparable to the prior year, but there were some notable increases and decreases in other sources. Fines and forfeitures decreased 26.47%, or over \$160,000. These revenues primarily consist of distributions of court costs and fines to the City from the Municipal Court. Investment income also decreased, which is a result of declining interest rates on the City's CDs and other interest-bearing depository accounts. The most significant increases in revenues are reflected in intergovernmental and other in the table above. The former is mostly due to a slight increase in Local Government aid from the State, and the latter is a result of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation issuing additional in rebates in 2020.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

	2020	2019	Percentage
	Amount	_ Amount_	Change
Expenditures			
General government	\$ 2,833,320	\$ 2,995,848	(5.43) %
Security of persons and property	6,720,574	7,568,686	(11.21) %
Community environment	234,805	334,894	(29.89) %
Debt service	11,314	11,313	0.01 %
Total	\$ 9,800,013	\$ 10,910,741	(10.18) %

The overall decrease in general fund expenditures is primarily due to a decrease in payroll-related costs. The City was able to use CARES Act money to cover payroll costs that are usually financed with general fund money.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Fair Ln, US 224, Market St. Improvements Fund

The Fair Ln, US 224, Market St. improvements fund is reported as a major fund and is used to pay for a street improvements project in the West Market Street area. The improvements will support the new Trilogy Health Services Senior Living Community announced in 2018. This fund had no revenues in 2020 and expenditures of \$60,879. Fund balance at December 31, 2020 was a deficit of \$3,167,665 due a liability for bond anticipation notes payable which the City is using to finance the project.

Budgeting Highlights

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$13,413,409 were increased slightly to \$14,008,186 in the final budget, mostly to account for an increase in expected income tax collections. Actual revenues and other financing sources amounted to \$14,227,907 or \$219,721 more than the final budget. The most significant variances were fines and forfeitures (\$149,006 below budget) and refunds and reimbursements (\$269,171 more than budgeted); see the previous page for a discussion of these revenues.

Original budget and final budget expenditures and other financing uses were \$14,613,362 and \$14,682,704, respectively. Actual budget-basis expenditures and other financing uses of \$13,177,484 were \$1,505,220 less than the final budget. This variance is a result of the City's conservative budgeting policies and the payroll cost savings discussed on the previous page.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail. The City accounts for its sewer and storm water operations in business-type activities enterprise funds. The storm water fund was created towards the end of 2020 and thus had very little activity for the year. For the sewer fund, operating revenues of \$6,624,132 exceeded operating expenses of \$3,243,530 resulting in operating income of \$3,380,602. Both the operating revenues and expenses decreased slightly in 2020, mostly due to a decrease in demand for services. The total change in net position was an increase of \$3,348,873 for the sewer fund and an increase of \$1,150 for the storm water fund.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2020, the City had \$72,637,963 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, land improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles and infrastructure. Of this total, \$35,227,872 was reported in governmental activities and \$37,410,091 was reported in business-type activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

The following table shows 2020 balances compared to 2019:

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities			Total						
	_	2020	_	2019	-	2020	-	2019	_	2020	_	2019
Land	\$	3,568,907	\$	3,568,907	\$	241,940	\$	241,940	\$	3,810,847	\$	3,810,847
Buildings and improvements		1,707,340		1,677,590		4,524,982		4,602,758		6,232,322		6,280,348
Land improvements		768,838		681,146		-		-		768,838		681,146
Machinery & equipment		1,168,386		1,234,454		633,683		729,875		1,802,069		1,964,329
Furniture & fixtures		316,697		209,630		-		-		316,697		209,630
Vehicles		3,011,026		2,721,556		192,866		161,866		3,203,892		2,883,422
Infrastructure		24,014,852		19,919,640		20,908,421		21,529,261		44,923,273		41,448,901
Construction in progress	_	671,826		4,342,964	_	10,908,199	_	960,747		11,580,025		5,303,711
Totals	\$	35,227,872	\$	34,355,887	\$	37,410,091	\$	28,226,447	\$	72,637,963	\$	62,582,334

For the governmental activities, the most significant activity in 2020 was the completion of several street improvement projects. Total infrastructure additions amounted to \$5,371,019. Infrastructure is the City's largest governmental capital asset category and includes roads, bridges, culverts, and curb lines. These items are immovable and of value only to the City, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure represents 68.17% of the City's total governmental capital assets.

The City's largest business-type capital asset category is also infrastructure, which includes sewer lines and drains. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's infrastructure represents 55.89% of the City's total business-type capital assets. Significant capital asset activity during the year consisted of an improvements project for the City's wastewater treatment plant, which is included in construction in progress as it is still ongoing as of December 31, 2020. Total additions to the project in 2020 amounted to approximately \$9.9 million.

See Note 11 in the notes to the basic financial statements for more detail on the City's capital assets.

Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-type Activities			
	2020	2019	2020	2019		
General obligation bonds	\$ 3,490,000	\$ 3,690,000	\$ 5,290,000	\$ 5,910,000		
Capital leases	870,589	176,856	-	-		
Loans	174,422	177,652	11,881,131	1,940,311		
Total long-term obligations	\$ 4,535,011	\$ 4,044,508	\$17,171,131	\$ 7,850,311		

Significant additions in 2020 included a \$770,000 capital lease to acquire a new fire truck (governmental activities) and a \$10,005,244 OWDA loan for sewer plant upgrades (business-type activities). See Note 14 in the notes to the basic financial statements for more detail on the City's long-term obligations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Economic Outlook

Despite the challenges of a global pandemic, the economic status for the Tiffin micropolitan statistical area surpassed the positive trends of the past few years in 2020, and is on a trajectory to continue through 2021. Today, it was announced that Tiffin-Seneca micropolitian has been ranked #4 out 581 micropolitans in the United States for large economic development projects, according to *Site Selection* magazine. This is the highest ranking ever for our community.

This activity, though, is not isolated and represents a very positive trend. For the 10th year in a row, the Tiffin-Seneca micropolitan area has ranked in the top 100 nationally, and this is the sixth time it has placed in the top 10. For 2020, \$91 million in new investment was announced, with 451 new jobs to be created and 7,500 jobs to be maintained. This makes a six-year total of half a billion dollars in new announced investment and more than 2,200 new jobs to be created.

Due to the negative effects on the job market due to the coronavirus, the average unemployment rate in 2020 was 8.1%, the same as the U.S. average and below Ohio's 8.2%. According to data provided by Ohio Department of Job and Family Services and going back to 1990, Seneca County reached an all-time high unemployment rate of 21.2% in April 2020. The unemployment rate was fluid throughout the year, going as low as 4.3% in October, and ending the year at 5% in December, the most recently released rate. Though several businesses had Covid-19-related layoffs, only two declared WARN (Worker Adjustment Retraining & Notification) notices last year — Taiho Corporation of America and Agrati, which both called workers back when they re-opened for production. Through the Paycheck Protection Program, many businesses were able to retain employees and many others had returned employment to nearly pre-pandemic levels by the end of the year. Three businesses in Seneca County, Sauced, Tiffin University and Joanie's Trash to Treasures had permanent layoffs.

Commercial activity continued to be strong in 2020. In downtown Tiffin, several new businesses either started-up, located, or expanded. These include Tiffin Wireless Works (service), Ace Serenity (healthcare), House of Beauty on Washington (cosmetic services), Slate Realty (Realtors), Kesler & Co (clothing retail), Healing Vines (health and beauty retail), Saull Law (professional law services) and Moto Mortgage (residential mortgage services) and JAMs Market (boutique retail). UIS Insurance & Investments, The Chandelier, Hempy Water and Ward Law Office LLC all expanded their businesses and Bascom Communications Inc. invested in establishing an ad-supported community wifi service in Downtown Tiffin.

Outside of Downtown Tiffin, new businesses opened or announced plans to open, including Circle K (fuel), East of Chicago (restaurant), Casa Express (full-service restaurant), Happy Days Nutrition (fast casual health food), Little Willows Academy (daycare) and Ultimate Touch Salon (cosmetic services). Lutheran Social Services of Northwest Ohio and Counseling Connections Center both grew to larger locations, and the Head Shed renovated its space. Residential development continued, with the NRP Group moving forward with the second phase of the Tiffin Pointe project Rich Zeis announced a condo project. Additionally, Tiffin Drive-In Theater was purchased and renovated, and Dr. Chris Sears announced a new office building project.

Building owners continued to invest in their properties, and the City's façade program had seven projects for nearly \$221,000 of new investment. Though funding for the program was halted early in 2020, Heritage Ohio, through the Heritage Ohio Main Street Program Grant, provided \$20,000 to Downtown Tiffin for three additional improvement projects – Tiffin Boutique Hotel Group LLC, American Legion Post 169 and 195-197 S. Washington St. Since its inception in 2014, this City-funded program has helped stimulate more than 87 projects, representing more than \$2.6 million in investment.

Last year, the City obtained state and national accreditation for its Main Street program and received two awards from Heritage Ohio, which was unable to have its traditional conference in person and awards were given out during the annual Downtown Summit Awards and Celebration – which also had to be moved online. National Corner and Frost Kalnow Amphitheater at the East Green was the recipient of the Best Downtown Placemaking Award and Winterberry Farm was the recipient of the Historic Farmstead of the Year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

As well as these announced investments and new business developments, 2020 forced some businesses to change their models or attempt new ventures. The Renaissance of Tiffin, which before the pandemic had announced that it was expanding with a party bus, The Renaissance on Wheels, and a food truck, The Pink Lady, found these to be hugely beneficial in allowing for small group gatherings and outdoor events that were otherwise not possible for the business. Many restaurants shifted to focusing on take-out and delivery in volumes they had not previously been accustomed to and survived by making the pivot. Some businesses were able to utilize technology in a new way – such as Simply Susan's, which found a new online marketplace by hosting Facebook parties, and Relevé Barre Studio, which was able to host classes virtually. Additionally, Tiffin City Council's passage of the Designated Outdoor Refreshment Area (DORA) and the placement of picnic tables in common spaces and on city sidewalks, provided a valuable lifeline for those businesses in Downtown Tiffin that could not allow guests to dine in during the warmer months.

Industrial development continued to be incredibly strong, as evidenced by Tiffin-Seneca's Site Selection magazine ranking and the area's 11 qualifying projects – a record total. The year began with the announcement that MBDS, the first new manufacturer in Seneca County since 2003, would be opening a facility in Tiffin in the former Tiffin Insulators building, which was built by then-SIEDC as a spec building in the early 2000s. Following that, Church & Dwight invested \$38 million in its facility in Old Fort, adding new product lines, machinery and building construction, as well as expanding its workforce by 60 people, bringing employment up to 240. Dorel Home Furnishings Inc., parent company of Ameriwood Industries, chose to expand the Tiffin facility and bring 87 jobs to Seneca County, for a total workforce of 248 people, and plans to invest \$3 million into its operations. TH Plastics, a custom plastic injection molding company that supplies to the appliance and automotive industries, announced they have purchased the industrial spec building on Tyber Road and are investing to more than double the size of the building, add new machinery and plan to add a significant number of new jobs. American Plastics, TSEP's Economic Development Award-winner in 2019, continued to grow and made a \$7 million investment in its Tiffin operations. And finally, Five Star Maintenance and OCECO both announced expansions. TPC Food Service, now in its fourth generation of family-ownership, purchased the old GE Plant on Wall Street and plans to locate there and bring over the operations of a Michigan-based cheese manufacturer that it had acquired in 2019. Webster Industries, a 140-year-old manufacturer of industrial chain headquartered in Tiffin, invested another \$3 million. Arnold Machine Inc. diversified its business and acquired a division of Findlay Machine and Tool.

On the education front, there was a lot of activity and signs of economic strength for Heidelberg and Tiffin Universities. Tiffin is only one of five communities of its size in the US with two private universities, and their continued positive growth over the last few years has been very encouraging. Tiffin University began work on the new 'STEAM' Center for Science and Technology, slated to open in summer 2021, that is to combine the Hertzer Technology Center and the Science Laboratories into one cohesive academic school.

The economic outlook for Tiffin and the surrounding area for 2021 continues to be bright. Not only did our community weather one of the most difficult periods in recent history, but it also thrived from an economic development standpoint. There continues to be a significantly high amount of investment and new job creation across the multiple sectors of our economy. In addition, the pipeline of future economic development projects remains full and conveys an impression that the economic progress will not be slowing any time soon.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and 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 questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Kathleen Kaufman, Director of Finance, City of Tiffin, 53 East Market Street, Tiffin, Ohio 44883 or e-mail at kkaufman@tiffinohio.gov or telephone at (419) 448-5403.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 9,417,857	\$ 17,761,678	\$ 27,179,535
Income taxes	1,573,302	-	1,573,302
Real and other taxes	1,065,684	-	1,065,684
Payment in lieu of taxes	105,470	-	105,470
Accounts	265,522	1,960,861	2,226,383
Intergovernmental	876,311	504,265	1,380,576
Special assessments	19,767	-	19,767
Accrued interest	7,728	-	7,728
Notes receivable	703,205	-	703,205
Materials and supplies inventory	92,346	32,161	124,507
Prepayments	89,960	30,778	120,738
Investment in joint venture	1,493,507	-	1,493,507
Net pension asset	44,724	21,673	66,397
Internal balance	(34,994)	34,994	-
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	4,240,733	11,150,139	15,390,872
Depreciable capital assets, net	30,987,139	26,259,952	57,247,091
Total capital assets, net	35,227,872	37,410,091	72,637,963
Total assets	50,948,261	57,756,501	108,704,762
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	104.022	241 154	246.076
e e	104,922	241,154	346,076
Pension	2,465,974	306,105	2,772,079
OPEB	1,468,613	197,219	1,665,832
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,039,509	744,478	4,783,987
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	115,387	66,689	182,076
Contracts payable	119,781	504,265	624,046
Accrued wages and benefits payable	103,165	15,657	118,822
Due to other governments	149,027	18,631	167,658
Accrued interest payable	45,189	26,309	71,498
Claims payable	311,400	-	311,400
Notes payable	3,155,000	-	3,155,000
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	775,458	791,567	1,567,025
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	15,986,499	1,438,267	17,424,766
Net OPEB liability	3,972,879	1,000,216	4,973,095
Other amounts due in more than one year	4,781,872	16,831,967	21,613,839
Total liabilities	29,515,657	20,693,568	50,209,225
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	969,111	_	969,111
Pension	2,665,877	352,570	3,018,447
OPEB	1,320,032	174,115	1,494,147
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next year .	105,470	1/4,113	105,470
ayment in fied of taxes levied for the fiext year.	103,470		103,470
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,060,490	526,685	5,587,175
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	29,699,809	20,298,904	49,998,713
Restricted for:	25,055,005	20,270,701	15,550,715
Debt service	31,393	_	31,393
Capital projects	1,935,182	_	1,935,182
Transportation projects	337,804		337,804
Municipal court	659,541	_	659,541
Security of persons and property		-	
	341,360	-	341,360
Community environment	88,836	-	88,836
Economic development and assistance	821,710	-	821,710
Permanent fund: expendable	4,016	-	4,016
Permanent fund: nonexpendable	25,000	-	25,000
Other purposes	16,405	16 001 002	16,405
Unrestricted (deficit)	(13,549,433)	16,981,822	3,432,389
Total net position	\$ 20,411,623	\$ 37,280,726	\$ 57,692,349

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

				Progr	ram Revenues			
		C	harges for		rating Grants	Capital Grants		
	 Expenses	Servi	ces and Sales	and Contributions		and Contributions		
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 3,930,114	\$	893,354	\$	633,580	\$	14,485	
Security of persons and property	8,886,691		783,982		681,767		328,434	
Transportation	2,755,638		1,200		1,208,467		1,389,468	
Community environment	243,643		20,331		-		-	
Leisure time activity	450,235		1,700		72,647		-	
Economic development and assistance	-		-		140,515		-	
Interest and fiscal charges	195,383		_					
Total governmental activities	 16,461,704		1,700,567		2,736,976		1,732,387	
Business-type activities:								
Sewer	3,400,125		6,550,933		-		-	
Storm water	500		1,650				_	
Total business-type activities	 3,400,625		6,552,583					
Total primary government	\$ 19,862,329	\$	8,253,150	\$	2,736,976	\$	1,732,387	
		Pro C P F Inc C C Pay Gra Con Rei Inv Mis	olice pension . ire pension . ome taxes levie general purpose. apital improver ments in lieu o ants and entitler ntributions and funds and reimbestment earning scellaneous general revenuge in net position.	d for: s ments . f taxes nents no donatio burseme gs es	ot restricted to sons	pecific	programs	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

and Changes in Net Position								
Governmental	Business-type							
Activities	Activities	Total						
\$ (2,388,695)	\$ -	\$ (2,388,695)						
(7,092,508)	-	(7,092,508)						
(156,503)	-	(156,503)						
(223,312)	-	(223,312)						
(375,888)	-	(375,888)						
140,515	-	140,515						
(195,383)		(195,383)						
(10,291,774)		(10,291,774)						
-	3,150,808	3,150,808						
	1,150	1,150						
-	3,151,958	3,151,958						
(10,291,774)	3,151,958	(7,139,816)						
897,423		897,423						
74,123	-	74,123						
74,123	-	74,123						
/4,111	_	/4,111						
8,171,717	-	8,171,717						
2,141,260	-	2,141,260						
55,410	-	55,410						
516,191	-	516,191						
7,220	-	7,220						
663,324	-	663,324						
46,642	157,812	204,454						
95,782	73,199	168,981						
12,743,203	231,011	12,974,214						
2,451,429	3,382,969	5,834,398						
17,960,194	33,897,757	51,857,951						
\$ 20,411,623	\$ 37,280,726	\$ 57,692,349						

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

		General	I	Ln., USR 224, Market St. pprovements	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,712,093	\$	4,323	\$	5,315,367	\$	9,031,783
Receivables:								
Income taxes		1,238,975		-		334,327		1,573,302
Real and other taxes		908,604		-		157,080		1,065,684
Payment in lieu of taxes		-		-		105,470		105,470
Accounts		232,672		-		32,850		265,522
Accrued interest		7,728		-		-		7,728
Special assessments		-		-		19,767		19,767
Intergovernmental		324,474		-		551,837		876,311
Interfund loans		360,732		-		<u>-</u>		360,732
Notes receivable		-		-		703,205		703,205
Prepayments		73,032		-		16,928		89,960
Materials and supplies inventory		32,317		-		60,029		92,346
Total assets	\$	6,890,627	\$	4,323	\$	7,296,860	\$	14,191,810
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	85,691	\$	_	\$	29,696	\$	115,387
Contracts payable	-	-	*	_	*	119,781	•	119,781
Accrued wages and benefits payable		91,256		_		11,909		103,165
Compensated absences payable		-		_		10,564		10,564
Interfund loans payable		_		_		360,732		360,732
Due to other governments		121,083		_		27,944		149,027
Accrued interest payable		-		16,988				16,988
Notes payable		_		3,155,000		_		3,155,000
Total liabilities		298,030		3,171,988		560,626	-	4,030,644
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next year		826,265		-		142,846		969,111
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		61,605		-		10,650		72,255
Accrued interest not available		3,644		-		-		3,644
Special assessments revenue not available		-		-		19,767		19,767
Miscellaneous revenue not available		284,780		-		3,007		287,787
Income tax revenue not available		484,186		-		130,654		614,840
Intergovernmental revenue not available		183,075		-		472,638		655,713
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next year		-				105,470		105,470
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,843,555				885,032		2,728,587
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable		108,191				101,957		210,148
Restricted		-		_		4,999,252		4,999,252
Committed		359,679		_		902,307		1,261,986
Assigned		559,564		_		-		559,564
Unassigned (deficit)		3,721,608		(3,167,665)		(152,314)		401,629
		-,,000		(=,==,,==)		(,)		
Total fund balances		4,749,042		(3,167,665)		5,851,202		7,432,579
Total liabilities, deferred inflows	.	(000 (2=	A		¢	7.0 06.060	c	14101010
of resources and fund balances	\$	6,890,627	\$	4,323	\$	7,296,860	\$	14,191,810

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2020

DECEMBER 31, 2020		
Total governmental fund balances		\$ 7,432,579
Amounts reported for governmental activities on 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.		35,227,872
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. Real and other taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accounts receivable Intergovernmental receivable Special assessments receivable Accrued interest receivable Total	\$ 72,255 614,840 287,787 655,713 19,767 3,644	1,654,006
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in the governmental activities on the statement of net position. The net position of the internal service fund, including an internal balance of \$(34,994), is:		39,680
The City has an equity interest in a joint venture. This investment is not a current financial resource and therefore is not reported in the governmental funds.		1,493,507
Accrued interest payable on long-term debt is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(28,201)
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the governmental funds.		104,922
Unamortized premiums on bond issuance are not recognized in governmental funds.		(99,291)
The net pension asset and net pension liability are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period, respectively; therefore, the asset, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Net pension asset Deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows of resources Net pension liability	44,724 2,465,974 (2,665,877) (15,986,499)	
Total		(16,141,678)
The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows of resources Net OPEB liability Total	1,468,613 (1,320,032) (3,972,879)	(3,824,298)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the funds. The long-term liabilities are as follows: Compensated absences Capital lease payable General obligation bonds payable Loans payable	(912,464) (870,589) (3,490,000) (174,422)	
Total	(171,122)	(5,447,475)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 20,411,623
L		 ,,

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>General</u>		N	Ln., USR 224, Market St.	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:					-		-	
Municipal income taxes	\$	8,425,340	\$	-	\$	2,209,697	\$	10,635,037
Real and other taxes		894,321		-		147,234		1,041,555
Charges for services		688,484		-		2,500		690,984
Licenses and permits		52,014		-		-		52,014
Fines and forfeitures		452,143		-		411,951		864,094
Intergovernmental		512,920		_		4,090,042		4,602,962
Investment income		74,530		_		2,099		76,629
Refunds and reimbursements		477,517		_		81,592		559,109
Contributions and donations		7,220		_		430,104		437,324
Payments in lieu of taxes		-,		_		55,410		55,410
Other		115,113		_		53,224		168,337
Total revenues		11,699,602		-		7,483,853		19,183,455
Expenditures: Current:								
General government		2,833,320		_		947,831		3,781,151
Security of persons and property		6,720,574		_		969,603		7,690,177
Transportation		-		_		1,835,493		1,835,493
Community environment		234,805		_		1,055,155		234,805
Leisure time activity		23 1,003		_		310,090		310,090
Economic development and assistance		_		_		10,549		10,549
Capital outlay						2,543,806		2,543,806
Debt service:		-		-		2,545,800		2,343,800
Principal retirement		10,890				268,607		279,497
		424		27.960				
Interest and fiscal charges		424		37,860		117,808		156,092
Debt issuance costs		0.000.012		23,019		7,002,797		23,019
Total expenditures	-	9,800,013		60,879		7,003,787		16,864,679
Excess (deficiency) of revenues		1 000 500		((0.070)		400.066		2.210.554
over (under) expenditures		1,899,589		(60,879)		480,066		2,318,776
Other financing sources (uses):								
Sale of capital assets		-		-		24,229		24,229
Capital lease transaction		-		-		770,000		770,000
Transfers in		179,969		-		1,148,844		1,328,813
Transfers (out)		(386,000)				(942,813)		(1,328,813)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(206,031)	-		-	1,000,260	-	794,229
Net change in fund balances		1,693,558		(60,879)		1,480,326		3,113,005
Fund balances (deficit) at								
beginning of year		3,052,447		(3,106,786)		4,440,802		4,386,463
Increase (decrease) in reserve for inventory.	_	3,037				(69,926)		(66,889)
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$	4,749,042	\$	(3,167,665)	\$	5,851,202	\$	7,432,579

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, 2020

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$	3,113,005
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:				
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.				
Capital asset additions	\$	3,118,284		
Current year depreciation	*	(2,035,133)		
Total				1,083,151
The material of the forming of the state of				
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving the disposal of capital assets is to decrease net position.				(211,166)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense				
when consumed.				(66,889)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.				
Municipal income taxes		(322,060)		
Real and other taxes		4,102		
Charges for services		4,769		
Intergovernmental		(50,909)		
Special assessments		(9,427)		
Investment income		(32,742)		
Other		107,240		(200.027)
Total				(299,027)
An increase in the City's equity interest in a joint venture does not provide				6.264
current financial resources and is not reported in the governmental funds. The inception of a capital lease is reported as an other financing source in the				6,364
governmental funds; however, in the statement of activities it is not reported as				
revenue since it increases liabilities on the statement of net position.				(770,000)
Repayment of principal on bonds, loans and capital leases is an expenditure in the				
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.				279,497
Governmental funds report expenditures for interest when it is due. In the				
statement of activities, interest expnese is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. The additional interest reported in the statement				
of activities is due to the following: Increase in accrued interest payable		(12 022)		
Amortization of bond premiums		(13,923) 8,231		
Amortization of deferred charges on refunding		(10,580)		
Total		(==,===)		(16,272)
Contractivelly, acquired managing (ODED contributions are non-outed as expenditures in				, , ,
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		1,323,152		
OPEB		24,872		
Total		_		1,348,024
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB				
expense in the statement of activities.		(0.000 :		
Pension		(2,039,138)		
OPEB Total		(303,953)		(2.242.001)
Total				(2,343,091)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.				93,041
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of				
activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service				
fund revenue are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service				
fund, less \$34,994 related to business-type activities, is allocated among the				
governmental activities.				234,792
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	2,451,429
Change in her position of governmental activities			Ψ	۷,٦٦١,٦٤٦

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	 Budgeted	Amoi	unts			Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual			Negative)
Revenues:							
Municipal income taxes	\$ 10,006,299	\$	10,450,000	\$	10,457,893	\$	7,893
Real and other taxes	837,720		874,866		900,446		25,580
Charges for services	631,115		659,100		689,524		30,424
Licenses and permits	51,899		54,200		52,618		(1,582)
Fines and forfeitures	584,196		610,100		461,094		(149,006)
Intergovernmental	429,276		448,311		494,268		45,957
Investment income	86,179		90,000		75,624		(14,376)
Contributions and donations	4,788		5,000		6,570		1,570
Refunds and reimbursements	210,228		219,550		488,721		269,171
Other	12,400		12,950		17,040		4,090
Total revenues	12,854,100		13,424,077		13,643,798		219,721
Expenditures: Current:							
General government	3,492,732		3,391,917		3,016,028		375,889
Security of persons and property	8,248,883		8,135,481		7,058,832		1,076,649
Community environment	 333,747		305,011		258,275		46,736
Total expenditures	 12,075,362		11,832,409		10,333,135		1,499,274
Excess of revenues over expenditures	778,738		1,591,668		3,310,663		1,718,995
Other financing sources (uses):							
Advances in	285,068		297,708		303,712		6,004
Advances (out) and not repaid	-		(286,295)		(286,295)		-
Transfers in	274,241		286,401		280,397		(6,004)
Transfers (out)	(2,538,000)		(2,564,000)		(2,558,054)		5,946
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (1,978,691)		(2,266,186)		(2,260,240)		5,946
Net change in fund balances	(1,199,953)		(674,518)		1,050,423		1,724,941
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,643,741		1,643,741		1,643,741		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated.	575,547		575,547		575,547		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,019,335	\$	1,544,770	\$	3,269,711	\$	1,724,941

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Business-ty	pe Activities - Enter	prise Funds	Governmental Activities
	Sewer	Storm Water	Total	Internal Service Fund
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,760,528	\$ 1,150	\$ 17,761,678	\$ -
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	-	386,074
Receivables: Accounts	1,960,861		1,960,861	
Intergovernmental	504,265	-	504,265	-
Prepayments	30,778		30,778	_
Materials and supplies inventory	32,161	_	32,161	_
Total current assets	20,288,593	1,150	20,289,743	386,074
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets:	11,150,139		11,150,139	
Land and construction in progress	26,259,952	-	26,259,952	-
Total capital assets, net.	37,410,091		37,410,091	
Net pension asset	21,673		21,673	
Total noncurrent assets	37,431,764		37,431,764	
				-
Total assets	57,720,357	1,150	57,721,507	386,074
Deferred outflows of resources:	241.154		241.154	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	241,154	-	241,154	-
Pension	306,105	-	306,105	-
OPEB	197,219		197,219	
Total deferred outflows of resources	744,478		744,478	
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	66,689	-	66,689	-
Contracts payable	504,265	-	504,265	-
Accrued wages and benefits payable	15,657	-	15,657	-
Due to other governments	18,631	-	18,631	-
Accrued interest payable	26,309	-	26,309	-
Compensated absences payable - current	95,293	-	95,293	-
General obligation bonds payable OWDA loans payable	630,000 66,274	-	630,000 66,274	-
Claims payable	00,274	-	00,274	311,400
Total current liabilities	1,423,118		1,423,118	311,400
	1,423,116		1,723,110	311,400
Long-term liabilities:				
Compensated absences payable	175,900	-	175,900	-
Unamortized premium on bonds	181,210	-	181,210	-
General obligation bonds payable	4,660,000	-	4,660,000	-
OWDA loans payable	11,814,857	-	11,814,857	-
Net pension liability	1,438,267	-	1,438,267	-
Net OPEB liability	1,000,216 19,270,450		1,000,216 19,270,450	
Total long-term liabilities				<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	20,693,568		20,693,568	311,400
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Pension	352,570	-	352,570	-
OPEB	174,115		174,115	
Total deferred inflows of resources	526,685		526,685	
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	20,298,904	-	20,298,904	-
Unrestricted	16,945,678	1,150	16,946,828	74,674
Total net position	\$ 37,244,582	\$ 1,150	37,245,732	\$ 74,674
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal service funds activity related to enterprise funds.			34,994	
•				
Net position of business-type activities			\$ 37,280,726	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Business-ty	pe Activi	ties - Enter	prise I	Funds		vernmental ctivities
		Sewer	Storn	n Water	Water Total		Internal Service Fund	
Operating revenues:	-	_						_
Tap-in fees	\$	2,600	\$	-	\$	2,600	\$	-
Charges for services		6,548,333		1,650		6,549,983		1,908,646
Other operating revenues		12,123		-		12,123		-
Refunds and reimbursements		61,076				61,076		
Total operating revenues		6,624,132		1,650		6,625,782		1,908,646
Operating expenses:								
Personal services		1,678,910		-		1,678,910		-
Contract services		343,898		-		343,898		-
Materials and supplies		134,609		-		134,609		-
Administrative costs		-		-		-		421,964
Utilities		145,879		-		145,879		-
Claims expense		-		-		-		1,223,156
Depreciation		886,906		-		886,906		-
Other		53,328		500		53,828		
Total operating expenses		3,243,530		500		3,244,030		1,645,120
Operating income		3,380,602		1,150		3,381,752		263,526
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):								
Interest and fiscal charges		(189,541)		-		(189,541)		-
Interest income		157,812				157,812		4,212
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		(31,729)				(31,729)		4,212
Change in net position		3,348,873		1,150		3,350,023		267,738
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year		33,895,709				33,895,709		(193,064)
Net position at end of year	\$	37,244,582	\$	1,150		37,245,732	\$	74,674
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal activity related to enterprise funds.	service fi	unds				32,946		
Change in net position of business-type activities.					\$	3,382,969		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Business-ty	pe Activities - Enter	prise Funds	Governmental Activities
	Sewer	Storm Water	Total	Internal Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from tap in fees	\$ 2,600	\$ -	\$ 2,600	\$ -
Cash received from charges for services	6,722,164	1,650	6,723,814	1,908,646
Cash received from other operations	4,492	-	4,492	-
Cash received from refunds and reimbursements	61,355	-	61,355	-
Cash payments for personal services	(1,548,431)	-	(1,548,431)	-
Cash payments for contractual services	(382,070)	-	(382,070)	-
Cash payments for materials and supplies	(129,756)	-	(129,756)	-
Cash payments for utilities	(130,970)	-	(130,970)	-
Cash payments for claims	-	-	-	(1,315,971)
Cash payments for other expenses	(57,457)	(500)	(57,957)	(421,964)
Net cash provided by				
operating activities	4,541,927	1,150	4,543,077	170,711
Cash flows from capital and related				
financing activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	(9,608,063)	-	(9,608,063)	-
Principal retirement	(684,424)	-	(684,424)	-
Interest paid	(195,011)	-	(195,011)	-
Loan issuance	9,500,979		9,500,979	
Net cash used in capital and related				
financing activities	(986,519)		(986,519)	
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest received	157,812		157,812	4,212
Net cash provided by investing activities	157,812		157,812	4,212
Net increase in cash and				
cash equivalents	3,713,220	1,150	3,714,370	174,923
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14,047,308	-	14,047,308	211,151
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 17,760,528	\$ 1,150	\$ 17,761,678	\$ 386,074

- - (Continued)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds								Governmental Activities -	
	Sewer		Storm Water		Total		Internal Service Funds		
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:									
Operating income	\$	3,380,602	\$	1,150	\$	3,381,752	\$	263,526	
Adjustments:									
Depreciation		886,906		-		886,906		-	
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources,									
liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:									
Materials and supplies inventory		(268)		-		(268)		-	
Accounts receivable		165,183		-		165,183		-	
Prepayments		(2,552)		-		(2,552)		-	
Net pension asset		(8,266)		-		(8,266)		-	
Deferred outflows-pension		442,428		-		442,428		-	
Deferred outflows-OPEB		(43,752)		-		(43,752)		-	
Accounts payable		(18,831)		-		(18,831)		-	
Accrued wages and benefits		(40,494)		-		(40,494)		-	
Intergovernmental payable		5,925		-		5,925		-	
Compensated absences payable		(15,027)		-		(15,027)		-	
Net pension liability		(638,918)		-		(638,918)		-	
Net OPEB liability		6,361		-		6,361		-	
Deferred inflows-pension		278,984		-		278,984		-	
Deferred inflows-OPEB		143,646		-		143,646		-	
Claims payable				-		-	-	(92,815)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	4,541,927	\$	1,150	\$	4,543,077	\$	170,711	

Noncash transactions:

At December 31, 2020, the sewer fund purchased capital assets on account, consisting of \$504,265 contracts payable. This is also recorded as an intergovernmental receivable and OWDA loans payable. At December 31, 2019, the sewer fund purchased capital assets on account, consisting of \$41,778 contracts payable.

At December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the sewer fund had \$5 and \$5, respectively, in interest recorded as accounts receivable.

STATEMENT OF FIUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Custodial		
Assets:			
Cash in segregated accounts	\$	247,369	
Receivables:			
Accounts		2,267	
Total assets		249,636	
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable		2,267	
		2.245	
Total liabilities	-	2,267	
Net position:			
Restricted for other governments		247,369	
<u> </u>			
Total net position	\$	247,369	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Custodial	
Additions: Fines and forfeitures collections for other governments	\$	1,673,404
Total additions		1,673,404
Deductions: Fines and forfeitures distributions to other governments		1,738,155
Total deductions		1,738,155
Net change in fiduciary net position		(64,751)
Net position beginning of year		312,120
Net position end of year	\$	247,369

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Tiffin (the "City") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The City was incorporated as a village in 1835 and became a City under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1850. In 1977, a voter-approved Charter became effective. The Mayor, Members of Council, the Law Director and the Municipal Judge are elected by separate ballot from the municipality at large for four-year terms. The Mayor is not a member of council and can only approve or veto council ordinances and resolutions. The Mayor appoints the City Administrator and the Director of Finance. The Director of Finance is appointed with the approval of City Council. The City Administrator appoints the remaining department managers of the City with the approval of the Mayor.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. The City provides police and fire protection within its boundaries, and ambulance protection and fire assistance to adjacent townships by mutual agreement contracts. The City provides basic utilities in the form of wastewater treatment. The City constructs and maintains streets and sidewalks within the City. The City also operates and maintains a park and recreation system.

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; (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. The City has no component units.

The City is associated with a certain organization which is defined as a joint venture with equity interest:

Sandusky County - Seneca County - City of Tiffin Port Authority (the "Port Authority")

The Port Authority, a joint venture among Sandusky and Seneca Counties and the City of Tiffin, was established in 1989 under the authority of Section 4582.21 of the Ohio Revised Code, with territorial limits co-terminus with the boundaries of the counties, with Tiffin being within the boundaries of Seneca County. Its purpose was created following an enactment by the Ohio Legislature of the Ohio Port Authority Act which permits the Port Authority to administer railroad services to area businesses that ship goods within the State of Ohio. The Port Authority is governed by a seven member Board of Directors, consisting of two members from each of the counties and the City, with the seventh member being rotated among the three entities every four years. The members are appointed by the County Commissioners in the counties, and by the Mayor of Tiffin in the City. Appointed members may hold no other public office or public employment except Notary Public, member of the State Militia, or member of a reserve component of the United States Armed Forces. Initial funding for organizational expenses, including purchase of real or personal property by the Port Authority, was contributed by each subdivision with no obligation of future contributions or financial support. The contributions were equal and simultaneous. The Port Authority may be dissolved at any time upon the enactment of an ordinance by the City and resolutions by the counties. Any real or personal property will be returned to the subdivision from which it was received.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY - (Continued)

Upon dissolution of the Port Authority, any balance remaining in the Port Authority's funds or any real or personal property belonging to the Port Authority will be distributed equally to the City and the counties after paying all expenses and debts. The City's equity interest in the Port Authority is \$1,493,507 at December 31, 2020. Financial information can be obtained from the Sandusky County - Seneca County - City of Tiffin Port Authority, James Supance, Chairman, P.O. Box 767, Tiffin, Ohio 44883.

The City is also associated with an organization which is defined as a joint venture without equity interest:

North Central Ohio Regional Council of Governments (the "Council")

The Council is established as a regional council of governments under Chapter 167, Ohio Revised Code and is a non-profit corporation under Chapter 1702, Ohio Revised Code. The Council is a regional source for shared services. Cost savings achieved are designed to not only maintain existing essential services, but to enhance them as well. The Council fosters regional progress through networks of public and private partnerships. The Council serves as a forum for assessing and acting on regional issues and problems through cooperative efforts by formulating policies, plans, and programs, and facilitating actions that are common and regional; that are cost effective and efficient for the region; and that contribute to the effectiveness of local government and the quality of life enjoyed by citizens of the region.

Membership in the Council shall be open to any governing body of any county, municipal corporation, township, special district, school district, educational service center or other political subdivision permitted to become a Member of the Council under Chapter 167, Ohio Revised Code. Currently, eight governing bodies make up the Council. Each political subdivision that is a member of the Council shall be entitled to one vote exercised by a duly authorized representative of the Member. Any Member may withdraw from membership in the Council by formal action of the political subdivision and upon sixty days' notice to the Council after such action.

The number of directors of the Council is established at not less than three or more than eight. The directors shall be divided into three classes. Directors shall be elected by receiving the highest number of votes cast on the ballot. Three directors shall be elected for a term of three years, three directors for a term of years, and two directors for a term of one year, respectively, and shall remain as directors until their term has expired and their respective successors are elected and qualified.

The fiscal year of the Council shall commence on July 1 and shall terminate on June 30 of the following calendar year.

The initial office of the Council shall be located at 928 W. Market Street, Suite A, Tiffin, Ohio 44883. At all times, the location of the principal office of the Council shall be determined by formal action of the Board of Directors of the Council.

The City is associated with a certain organization which is considered a public entity risk pool:

Jefferson Health Plan (JHP) Health Benefits Program

The JHP is a council of governments of school districts and other political subdivisions organized and existing as a joint self-insurance program pursuant to Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code providing health care and related insurance benefits to over fifty member organizations. The JHP's business affairs are conducted by a Board of Directors elected from member organizations and composed of one representative from each county served and a career center representative. Each member organization pays a monthly premium based on its claims history and a monthly administration fee.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY - (Continued)

The City is associated with certain organizations which are defined as jointly governed organizations:

Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of electricity. NOPEC is currently comprised of over 200 communities in 14 counties (Cuyahoga, Lake, Ashtabula, Lorain, Huron, Summit, Medina, Portage, Trumbull, Columbiana, Mahoning, Seneca, Stark and Geauga) who have been authorized by ballot to purchase electricity on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide electricity at the lowest possible rates while at the same time insuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide electricity to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the eight-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board.

Financial information can be obtained by contacting NOPEC at 31320 Solon Road, Suite 20, Solon, Ohio 44139 or at the website www.nopec.org.

Metro-Richland County (METRICH)

The City is a member of the Metro-Richland County Enforcement Unit which is a jointly governed organization between Crawford, Huron, Morrow, Knox, Seneca, Marion, Ashland, Hancock, Richland and Wyandot Counties, the City of Mansfield, the City of Tiffin and 38 other communities. METRICH remains one of the only decentralized task forces in the state promoting a Community Policing philosophy approach to task force operations. There is a control group in each county (Prosecutor, Sheriff, and chiefs of Police) that direct local efforts including setting local goals and objectives in support of the regional goals and objectives.

The METRICH Control Board is represented by each of the nine Prosecutors, Sheriffs and the Chief of Police of each of the participating agencies. Funding is obtained through grants administered by the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS). This grant funding is utilized to support task force operations throughout all nine counties. Information can be obtained from the Mansfield Division of Police, Chief Keith Porch, Project Director.

The City has not included the Tiffin City School District, the Tiffin-Seneca Public Library, the Conner Memorial Commission, and the Weller Memorial Commission as it has no control over these operations and they are autonomous entities.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the City over which the City has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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 the fiduciary funds. The activities of the internal service fund are eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each program of the City's governmental activities. 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 and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each 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 programs 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 a more detailed level. The focus of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund financial statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

B. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds focus 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 be or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Fair Ln., USR 224. Market St. improvements fund</u> - This fund accounts for debt proceeds used to pay for the street improvements being made to the West Market Street area.

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. Proprietary funds focus on the determination of the changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City's enterprise funds are the sewer fund, which accounts for the financial transactions related to the wastewater treatment service operations of the City, and the storm water fund which accounts for the storm drainage runoff services provided to the residents and commercial users of the City.

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> - Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund is used to account for a self-insurance program for medical benefits.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds 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 which are considered fiduciary funds. The City's custodial funds account for monies collected by the Municipal Court to be distributed to other governments and other organizations and the State Patrol transfer account to distribute fines collected on behalf of other governments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets, current deferred outflows, current liabilities and current deferred inflows, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and others financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. 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 fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, all deferred outflows, all liabilities, and all deferred inflows associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

The proprietary fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary fund is charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for the proprietary fund includes personnel and other expenses related to the sewer and storm water operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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 also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: income taxes, property taxes available as an advance, State-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants and rentals.

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents 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. See Notes 16 and 17 for deferred outflows of resources related the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements 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, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2020, but which were levied to finance 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, income taxes, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

See Notes 16 and 17 for deferred inflows of resources related to the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City other than custodial funds. Council passes appropriations at the fund, department, and object level. Line item appropriations may be transferred between the accounts with the approval of the Finance Director and respective department head. Council must approve any revisions in the budget that alter total fund, department and object level appropriations.

The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the basic financial statements:

Tax Budget

A budget of estimated revenue and expenditures is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. On or prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2020.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period of January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation resolution fixes spending authority at the fund, department, and object level for all funds. The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. Council legally enacted several supplemental appropriation ordinances during the year. The budget figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons present the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.

Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures.

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund balance integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the basic financial statements.

During 2020, investments were limited to nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

The City has a segregated bank account for Municipal Court monies separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the financial statements as "cash in segregated accounts" since it is not required to be deposited into the City treasury.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned and credited to the general fund during 2020 amounted to \$74,530, which included \$45,282 assigned from other funds of the City.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the basic financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents.

An analysis of the City's investment account at year end is provided in Note 4.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

G. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

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

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

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2020, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition cost as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. Public domain ("infrastructure") general capital assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets, drainage systems, sewer lines and lighting systems have been capitalized. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful life 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 (with some assets having a ten percent salvage value) over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	20-40 years	20 - 80 years
Land Improvements	25 years	n/a
Machinery & Equipment	5-20 years	5 - 20 years
Furniture & Fixtures	5-15 years	5 - 10 years
Vehicles	5-30 years	5 - 20 years
Infrastructure	10 - 50 years	40 - 60 years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

K. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the City consist of vacation leave and sick leave to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributed to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the City.

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 16 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees are paid.

Sick leave benefits are accrued using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees. The City records a liability for unused sick leave that is expected to be paid out as severance for all employees who are age 50 or older or who have at least 15 years of City or local government employment service.

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

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 the proprietary fund are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund statements only to the extent they will be paid with current, expendable, available resources. In general, payments made within thirty days after year end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

M. Bond Premiums, Discounts and Deferred Gain/Loss on Refunding

Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds.

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary funds, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred inflow or deferred outflow of resources.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds' face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is present in Note 14.

N. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally 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.

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. 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.

<u>Assigned</u> - 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 nor 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 City Council, which includes giving the Finance Director the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

<u>Unassigned</u> - 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 only used to report a deficit fund 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 restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is 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.

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows, less liabilities, plus deferred inflows. Net 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. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The amount restricted for other purposes represent amounts restricted for D.A.R.E funds.

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

P. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

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

Q. 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 City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. No extraordinary transactions or special items occurred during 2020.

R. Estimates

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

S. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related 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.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2020, the City has applied GASB Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance" to GASB Statement Nos. 87 and 89, which were originally due to be implemented in 2020. GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following pronouncement is postponed by one year and the City has elected delaying implementation until the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021:

Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period

The following pronouncements are postponed by eighteen months and the City has elected delaying implementation until the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at December 31, 2020 included the following individual fund deficits:

Major governmental fund	_	Deficit
Fair Ln., USR 224, Market St. Improvements	\$	3,167,665
Nonmajor governmental funds		
Federal urban paving grant		74,437
Jefferson Street streetscape		77.877

The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

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

Protection of the 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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. Except as noted above, 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 Finance Director or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the City had \$1,140 on hand in the form of drawer change and petty cash. This amount is included on the basic financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents", but is not considered part of the City's carrying amount of deposits at year end.

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

The City has deposits with financial institutions for monies related to the Municipal Court which are reported in a custodial fund. The carrying amount of these deposits was \$247,369 which is not included in the City's depository balance detailed in Note 4.D.

C. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The City is self-insured through a fiscal agent. The money held by the fiscal agent cannot be identified as an investment or deposit since it is held in a pool made up of numerous accounts. The amount held by the fiscal agent at December 31, 2020 was \$386,074 which is not included in deposits and with financial institutions below.

D. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$26,792,321 and the bank balance of all City deposits was \$27,185,557. Of the bank balance, \$1,046,489 was covered by the FDIC and \$26,139,068 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and could be uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the City's 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 (2) participation in the OPCS, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

E. Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as reported in the note above to cash and cash equivalents as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2020:

Cash and cash equivalents per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 26,792,321
Cash on hand	1,140
Cash in segregated accounts	247,369
Cash with fiscal agent	386,074
Total	\$ 27,426,904
Cash and cash equivalents per statement	of net position
Governmental activities	\$ 9,417,857
Business-type activities	17,761,678
Custodial funds	247,369
Total	\$ 27,426,904

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2020, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:</u>	
General fund	\$ 386,000
Nonmajor governmental funds	762,844
Transfers to general fund from:	
Nonmajor governmental funds	 179,969
Total	\$ 1,328,813

The primary purpose of the transfers was to provide funding for capital projects and debt service payments, or to provide required matching funds for grants. In addition, various nonmajor governmental funds transferred unused local matching funds back to the general fund in 2020 at the conclusion of the grant program. Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. All transfers were in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

B. Interfund loans receivable/payable at December 31, 2020, as reported on the fund financial statements, consisted of \$360,732 due to the general fund from various nonmajor governmental funds. The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by December 31. These amounts will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received, which is expected to be within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. 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 real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2020 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2019, are levied after October 1, 2020, and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Tiffin. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, delinquent tangible personal property taxes and other outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2020 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by a deferred inflow since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2020 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by a deferred inflow since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is considered a deferred inflow.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$4.10 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2020 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property

Residential/agricultural	\$ 188,365,780
Commercial/industrial/mineral	68,429,020
Public utility	
Real	46,610
Personal property	22,737,980
Total assessed value	\$ 279,579,390

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

The City levies a 2 percent income tax on substantially all income earned within the City. This includes a rate of 0.25 percent due to the passage of a 5 year levy in May 2018 for streets and bridges. In addition to tax on income earned within the City, residents employed in municipalities having an income tax less than 2 percent must pay the difference to the City. Additional increases in the income tax rate require voter approval.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX - (Continued)

Employers within the City withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly and file an annual declaration.

The City's income tax ordinance allocates ten percent of the income tax revenues (net of refunds and the 0.25 percent levy) to be used to finance governmental type capital improvements. As a result, this portion of the revenue is shown as income tax revenue in the capital improvement fund. In addition, 0.25 percent of 2019 and after tax monies are allocated to a fund specific for streets and bridges improvements. The remaining income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax, general fund operations, capital improvements, debt service and other governmental functions when needed, as determined by Council.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2020, consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), special assessments, accrued interest, notes, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are both measurable and available at December 31, 2020.

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the financial statements. The only receivables not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are the special assessments and notes which are collected over the life of the assessment or note.

A summary of intergovernmental receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:		Amounts
Local government State support	\$	156,679
Motor vehicle and gas tax		463,896
Homestead and rollback reimbursements		68,738
Ohio Department of Public Safety grants		4,228
Ohio Department of Natural Resources grant		77,877
Other grants and entitlements		104,893
Business-type activities:		
OWDA grants and reimbursements	_	504,265
Total	\$	1,380,576

NOTE 9 - NOTES RECEIVABLE

The City, through the community housing improvement grant program, makes deferred interest-free notes to qualifying Tiffin residents and businesses. The activity for these notes is accounted for in the CHIP revolving loan fund, a nonmajor governmental fund. The following is a summary of the changes in the notes receivable during 2020:

Notes receivable at 12/31/19	\$ 696,547
Principal balance of notes issued in 2020	136,647
Principal payments received in 2020	(38,739)
Principal amount forgiven in 2020	 (91,250)
Notes receivable at 12/31/20	\$ 703,205

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has contracted with UIS Insurance and Investments and the Public Entities Pool for property, theft, crime, liability and excess insurance. Below is a summary of the City's insurance coverage by type:

			Annual
	Per Occurrence	Deductibles	Aggregate
Commercial Property (Blanket):			
Building and Contents - Replacement Cost	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 48,915,944
Employers Liability	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
General Liability	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Law Enforcement Liability	8,000,000	2,500	8,000,000
Public Officials	8,000,000	2,500	8,000,000
Products/Completed Ops	=	-	8,000,000
Personal and Advertising Injury	8,000,000	-	-
Fire Damage	500,000	-	-
Medical Expenses	5,000	-	-
Cyber Liablity	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Cyber Breach	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Automobile Liability	6,000,000	-	-
Comprehensive and Collision	-	500	-
Medical Payments	5,000	-	-
Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist	1,000,000	-	-
Ambulance	-	500	996,787
Fire Vehicles	-	500	4,844,253
Employee Benefits Liability	1,000,000	1,000	-
Electronic Data Processing	-	1,000	948,399
Crime-Employee Dishonesty	1,000,000	10,000	-
Crime- Forgery or Alteration	1,000,000	10,000	-
Crime- Funds Transfer Fraud	1,000,000	10,000	-
Crime- Money Orders & Counterfeit Money	1,000,000	10,000	-
Contractors Equipment	-	1,000	1,098,119
Scheduled Property Floater	-	1,000	1,383,207

Real property and contents are 100 percent coinsured. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from 2019.

B. Medical Self-Insurance

Medical insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The City is a member of the JHP Health Benefits Program, a claims servicing pool, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the City's behalf. The claims liability of \$311,400 reported in the internal service fund at December 31, 2020 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Changes in claims activity for the past two years are as follows:

Fiscal	В	alance at	Current Year	Claim	I	Balance at
Year	Begin	ning of Year	Claims	Payments	_ <u>E</u>	nd of Year
2020	\$	404,215	\$1,223,156	(\$1,315,97	71) \$	311,400
2019		283,272	1,506,563	(1,385,62	20)	404,215

NOTE 11 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/19	Additions	Disposals	12/31/20
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,568,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,568,907
Construction in progress	4,342,964	592,989	(4,264,127)	671,826
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	7,911,871	592,989	(4,264,127)	4,240,733
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	7,792,617	65,621	-	7,858,238
Land improvements	829,275	123,329	-	952,604
Machinery & equipment	3,813,581	187,048	(113,910)	3,886,719
Furniture & fixtures	528,660	151,652	(3,131)	677,181
Vehicles	5,428,543	890,753	(571,564)	5,747,732
Infrastructure	34,197,383	5,371,019	<u>-</u>	39,568,402
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	52,590,059	6,789,422	(688,605)	58,690,876
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(6,115,027)	(35,871)	-	(6,150,898)
Land improvements	(148,129)	(35,637)	-	(183,766)
Machinery & equipment	(2,579,127)	(249,878)	110,672	(2,718,333)
Furniture & fixtures	(319,030)	(44,398)	2,944	(360,484)
Vehicles	(2,706,987)	(393,542)	363,823	(2,736,706)
Infrastructure	(14,277,743)	(1,275,807)		(15,553,550)
Total accumulated depreciation	(26,146,043)	(2,035,133)	477,439	(27,703,737)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	26,444,016	4,754,289	(211,166)	30,987,139
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 34,355,887	\$ 5,347,278	\$ (4,475,293)	\$ 35,227,872

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 11 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

	Balance 12/31/19	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/20
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 241,940	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 241,940
Construction-in-progress	960,747	9,947,452	-	10,908,199
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,202,687	9,947,452		11,150,139
depreciated	1,202,067	9,947,432	_	11,130,139
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	13,629,446	44,885	-	13,674,331
Machinery & equipment	1,502,298	10,571	(3,200)	1,509,669
Furniture & fixtures	48,702	-	-	48,702
Vehicles	1,134,561	67,642	-	1,202,203
Infrastructure	31,401,234	_	_	31,401,234
Total comital assets hains				
Total capital assets, being depreciated	47,716,241	123,098	(3,200)	47,836,139
depreciated	47,710,241	123,098	(5,200)	47,630,139
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(9,026,688)	(122,661)	-	(9,149,349)
Machinery & equipment	(772,423)	(106,763)	3,200	(875,986)
Furniture & fixtures	(48,702)	-	-	(48,702)
Vehicles	(972,695)	(36,642)	-	(1,009,337)
Infrastructure	(9,871,973)	(620,840)		(10,492,813)
Total accumulated depreciation	(20,692,481)	(886,906)	3,200	(21,576,187)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	27,023,760	(763,808)	_	26,259,952
•				
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 28,226,447	\$ 9,183,644	<u> - </u>	\$ 37,410,091
Depreciation expense was charged to func	tions/programs of	the primary gov	vernment as follo	ows:
Governmental activities:				
General government			\$ 107,72	28
Security of persons and property			421,19	
Transportation			1,348,38	
Community environment			7,73	
Leisure time activity			150,09	
Total depreciation expense - governmenta	al activities		\$ 2,035,13	_
			<u> </u>	-
Business-type activities:				
Sewer			\$ 886,90	<u>)6</u>

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 12 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City accrues unpaid vacation as it is earned and a certain portion of sick leave pay becomes vested as payment becomes probable.

Sick leave accumulates for non-union employees at the rate of 4.6 hours of sick leave each eighty hours of work completed. Upon retirement, death, or resignation with fifteen minimum years of continuous service, non-union employees receive 2/3 of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 120 days. Employees hired after July 1, 2013 receive 1/4 of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 30 days.

Sick leave accumulates for AFSCME union employees at the rate of 4.6 hours of sick leave for each eighty hours of work completed. Upon retirement or death, AFSCME union employees receive two-thirds of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 180 days.

Sick leave accumulates for fire union employees at the rate of 6.5 hours of sick leave per pay period of service in pay status. Upon retirement, death or resignation with 15 or more years of service fire union employees receive two-thirds of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 1,248 hours.

Sick leave accumulates for dispatchers and police union employees at the rate of 4.6 hours per pay period of service in pay status. Upon retirement, death or resignation with 15 or more years of service police union employees receive two-thirds of sick leave accumulated not to exceed 1,440 hours.

The accumulated sick leave balance is eliminated after payout. If there is no payout to the employee the accumulated sick leave balance can be transferred to another governmental job. A liability has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements for the portion of sick leave expected to be paid as severance for employees according to the union contracts or City Codified Ordinance.

Vacation is accumulated based upon length of service as follows:

	Non-Union & Dispatchers	Employee	AFSCME
Employee Service	Credit	Service	Credit
1 to 4 years	10 days	1 to 4 years	10 days
After 5 years	11 days	After 5 years	11 days
After 6 years	12 days	After 6 years	12 days
After 7 years	13 days	After 7 years	13 days
After 8 years	14 days	After 8 years	14 days
After 9-12 years	15 days	After 9-10 years	15 days
After 13 years	16 days	After 11-13 years	16 days
After 14 years	17 days	After 14 years	17 days
After 15 years	18 days	After 15 years	18 days
After 16 years	19 days	After 16-19 years	20 days
Non-Union			
After 17-19 years	20 days	20-24 years	21 days
After 20-24 years	21 days	25 or more years	25 days
25 years and over	25 days	-	•

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 12 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES - (Continued)

Employee Service	Non-Union & Dispatchers Credit	Employee Service	AFSCME Credit
Dispatchers			
17-19 years	20 days		
20-24 years	21 days		
25 years	25 days		
	Fire	Employee	Police
Employee Service	Credit	Service	Credit
1 to 6 years	5 days	1 to 5 years	8 days
After 7-14 years	8 days	After 6 years	9 days
After 15-20 years	10 days	After 7 years	10 days
After 21-24 years	11 days	After 8 years	11 days
25 or more years	12 days	After 9-12 years	12 days
•	•	After 13 years	13 days
		After 14 years	14 days
		After 15 years	15 days
		After 16-19 years	16 days
		20-24 years	17 days
		25 or more years	20 days

In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation. Vacation leave to an employee's credit which is in excess of the accrual for the last two years of employment shall be considered excess vacation. Employees shall forfeit their right to take or to be paid for excess vacation and such excess vacation is eliminated from the employee's vacation leave balance on each anniversary of employment.

Upon retirement or death of an employee, the employee or his estate is entitled to compensation at his current rate of pay for all lawfully accrued and unused vacation leave to his credit at the time of retirement or death.

NOTE 13 - NOTES PAYABLE

Changes in the City's notes payable activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, were as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/2019	Issued	Retired	12/31/2020
Governmental activities:				
Street improvement notes, series 2019	\$ 3,405,000	\$ -	\$ (3,405,000)	\$ -
Street improvement notes, series 2020		3,155,000		3,155,000
Total governmental activities	\$ -	\$ 3,155,000	\$ -	\$ 3,155,000

These notes were issued in anticipation of long-term bond financing. The series 2019 notes were issued on June 19, 2019 and matured on June 19, 2020 with a 2.5% interest rate. The series 2020 notes were issued on June 18, 2020 and mature on June 17, 2021 with a 1.0% interest rate. The notes will be repaid from the Fair Ln., USR 224, Market St. Improvements fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During 2020, the following changes occurred in the City's long-term obligations.

	_	Balance 12/31/19	_	Additions	_	Retirements	_	Balance 12/31/20	_	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:										
General obligation bonds:										
S. Shaffer Park Drive bond -										
series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25%	\$	120,000	\$	-	\$	(60,000)	\$	60,000	\$	60,000
Riverfront improvement bond -										
series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25%		105,000		-		(50,000)		55,000		55,000
Joint Justice Center improvement bond										
series 2016, 2.00% - 3.50%		2,055,000		-		(70,000)		1,985,000		70,000
Capital improvement refunding bond -										
series 2017, 2.00% - 3.25%	_	1,410,000		-		(20,000)		1,390,000	_	20,000
Total general obligation bonds	_	3,690,000	_	-	_	(200,000)	_	3,490,000	_	205,000
Other obligations:										
Compensated absences		1,097,373		341,373		(515,718)		923,028		450,789
Net pension liability		20,587,672		-		(4,601,173)		15,986,499		-
Net OPEB liability		3,820,778		152,101		-		3,972,879		-
Capital lease		176,856		770,000		(76,267)		870,589		113,209
Sandusky St. OPWC loan (direct borrowing)	_	177,652				(3,230)	_	174,422	_	6,460
Total governmental activities	\$	29,550,331	\$	1,263,474	\$	(5,396,388)	_	25,417,417	\$	775,458
		Ado	l: u	namortized p	rem	ium on bonds	_	99,291		
			Tot	tal on stateme	ent o	of net position	\$	25,516,708		

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 14 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Business-type activities:	Balance 12/31/19 Additions Retirements				=		_	Balance 12/31/20		Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds:										
series 2010, 1.00% - 5.25%	\$	430,000	\$	-	\$	(210,000)	\$	220,000	\$	220,000
Sewer Refunding bonds -										
series 2016, 2.00% - 3.00%		2,830,000		-		(380,000)		2,450,000		380,000
Sewer Refunding bonds -										
series 2017, 2.00% - 3.25%		2,650,000	_	-		(30,000)	_	2,620,000		30,000
Total general obligation bonds		5,910,000	_	<u>-</u>		(620,000)	_	5,290,000		630,000
OWDA loans (direct borrowing):										
Rock Creek Interceptor #5991 - 2.85%		1,044,289		-		(64,424)		979,865		66,274
WWTP control plant upgrades #8179 - 0.00%		896,022		10,005,244		-		10,901,266		-
Total OWDA Loans		1,940,311	_	10,005,244		(64,424)	_	11,881,131		66,274
Other obligations:										
Compensated absences		286,220		120,005		(135,032)		271,193		95,293
Net pension liability		2,077,185		-		(638,918)		1,438,267		-
Net OPEB liability	_	993,855	_	6,361		<u>-</u>	_	1,000,216		
Total business-type activities	\$	11,207,571	\$	10,131,610	\$	(1,458,374)		19,880,807	\$	791,567
	Ad	d: unamortize	ed p	remium on bo	nds			181,210		
	Tot	tal on statemen	nt o	f net position			\$	20,062,017		

<u>Landfill post-closure liability</u> - In January, 2001, based upon EPA Findings and Orders, the landfill which was closed in 1972, would need monitoring until 2013. In 2001, an estimate was made by engineers of the total monitoring costs and post landfill debt was established. Each year actual costs made from the capital improvement fund are reclassified against the debt established until it is complete or until a new estimate is made or if the EPA determines, based on their testing, that the City is no longer required to monitor the landfill.

During 2010, the City fulfilled its post-closure obligation and a new estimate has not been developed by the EPA. Therefore, this liability is not included within the financial statements. However, the City continues to monitor the landfill as required.

General obligation bonds - General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City. The business-type activity debt is general obligation debt, but it is anticipated that user charges will pay-off all the outstanding bonds.

On November 30, 2010, the City issued \$6,940,000 capital improvement bonds - series 2010. \$1,130,000 and \$1,265,000 of the bonds was for the Riverfront improvement project and the S. Shaffer Park Drive improvement project, respectfully. The remaining \$4,545,000 was for the Sewer Phase III project. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 1.00% to 5.25%. Principal and interest payments for the Riverfront and S. Shaffer Park bonds are made from debt service funds (nonmajor governmental funds) created for these projects. Principal and interest payments for the Sewer Phase III bond are made from the sewer fund. The bonds were partially refunded in 2017, with the remaining outstanding bonds maturing on December 1, 2021.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 14 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

On July 21, 2016, the City issued \$3,895,000 sewer refunding bonds - series 2016 in order to advance refund previously outstanding bonds for a sewer separation project. Principal and interest payments are made from the sewer fund. The bonds mature on December 1, 2026. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the defeased debt at December 31, 2020, is \$2,535,000.

On July 21, 2016, the City issued \$2,250,000 capital improvement bonds – series 2016. The bonds were issued for payment to Seneca County for the deposit into the Series 2016 Joint Justice Center Project Fund held by the County Auditor, and to be used for the City's share of costs for the Joint Justice Center Project. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 3.50%. Principal and interest payments for bonds are made from the debt service fund created for this project. The bonds mature on December 1, 2041.

On April 6, 2017, the City issued \$4,250,000 capital improvement and sewer refunding bonds - series 2017 in order to advance refund a portion of the series 2010 S. Shaffer Park Drive, Riverfront and sewer improvement general obligation bonds. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 3.25% and mature on December 1, 2030. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the defeased debt at December 31, 2020, is \$3,745,000.

OWDA Loans - The City has entered into two debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) to fund construction projects. The amounts due to OWDA are intended to be paid primarily from sewer revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2020, the City had outstanding borrowings of \$11,881,131.

The City has pledged future sewer revenues to repay OWDA loans. The loans are payable solely from sewer fund revenues and are payable through January 2033. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans are estimated to be 2.12 percent of net revenues and 1.41 percent of total operating revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the loans is \$12,072,903. Principal and interest paid for the current year were \$93,731, net revenues were \$4,425,320 and total operating revenues were \$6,624,132.

OWDA loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the City and the OWDA and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the OWDA may declare the full amount of the then unpaid original loan amount to be immediately due and payable and/or require the City of pay any fines, penalties, interest, or late charges associated with the default.

<u>OPWC Loan</u> - In 2016 the City entered into a loan agreement with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) for repair of Sandusky Street. The interest-free loan requires semi-annual payments each January 1 and July 1 and matures on January 31, 2047.

OPWC loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the City and the OPWC and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the OPWC may (1) charge an 8% default interest rate from the date of the default to the date of the payment and charge the City for all costs incurred by the OPWC in curing the default, (2) in accordance with Ohio Revised Code 164.05, direct the county treasurer of the county in which the City is located to pay the amount of the default from funds that would otherwise be appropriated to the City from such county's undivided local government fund pursuant to ORC 5747.51-5747.53, or (3) at its discretion, declare the entire principal amount of loan then remaining unpaid, together with all accrued interest and other charges, become immediately due and payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 14 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Compensated absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the City is primarily the general fund and sewer fund and the following nonmajor governmental funds: street construction, maintenance & repair and parks & recreation.

See Notes 15, 16 and 17 for more detail on the capital leases, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability, respectively.

B. The future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Governmental Activities								
	Gen	eral Obligation	Bonds		OPWC Loan	oan			
Year	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total			
2021	\$ 205,000	\$ 105,151	\$ 310,151	\$ 6,460	\$ -	\$ 6,460			
2022	210,000	98,538	308,538	6,461	-	6,461			
2023	215,000	94,338	309,338	6,460	-	6,460			
2024	220,000	89,663	309,663	6,460	-	6,460			
2025	220,000	83,463	303,463	6,460	-	6,460			
2026 - 2030	1,225,000	312,502	1,537,502	32,301	-	32,301			
2031 - 2035	490,000	161,175	651,175	32,300	-	32,300			
2036 - 2040	580,000	72,700	652,700	32,300	-	32,300			
2041 - 2045	125,000	3,750	128,750	32,300	-	32,300			
2046 - 2047				12,920		12,920			
Totals	\$ 3,490,000	\$ 1,021,280	\$ 4,511,280	\$ 174,422	\$ -	\$ 174,422			

	Business-Type Activities												
		Gene	eral (ral Obligation Bonds				OWDA Loans *					
Year	F	Principal		Interest To		Total	Principal		Interest			Total	
2021	\$	630,000	\$	148,150	\$	778,150	\$	66,274	\$	27,457	\$	93,731	
2022		655,000		128,900		783,900		68,176		25,555		93,731	
2023		665,000		115,800		780,800		70,133		23,598		93,731	
2024		690,000		100,500		790,500		72,146		21,585		93,731	
2025		700,000		81,900		781,900		74,217		19,514		93,731	
2026 - 2030		1,950,000		163,625	2	2,113,625		404,285		64,370		468,655	
2031 - 2033		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	_	<u>-</u>		224,634		9,693		234,327	
Totals	\$:	5,290,000	\$	738,875	\$	6,028,875	\$	979,865	\$	191,772	\$1	,171,637	

^{*} The WWTP control plant upgrades loan, with an outstanding principal balance of \$10,901,266, is not closed out therefore an amortization schedule is not yet available.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 14 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

C. The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2020, the City's total debt margin was \$20,575,836 and the unvoted debt margin was \$15,376,866.

NOTE 15 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In a prior year the City entered into a capital lease agreement for turnout gear for the fire department. The equipment did not meet the City's capitalization threshold; therefore, no capital assets are recorded on the statement of net position. Principal payments in 2020 totaled \$10,890 from the general fund.

In a prior year the City entered into a capital lease agreements to acquire an ambulance and cardiac equipment for the fire department. In 2020 the City entered into a capital lease agreement to acquire a fire truck. A long-term obligation was recorded for the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Principal payments in 2020 totaled \$50,760 from the fire vehicle fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$14,617 from the general capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The net capital assets acquired through the capital leases are as follows:

	 vernmental Activities
Assets:	
Machinery and equipment	\$ 155,550
Vehicles	980,618
Less: accumulated depreciation	 (178,566)
Total	\$ 957,602

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 15 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE - (Continued)

The lease agreements provide for future minimum, annual payments as follows:

Year	Governmental Activities			
2021	\$	134,528		
2022		80,037		
2023		80,037		
2024		62,549		
2025		62,549		
2026 - 2030		312,743		
2031 - 2035		312,744		
Total minimum lease payments		1,045,187		
Less: Amounts representing interest		(174,598)		
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	870,589		

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Liability

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees – of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions 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/asset and the net OPEB liability represent the City's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability/asset calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost-of-living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

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/asset is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension 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 pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension liability/asset on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in due to other governments on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 17 for the OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - City employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, participate 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. Participating employers are divided into state, local, law enforcement and public safety divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional plan.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members in the traditional and combined plans 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 and combined plans as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A	
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

State and Local

Group B

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

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

Traditional Plan 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

Combined Plan Formula:

1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Traditional Plan 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

Combined Plan Formula:

1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Traditional Plan 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

Combined Plan Formula:

1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Traditional Plan Formula:

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Traditional Plan Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of

service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

$Public\ S\ afety\ and\ Law\ Enforcement$

Traditional Plan Formula:

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

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. The initial amount of a member's pension benefit is vested upon receipt of the initial benefit payment for calculation of an annual cost-of-living adjustment.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, current law provides for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. Members retiring under the combined plan receive a cost—of—living adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost of living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the member-directed plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20 percent each year. At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the annuitization of the benefit (which includes joint and survivor options), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options.

Beginning in 2022, the Combined Plan will be consolidated under the Traditional Pension Plan (defined benefit plan) and the Combined Plan option will no longer be available for new hires beginning in 2022.

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

	State	Public	Law
	and Local	Safety	Enforcement
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates			
Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee *	10.0 %	**	***
2020 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer:			
Pension	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits ****	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Total Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	12.0 %	13.0 %

- * This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
- ** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.
- *** Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance
- **** This employer health care rate is for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contribution for the member-directed plan is 4.00%.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll.

The City's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$515,176 for 2020. Of this amount, \$60,798 is reported as due to other governments.

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

Plan Description – City 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.opf.org or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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

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, 2.00% for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.50% for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72.00% of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit (see OP&F Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits).

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

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to either 3.00% or the percent increase, if any, in the consumer price index over the 12 month period ending on September 30th of the immediately preceding year, whichever is less. The COLA amount for members with at least 15 years of service credit as of July 1, 2013, is equal to 3.00% of their base pension or disability benefit.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Police	Firefighters
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %
2020 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50 %	0.50 %
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$976,140 for 2020. Of this amount, \$83,591 is reported as due to other governments.

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

The net pension liability and net pension asset for the OPERS were measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. The City's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.02275000%	0.03563800%	0.01598400%	0.20133300%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset current measurement date	0.02229200%	6 0.03161500%	0.01249900%	0.19325370%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00045800</u> %		- <u>0.00348500</u> %	- <u>0.00807930</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability Proportionate share of the net	\$ 4,406,165	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,018,601	\$ 17,424,766
pension asset	-	65,925	472	1 (50 902	66,397
Pension expense	614,452	7,553	(278)	1,659,803	2,281,530

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

At December 31, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS - Traditional		OPERS - Combined		Member- Directed		OP&F		Total	
Deferred outflows										
of resources										
Differences between										
expected and										
actual experience	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,579	\$	492,796	\$	494,375
Changes of assumptions		235,339		6,799		76		319,571		561,785
Changes in employer's										
proportionate percentage/										
difference between										
employer contributions		58,362		-		-		166,241		224,603
Contributions										
subsequent to the										
measurement date		495,897		11,305		7,974		976,140		1,491,316
Total deferred		- 00 - 00		10.101		0.600	_	1051510	_	2
outflows of resources	\$	789,598	\$	18,104	\$	9,629	\$	1,954,748	\$	2,772,079
Deferredinflows										
of resources										
Differences between										
expected and										
actual experience	\$	55,710	\$	15,474	\$	-	\$	671,423	\$	742,607
Net difference between										
projected and actual earnings										
on pension plan investments		878,930		8,548		147		628,906		1,516,531
Changes in employer's										
proportionate percentage/										
difference between										
employer contributions		159,889		-		-		599,420		759,309
Total deferred	_	1.004.530	Ф.	24.022	<u> </u>	1.47	ф.	1.000.740	_	2.010.447
inflows of resources		1,094,529	\$	24,022	\$	147		1,899,749	\$	3,018,447

\$1,491,316 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/asset in the year ending December 31, 2021.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

				C	PERS -				
(OPERS -	O	PERS -	M	lember-				
Tr	aditional	Co	mbined	D	irected		OP&F		Total
\$	(183,654)	\$	(4,197)	\$	186	\$	(141,769)	\$	(329,434)
	(304,571)		(4,040)		191		(122,073)		(430,493)
	36,394		(1,657)		227		117,110		152,074
	(348,993)		(4,784)		168		(679,154)	((1,032,763)
	(4)		(892)		202		(95,255)		(95,949)
			(1,653)		534				(1,119)
\$	(800,828)	\$	(17,223)	\$	1,508	\$	(921,141)	\$	(1,737,684)
	Tr	(304,571) 36,394 (348,993) (4)	Traditional Co \$ (183,654) \$ (304,571)	Traditional Combined \$ (183,654) \$ (4,197) (304,571) (4,040) 36,394 (1,657) (348,993) (4,784) (4) (892) - (1,653)	OPERS - OPERS - M Traditional Combined D \$ (183,654) \$ (4,197) \$ (304,571) (4,040) 36,394 (1,657) (348,993) (4,784) (4) (892) - (1,653)	Traditional Combined Directed \$ (183,654) \$ (4,197) \$ 186 (304,571) (4,040) 191 36,394 (1,657) 227 (348,993) (4,784) 168 (4) (892) 202 - (1,653) 534	OPERS - Traditional OPERS - Combined Member-Directed \$ (183,654) \$ (4,197) \$ 186 \$ (304,571) (4,040) 191 36,394 (1,657) 227 (348,993) (4,784) 168 64 (4) (892) 202 202 202 202 203 <td>OPERS - Traditional OPERS - Combined Member-Directed OP&F \$ (183,654) \$ (4,197) \$ 186 \$ (141,769) (304,571) (4,040) 191 (122,073) 36,394 (1,657) 227 117,110 (348,993) (4,784) 168 (679,154) (4) (892) 202 (95,255) - (1,653) 534 -</td> <td>OPERS - Traditional OPERS - Combined Member-Directed OP&F \$ (183,654) \$ (4,197) \$ 186 \$ (141,769) \$ (304,571) (4,040) 191 (122,073) 36,394 (1,657) 227 117,110 (348,993) (4,784) 168 (679,154) (4) (892) 202 (95,255) - (1,653) 534 - -</td>	OPERS - Traditional OPERS - Combined Member-Directed OP&F \$ (183,654) \$ (4,197) \$ 186 \$ (141,769) (304,571) (4,040) 191 (122,073) 36,394 (1,657) 227 117,110 (348,993) (4,784) 168 (679,154) (4) (892) 202 (95,255) - (1,653) 534 -	OPERS - Traditional OPERS - Combined Member-Directed OP&F \$ (183,654) \$ (4,197) \$ 186 \$ (141,769) \$ (304,571) (4,040) 191 (122,073) 36,394 (1,657) 227 117,110 (348,993) (4,784) 168 (679,154) (4) (892) 202 (95,255) - (1,653) 534 - -

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, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all 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, 2019, are presented below.

Wage inflation 3.25%

Future salary increases, including inflation 3.25% to 10.75% including wage inflation COLA or ad hoc COLA Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple

Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 1.40%, simple through 2020, then 2.15% simple

through 2020, then 2.15% simple

Investment rate of return

Current measurement date

Prior measurement date

Actuarial cost method

7.20%

Individual entry age

In October 2019, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 3.00% simple through 2018 then 2.15% simple to 1.40% simple through 2020 the 2.15% simple.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

During 2019, 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 for 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 17.20% for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets with 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 long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Fixed income	25.00 %	1.83 %
Domestic equities	19.00	5.75
Real estate	10.00	5.20
Private equity	12.00	10.70
International equities	21.00	7.66
Other investments	13.00	4.98
Total	100.00 %	5.61 %

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 7.20%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2019 was 7.20%. 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 benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan 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/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.20%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.20%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.20%) than the current rate:

				Current		
	19⁄	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	6 Increase
City's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability (asset):						
Traditional Pension Plan	\$	7,267,192	\$	4,406,165	\$	1,834,186
Combined Plan		(39,835)		(65,925)		(84,728)
Member-Directed Plan		(250)		(472)		(625)

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total pension liability as of December 31, 2019, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2019, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Assumptions considered 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.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2019, are presented below.

Valuation date	1/1/19 with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to 12/31/19
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	8.00%
Projected salary increases	3.75% - 10.50%
Payroll increases	3.25% per annum, compounded annually, consisting of

inflation rate of 2.75% plus productivity increase rate of 0.50%

Cost of living adjustments

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy and Guidelines. 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 average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return **
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- %	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.40
Non-US Equity	16.00	5.80
Private Markets	8.00	8.00
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.70
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.70
Private Credit	5.00	5.50
U.S. Inflation		
Linked Bonds *	17.00	2.50
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.60
Real Assets	8.00	7.40
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.40
Total	120.00 %	

Note: assumptions are geometric.

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on the relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.20 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%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00%. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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%, 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%), or one percentage point higher (9.00%) than the current rate.

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
City's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 18,043,329	\$ 13,018,601	\$ 8,815,915	

^{*} levered 2x

^{**} numbers include inflation

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

See Note 16 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (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 allowing 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, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan and the combined plan.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2020, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 was 0.00% for the Traditional and Combined plans. 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 2020 was 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$3,190 for 2020. Of this amount, \$376 is reported as due to other governments.

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

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

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

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 19.50% and 24.00% of covered payroll for police and fire employer units, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.50% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.00% of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions for retiree health care benefits. For 2020, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.50% 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$22,723 for 2020. Of this amount, \$1,946 is reported as due to other governments.

Net OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows or Resources and Deferred 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, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019, 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, 2019, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. 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:

		OPERS		OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net		_			
OPEB liability					
prior measurement date	0	.02286600%	0.	.20133300%	
Proportion of the net					
OPEB liability					
current measurement date	0	.02218400%	0.	.19325370%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00068200</u> %		- <u>0.00807930</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	3,064,187	\$	1,908,908	\$ 4,973,095
OPEB expense	\$	260,468	\$	150,781	\$ 411,249

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

At December 31, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS		OP&F		Total	
Deferred outflows						
of resources						
Differences between						
expected and						
actual experience	\$ 83	\$	-	\$	83	
Changes of assumptions	485,029		1,116,022		1,601,051	
Changes in employer's						
proportionate percentage/						
difference between						
employer contributions	38,785		-		38,785	
Contributions						
subsequent to the						
measurement date	3,190		22,723		25,913	
Total deferred						
outflows of resources	\$ 527,087	\$	1,138,745	\$	1,665,832	
Deferred inflows						
of resources						
Differences between						
expected and						
actual experience	\$ 280,233	\$	205,284	\$	485,517	
Net difference between						
projected and actual earnings						
on pension plan investments	156,027		87,840		243,867	
Changes of assumptions	-		406,816		406,816	
Changes in employer's						
proportionate percentage/						
difference between						
employer contributions	135,047		222,900		357,947	
Total deferred						
inflows of resources	\$ 571,307	\$	922,840	\$	1,494,147	

\$25,913 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 the year ending December 31, 2021.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	OPERS		OPERS OP&F		Total	
Year Ending December 31:						
2021	\$	5,233	\$	30,742	\$	35,975
2022		13,904		30,744		44,648
2023		124		48,761		48,885
2024		(66,670)		20,355		(46,315)
2025		(1)		34,104		34,103
Thereafter				28,476		28,476
Total	\$	(47,410)	\$	193,182	\$	145,772

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 health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019. 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:

Wage Inflation	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75%
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.16%
Prior Measurement date	3.96%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior Measurement date	3.71%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	10.50% initial,
	3.50% ultimate in 2030
Prior Measurement date	10.00%, initial
	3.25%, ultimate in 2029
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 buildingblock 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 2019, 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, if any contribution are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. 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 19.70% for 2019.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	36.00 %	1.53 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	5.75
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.69
International Equities	23.00	7.66
Other investments	14.00	4.90
Total	100.00 %	4.55 %

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 3.16% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. A single discount rate of 3.96% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 2.75%. 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 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, 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 proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.16%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.16%) or one-percentage-point higher (4.16%) than the current rate:

		Cullent					
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	% Increase	
City's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,009,980	\$	3,064,187	\$	2,306,914	

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 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 2020 is 10.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

			Cui	rent Health		
			Care	Trend Rate		
	1%	Decrease	A	ssumption	19	% Increase
City's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,973,765	\$	3,064,187	\$	3,153,456

Changes between Measurement Date and Reporting Date

On January 15, 2020, the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and pre-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022, and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for pre-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are not reflected in the current year financial statements but are expected to decrease the associated OPEB liability.

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2019, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2019, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Valuation Date	January 1, 2019, with actuarial liabilities
	rolled forward to December 31, 2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.75% to 10.50%
Payroll Growth	3.25%
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	3.56%
Prior measurement date	4.66%
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00% simple; 2.20% simple
	for increases based on the lesser of the
	increase in CPI and 3.00%

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return **
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- %	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.40
Non-US Equity	16.00	5.80
Private Markets	8.00	8.00
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.70
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.70
Private Credit	5.00	5.50
U.S. Inflation		
Linked Bonds *	17.00	2.50
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.60
Real Assets	8.00	7.40
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.40
Total	120.00 %	

Note: assumptions are geometric.

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their 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 - For 2019, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.56%. For 2018, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return of 8.00%. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.75% at December 31, 2019 and 4.13% at December 31, 2018, was blended with the long-term rate of 8.00%, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.56% for 2019 and 4.66% for 2018. The municipal bond rate was determined using the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2034. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2034, 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 3.56%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.56%), or one percentage point higher (4.56%) than the current rate.

^{*} levered 2x

^{**} numbers include inflation

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		Current						
	_1%	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	% Increase		
City's proportionate share	·		·			_		
of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,366,923	\$	1,908,908	\$	1,528,330		

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

NOTE 18 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund is 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 that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 18 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for all governmental funds for which a budgetary basis statement is presented:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	G	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	1,050,423
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(2,042,251)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		237,767
Net adjustment for other financing sources/uses		2,054,209
Funds budgeted elsewhere		9,543
Adjustment for encumbrances		383,867
GAAP basis	\$	1,693,558

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in a separate fund are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the following funds: flexible spending plan, unclaimed money, payroll, payroll dental insurance premium, and payroll vision insurance premium.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 19 - FUND BALANCE

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

Fund balance	 General	224	ir Ln., US , Market St. provements	Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Nonspendable:						
Materials and supplies inventory	\$ 32,317	\$	-	\$ 60,029	\$	92,346
Prepayments	73,032		-	16,928		89,960
Unclaimed money	2,842		-	-		2,842
Permanent fund - Park Trust	 _		<u>-</u>	 25,000		25,000
Total nonspendable	 108,191			 101,957		210,148
Restricted:						
Debt service	-		-	31,393		31,393
Capital improvements	-		-	1,761,044		1,761,044
Transportation projects	-		-	1,010,774		1,010,774
Municipal court	-		-	945,428		945,428
Security of persons and property	-		-	320,646		320,646
Community environment	-		-	88,836		88,836
Economic development and assistance	-		-	820,710		820,710
Permanent fund - Park Trust	-		-	4,016		4,016
Other purposes	 <u> </u>		<u>-</u>	 16,405		16,405
Total restricted	 			 4,999,252		4,999,252
Committed:						
Debt service	-		-	-		-
Capital improvements	-		-	288,523		288,523
General government	161,720		-	-		161,720
Security of persons and property	141,706		-	264,968		406,674
Community environment	1,496		-	-		1,496
Flexible spending plan	54,757		-	-		54,757
Leisure-time activities	-		-	270,993		270,993
Economic development and assistance	-		-	24,221		24,221
Other purposes	 		<u>-</u>	 53,602		53,602
Total committed	 359,679			 902,307		1,261,986
Assigned:						
Subsequent year appropriations	 559,564			 		559,564
Total assigned	 559,564			 		559,564
Unassigned (deficit)	 3,721,608		(3,167,665)	 (152,314)		401,629
Total fund balances	\$ 4,749,042	\$	(3,167,665)	\$ 5,851,202	\$	7,432,579

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 20 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Federal and State Grants

The City participates in several federally assisted programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by grantor agencies or their representative. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

B. Litigation

The City is not party to any lawsuits that, in the opinion of management, will have a material adverse effect on the City's financial condition.

NOTE 21 - OTHER 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>	
General fund	\$ 304,922
Nonmajor governmental	 83,817
Total	\$ 388,739

NOTE 22 - TAX ABATEMENTS AND TAX CREDITS

The City was part of multiple Enterprise Zone (EZ) tax abatement agreements with local businesses. Under the authority of ORC Sections 5709.62 and 5709.63, the EZ program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real and personal property tax exemptions to businesses making investments in Ohio. An EZ is a designated area of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on qualifying new investment. An EZ's geographic area is identified by the local government involved in the creation of the zone. Once the zone is defined, the local legislative authority participating in the creation must petition the OSDA. The OSDA must then certify the area for it to become an active Enterprise Zone. The local legislative authority negotiates the terms of the Enterprise Zone Agreement (the "Agreement") with the business, which may include tax sharing with the Board of Education. Legislation must then be passed to approve the Agreement. All Agreements must be finalized before the project begins and may contain provisions for the recoupment of taxes should the individual or entity fail to perform. The amount of the abatement is deducted from the business's property tax bill. The total taxes abated by the EZ agreements in 2020 amounted to \$408.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 22 - TAX ABATEMENTS AND TAX CREDITS - (Continued)

The City entered into multiple property tax abatement agreements with property owners under The Ohio Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) program. Under the authority of Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 3735.67, the CRA program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real property tax exemptions for property owners who renovate existing or construct new buildings. CRA's are areas of land in which property owners can receive tax incentives for investing in real property improvements. Under the CRA program, local governments petition to the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) for confirmation of a geographical area in which investment in housing is desired. Once an area is confirmed by the ODSA, local governments may offer real property tax exemptions to taxpayers that invest in that area. Property owners in the CRA can receive temporary tax abatements for renovation of existing structures and new construction in these areas. Property owners apply to the local legislative authority for approval to renovate or construct in the CRA. Upon approval and certification of completion, the amount of the abatement is deducted from the individual or entity's property tax bill. The total taxes abated by the CRA agreements in 2020 amounted to \$13,610.

The City, by Ordinance, may grant a refundable or nonrefundable credit against its tax on income to a taxpayer to foster job creation and/or for the purpose of fostering job retention in the City. Before the City passes an Ordinance granting a credit and/or allowing such a credit, the City and the taxpayer shall enter into an agreement specifying all the conditions of the credit. There were no taxes abated by these agreements in 2020.

NOTE 23 - OPERATING LEASE

The City has entered into an agreement with Seneca County to lease a portion of the Joint Justice Center owned by the County. The initial term of the agreement is 50 years, ending on December 31, 2067, with automatic subsequent 5-year renewal terms, unless terminated by either party. The City will pay 25% of the annual operating costs of the Center. In addition to the annual operating costs, the City will pay \$10,000 in the first year of the agreement (2018) which is set aside by the County for capital improvement and replacement. This annual capital fee will be increased by 3% in each subsequent year of the agreement. Payments are made from the City's general fund and amounted to \$95,755 in 2020. The estimated payments to be made in 2021 amount to \$105,927.

NOTE 24 - COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the City. The pension and other employee benefits plan in which the City participates fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be realized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the City's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY/NET PENSION ASSET OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	2020		 2019		2018	2017	
Traditional Plan:		_					
City's proportion of the net pension liability		0.022292%	0.022750%		0.023331%		0.023821%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,406,165	\$ 6,230,764	\$	3,660,182	\$	5,409,344
City's covered payroll	\$	3,136,536	\$ 2,859,957	\$	2,974,800	\$	3,097,367
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		140.48%	217.86%		123.04%		174.64%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		82.17%	74.70%		84.66%		77.25%
Combined Plan:							
City's proportion of the net pension asset		0.031615%	0.035638%		0.040194%		0.044002%
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$	65,925	\$ 39,851	\$	54,717	\$	24,490
City's covered payroll	\$	140,736	\$ 152,421	\$	164,615	\$	171,275
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		46.84%	26.15%		33.24%		14.30%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset		145.28%	126.64%		137.28%		116.55%
Member Directed Plan:							
City's proportion of the net pension asset		0.012499%	0.015984%		0.027249%		0.026628%
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$	472	\$ 364	\$	951	\$	111
City's covered payroll	\$	74,290	\$ 91,370	\$	149,340	\$	109,433
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		0.64%	0.40%		0.64%		0.10%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset		118.84%	113.42%		124.46%		103.40%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

 2016	2015	2014				
0.022979%	0.022409%		0.022409%			
\$ 3,980,252	\$ 2,702,776	\$	2,641,729			
\$ 2,925,617	\$ 2,762,925	\$	2,631,362			
136.05%	97.82%		100.39%			
81.08%	86.45%		86.36%			
0.021150%	n/a		n/a			
\$ 10,292	n/a		n/a			
\$ 72,108	n/a		n/a			
14.27%	n/a		n/a			
116.90%	n/a		n/a			
0.023855%	n/a		n/a			
\$ 91	n/a		n/a			
\$ 132,858	n/a		n/a			
0.07%	n/a		n/a			
103.91%	n/a		n/a			

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.19325370%		0.20133300%		0.20342300%		0.20636900	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	13,018,601	\$	16,434,093	\$	12,484,972	\$	13,071,183
City's covered payroll	\$	4,510,088	\$	4,490,715	\$	4,359,302	\$	4,222,823
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		288.66%		365.96%		286.40%		309.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.89%		63.07%		70.91%		68.36%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

2016		2015	2014					
0.20167500%	(0.19261590%	(0.19261590%				
\$ 12,973,937	\$	9,978,307	\$	9,380,998				
\$ 866,458	\$	3,786,299	\$	3,374,607				
1497.35%		263.54%		277.99%				
66.77%		72.20%		73.00%				

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CITY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020			2019	 2018	2017		
Traditional Plan:								
Contractually required contribution	\$	495,897	\$	439,115	\$ 400,394	\$	386,724	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(495,897)		(439,115)	 (400,394)		(386,724)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$		
City's covered payroll	\$	3,542,121	\$	3,136,536	\$ 2,859,957	\$	2,974,800	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	
Combined Plan:								
Contractually required contribution	\$	11,305	\$	19,703	\$ 21,339	\$	21,400	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(11,305)		(19,703)	(21,339)		(21,400)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
City's covered payroll	\$	80,750	\$	140,736	\$ 152,421	\$	164,615	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	
Member Directed Plan:								
Contractually required contribution	\$	7,974	\$	7,429	\$ 9,137	\$	14,934	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(7,974)		(7,429)	 (9,137)		(14,934)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
City's covered payroll	\$	79,740	\$	74,290	\$ 91,370	\$	149,340	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		10.00%		10.00%	10.00%		10.00%	

 2016	 2015	2014	2013		 2012	2011		
\$ 371,684	\$ 351,074	\$ 331,551	\$	342,077	\$ 226,896	\$	231,690	
(371,684)	 (351,074)	 (331,551)		(342,077)	 (226,896)		(231,690)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ _	\$		
\$ 3,097,367	\$ 2,925,617	\$ 2,762,925	\$	2,631,362	\$ 2,268,960	\$	2,316,900	
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%		13.00%	10.00%		10.00%	
\$ 20,553	\$ 8,653	\$ 2,124	\$	-	\$ 403	\$	395	
(20,553)	(8,653)	(2,124)			(403)		(395)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 171,275	\$ 72,108	\$ 17,700	\$	-	\$ 5,069	\$	4,969	
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%		13.00%	7.95%		7.95%	
\$ 13,132	\$ 15,943							
 (13,132)	 (15,943)							
\$ 	\$ 							
\$ 109,433	\$ 132,858							
12.00%	12.00%							

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CITY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020			2019	2018	2017	
Police:							
Contractually required contribution	\$	387,825	\$	373,922	\$ 385,805	\$	365,687
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(387,825)		(373,922)	 (385,805)		(365,687)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
City's covered payroll	\$	2,041,184	\$	1,968,011	\$ 2,030,553	\$	1,924,668
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		19.00%		19.00%	19.00%		19.00%
Fire:							
Contractually required contribution	\$	588,315	\$	597,388	\$ 578,138	\$	572,139
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(588,315)		(597,388)	(578,138)		(572,139)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
City's covered payroll	\$	2,503,468	\$	2,542,077	\$ 2,460,162	\$	2,434,634
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		23.50%		23.50%	23.50%		23.50%

 2016	 2015	2014		 2013	 2012	2011		
\$ 350,117	\$ 331,911	\$	314,016	\$ 241,806	\$ 196,894	\$	205,579	
 (350,117)	(331,911)		(314,016)	 (241,806)	 (196,894)		(205,579)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
\$ 1,842,721	\$ 1,746,900	\$	1,652,716	\$ 1,522,388	\$ 1,544,267	\$	1,612,384	
19.00%	19.00%		19.00%	15.88%	12.75%		12.75%	
\$ 559,324	\$ 534,547	\$	501,392	\$ 377,544	\$ 355,925	\$	375,264	
 (559,324)	 (534,547)		(501,392)	 (377,544)	 (355,925)		(375,264)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
\$ 2,380,102	\$ 2,274,668	\$	2,133,583	\$ 1,852,219	\$ 2,063,333	\$	2,175,443	
23.50%	23.50%		23.50%	20.38%	17.25%		17.25%	

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST FOUR YEARS

	2020		 2019		2018		2017
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability		0.022184%	0.022866%		0.023980%		0.024435%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,064,187	\$ 2,981,187	\$	2,604,051	\$	2,467,993
City's covered payroll	\$	3,351,562	\$ 3,103,748	\$	3,288,755	\$	3,378,075
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		91.43%	96.05%		79.18%		73.06%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.80%	46.33%		54.14%		54.05%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

LAST FOUR YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.19325370%		0.20133300%		0.20342300%		0.20636900%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,908,908	\$	1,833,446	\$	11,525,646	\$	9,795,872
City's covered payroll	\$	4,510,088	\$	4,490,715	\$	4,359,302	\$	4,222,823
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		42.33%		40.83%		264.39%		231.97%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.08%		46.57%		14.13%		15.96%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CITY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020			2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	3,190	\$	2,972	\$ 3,655	\$	37,368
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(3,190)		(2,972)	(3,655)		(37,368)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 	\$	
City's covered payroll	\$	3,702,611	\$	3,351,562	\$ 3,103,748	\$	3,288,755
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.09%		0.09%	0.12%		1.14%

 2016	 2015	 2014		2013		2012	 2011
\$ 71,593	\$ 58,512	\$ 54,667	\$	26,314	\$	172,670	\$ 176,317
 (71,593)	 (58,512)	 (54,667)		(26,314)		(172,670)	 (176,317)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$
\$ 3,378,075	\$ 3,130,583	\$ 2,780,625	\$	2,631,362	\$	2,274,029	\$ 2,321,869
2.12%	1.87%	1.97%		1.00%		7.59%	7.59%

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CITY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Police:								
Contractually required contribution	\$	10,206	\$	9,840	\$	10,153	\$	9,623
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(10,206)		(9,840)		(10,153)		(9,623)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
City's covered payroll	\$	2,041,184	\$	1,968,011	\$	2,030,553	\$	1,924,668
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.50%		0.50%		0.50%		0.50%
Fire:								
Contractually required contribution	\$	12,517	\$	12,710	\$	12,301	\$	12,173
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(12,517)		(12,710)		(12,301)		(12,173)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
City's covered payroll	\$	2,503,468	\$	2,542,077	\$	2,460,162	\$	2,434,634
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.50%		0.50%		0.50%		0.50%

 2016	 2015	2014		2013		2012		2011	
\$ 9,463	\$ 8,971	\$	8,200	\$	55,218	\$	104,238	\$	108,836
 (9,463)	 (8,971)		(8,200)		(55,218)		(104,238)		(108,836)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$ 1,842,721	\$ 1,746,900	\$	1,652,716	\$	1,522,388	\$	1,544,267	\$	1,612,384
0.50%	0.50%		0.50%		3.62%		6.75%		6.75%
\$ 11,901	\$ 11,373	\$	10,538	\$	67,071	\$	139,275	\$	146,842
 (11,901)	 (11,373)		(10,538)		(67,071)		(139,275)		(146,842)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$ 2,380,102	\$ 2,274,668	\$	2,133,583	\$	1,852,219	\$	2,063,333	\$	2,175,443
0.50%	0.50%		0.50%		3.62%		6.75%		6.75%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

PENSION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016. For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2018. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of return and discount rate were reduced from 7.50% down to 7.20%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.50% down to 8.00%, (b) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-11.00% to 3.75%-10.50%, (c) reduction in payroll increases from 3.75% down to 3.25%, (d) reduction in inflation assumptions from 3.25% down to 2.75% and (e) Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) were reduced from 2.60% and 3.00% simple to 2.20% and 3.00% simple. There were no changes in assumptions for 2019-2020.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

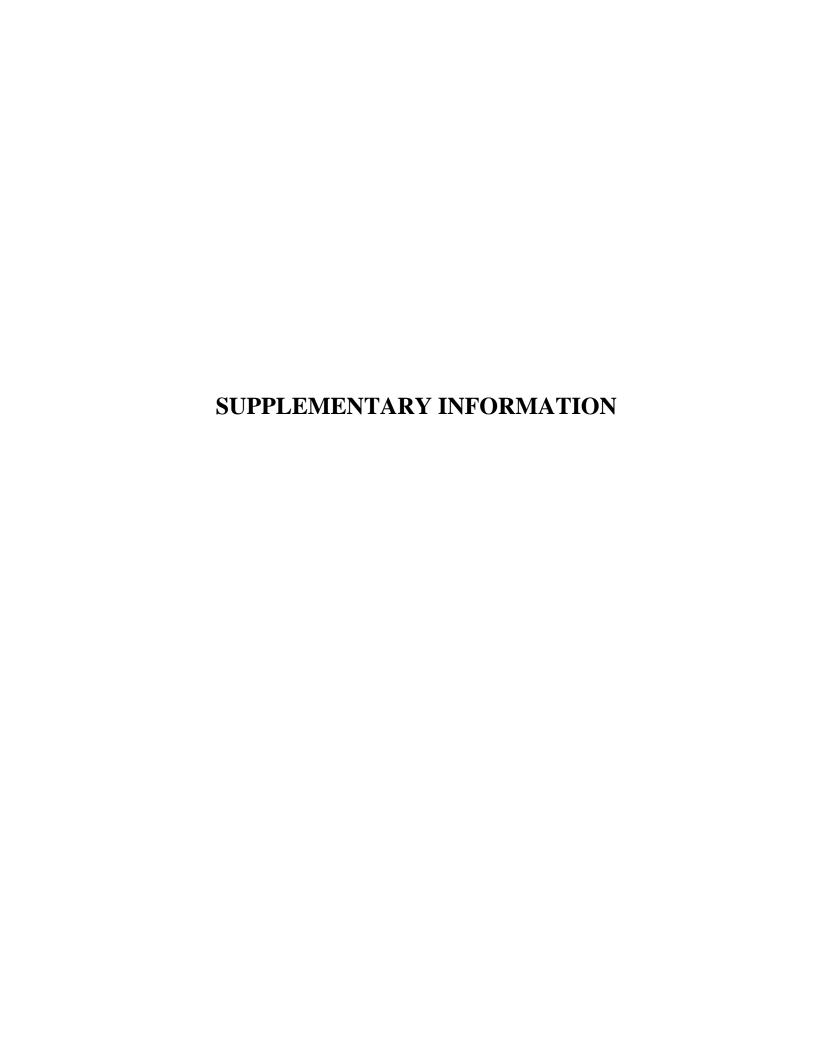
Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.85% up to 3.96%, (b) The investment rate of return was decreased from 6.50% percent down to 6.00%, (c) the municipal bond rate was increased from 3.31% up to 3.71% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 7.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2028 up to 10.00%, initial/3.25% ultimate in 2029. For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 3.96% up to 3.16%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 3.71% up to 2.75% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 10.00%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029 up to 10.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2030.

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2018. For 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model from a self-insured health care plan to a stipend-based health care model. There were no changes in benefit terms for 2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) DROP interest rate was reduced from 4.50% to 4.00%, (b) CPI-based COLA was reduced from 2.60% to 2.20%, (c) investment rate of return was reduced from 8.25% to 8.00%, (d) salary increases were reduced from 3.75% to 3.25% and (e) payroll growth was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.24% up to 4.66%. For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 4.66% up to 3.56%.



CITY OF TIFFIN SENECA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

PASS-THROUGH ENTITY FEDERAL GRANTOR/ SUB GRANTOR/ IDENTIFYING NUMBER / ADDITIONAL AWARD PASSED THROUGH TO CASH FEDERAL CFDA PROGRAM TITLE NUMBER IDENTIFICATION SUBRECIPIENT DISBURSEMENTS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Passed Through Ohio Development Services Agency
Community Development Block Grant (Formula Grant) 14.228 A-F-18-2DX-1 139,058 Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 139,058 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster
Highway Planning and Construction
SEN Sarah St Improvements 20.205 20.205 20.205 20.205 80526 1,972 53,876 177,916 9,337 SEN 18 14.61 TAP Ped & Bike SEN Miami St Reconstruction SEN Tiffin Non-Inrfa SRTS FY2020 104016 107041 110830 Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster 243,101 Total U.S. Department of Transportation 243,101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
Passed Through Ohio Office of Budget an Through Ohio Office of Budget and Management COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund 21.019 COVID-19 - HB481-CRF-Local 1,310,347 573,580 Passed Through Eden Township COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund 21.019 COVID-19 - 2020 5,000 Passed Through Supreme Court of Ohio COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund - Remote Technology Grant 21.019 COVID-19 - 20-RTG-0100 14,485 **Total COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund** 1,329,832 Total U.S. Department of Treasury 573,580 1,329,832 573,580 1,711,991 **Total Expenditures of Federal Awards**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

CITY OF TIFFIN SENECA COUNTY

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Tiffin (the City's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2020. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

The City has not elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - SUBRECIPIENTS

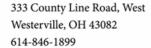
The City passes certain federal awards to other governments and not for profit agencies (subrecipients). As a subrecipient, the City has certain compliance responsibilities, such as monitoring its subrecipients to help assure they use these subawards as authorized by laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals. As described in Note B, the City of Tiffin records expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients on the cash basis.

NOTE E - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) and HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME) GRANT PROGRAMS with REVOLVING LOAN CASH BALANCE

The current cash balance on the City's local program income account as of December 31, 2020 is \$117,863.

NOTE F - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the City to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The City has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.





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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

City of Tiffin Seneca County 53 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

To the Mayor and City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Tiffin's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 11, 2021, wherein we noted as described in Note 24 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Tiffin's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Tiffin's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Tiffin'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 City of Tiffin'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

City of Tiffin

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* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Tiffin'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 of Tiffin's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Kube, Elne.

June 11, 2021



333 County Line Road, West Westerville, OH 43082 614-846-1899

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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for the Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

City of Tiffin Seneca County 53 East Market Street Tiffin, Ohio 44883

To the Mayor and City Council:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Tiffin's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the City of Tiffin 's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2020. The City of Tiffin's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Tiffin complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2020.

City of Tiffin
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for the Major Program
and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, the.

June 11, 2021

CITY OF TIFFIN

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS							
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified					
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No					
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No					
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No					
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No					
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No					
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified					
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No					
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund (CFDA #21.019)					
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: >\$750,000 Type B: all others					
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No					

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



CITY OF TIFFIN

SENECA 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 8/26/2021

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