CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN

MAHONING COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023





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City Council City of Youngstown 26 S. Phelps St. Youngstown, OH 44503

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Youngstown, Mahoning County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. 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 Youngstown is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

The Auditor of State is conducting an investigation of the city, any potential findings related to controls or compliance will be reported in a future report.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 30, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

City of Youngstown Mahoning County 26 South Phelps Street Youngstown, Ohio 44503

To the Members of the City Council and Mayor:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Youngstown's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Youngstown, as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, Fire Levy Fund, Polic Levy Fund, and the American Rescue Plan Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Youngstown's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Youngstown's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Youngstown's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information 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. The 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 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 September 16, 2024 on our consideration of the City of Youngstown'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 Youngstown'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 Youngstown's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Sube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. September 16, 2024

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Youngstown's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2023. 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 2023 are as follows:

- The total net position of the City increased \$37,828,583. Net position of governmental activities increased \$31,131,298 or 36.87% from 2022. Net position of business-type activities increased \$6,697,285 or 6.40% from 2022.
- General revenues accounted for \$87,925,960 or 70.60% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$36,623,406 or 29.40% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The City had \$93,383,053 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$36,623,406 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$56,759,647 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$87,925,960.
- The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$43,840,285 in 2023. This represents an increase of \$7,154,746 from 2022. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund, which totaled \$39,453,717 in 2023, increased \$6,774,898 from 2022. The increase in fund balance was \$4,386,568 in the general fund at December 31, 2023.
- The fire levy fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$15,144,234 in 2023. This represents an increase of \$1,154,690 from 2022. The expenditures of the fire levy fund, which totaled \$13,491,147, in 2023, increased \$764,168 from 2022. The increase in fund balance was \$888,919 in the fire levy fund at December 31, 2023.
- The police levy fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$21,302,217 in 2023. This represents an increase of \$1,609,925 from 2022. The expenditures of the police levy fund, which totaled \$19,692,292 in 2023, increased \$711,586 from 2022. The increase in fund balance was \$1,357,675 in the police levy fund at December 31, 2023.
- The American Rescue Plan (ARP) fund had revenues of \$14,194,647 in 2023. Expenditures in 2023 totaled \$10,863,746 and the fund balance at the end of the year in the ARP fund was \$3,687,950.
- Net position for the business-type activities, which are made up of the sewer, water and environmental sanitation enterprise funds increased in 2023 by \$6,697,285. In total, the enterprise funds had adequate charges for services revenue to cover operating expenses.

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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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 2023?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. The accrual basis of 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. Nonfinancial 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.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the City is divided into three distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental activities - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including police, fire, street maintenance, parks and recreation, 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, water and environmental sanitation operations are reported here.

Component unit - The City's financial statements include financial data of the Youngstown City Health District. The component unit is described in the notes to the financial statements.

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 focus 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 governmentwide 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 fiscal 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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, fire levy, police levy, and ARP funds. 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 types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as businesstype activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water and environmental sanitation operations. The sewer, water and environmental sanitation funds are considered major funds. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City's internal service fund accounts for worker's compensation insurance and self-insured dental and vision programs.

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 statements 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. Custodial funds are the City's only fiduciary fund type.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. This report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The table on the following table provides a summary of the City's net position for 2023 and 2022.

	Government	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Тс	Total		
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022		
Assets								
Current and other assets	\$ 159,588,308	\$ 147,766,909	\$ 58,043,132	\$ 52,917,826	\$ 217,631,440	\$ 200,684,735		
Net pension asset	83,279	153,240	77,755	159,603	161,034	312,843		
Net OPEB asset	-	2,175,699	-	2,266,031	-	4,441,730		
Capital assets, net	136,895,846	127,187,456	150,779,114	155,323,154	287,674,960	282,510,610		
Total assets	296,567,433	277,283,304	208,900,001	210,666,614	505,467,434	487,949,918		
Deferred outflows of resources								
Unamortized deferred charges	296,263	339,713	-	-	296,263	339,713		
Pension	29,724,699	17,301,538	8,078,520	3,209,963	37,803,219	20,511,501		
OPEB	4,568,397	4,064,363	1,199,727	60,998	5,768,124	4,125,361		
Total deferred								
outflows of resources	34,589,359	21,705,614	9,278,247	3,270,961	43,867,606	24,976,575		
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	78,065,147	89,579,138	2,725,406	3,494,188	80,790,553	93,073,326		
Long-term liabilies:	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,		
Due within one year	3,372,602	3,433,576	5,604,665	6,071,654	8,977,267	9,505,230		
Net pension liability	85,409,285	51,256,747	19,285,315	6,550,658	104,694,600	57,807,405		
Net OPEB liability	5,278,445	7,889,326	396,824	-	5,675,269	7,889,326		
Other amounts	21,157,835	22,308,076	77,532,280	81,809,564	98,690,115	104,117,640		
Total liabilities	193,283,314	174,466,863	105,544,490	97,926,064	298,827,804	272,392,927		
Deferred inflows of resources								
Property taxes	1,775,000	1,445,386	-	-	1,775,000	1,445,386		
Payment in lieu of taxes	3,525,000	3,600,000	-	-	3,525,000	3,600,000		
Leases	4,324,206	4,525,605	-	-	4,324,206	4,525,605		
Pension	6,424,978	24,349,767	1,073,596	8,570,560	7,498,574	32,920,327		
OPEB	6,258,750	6,167,051	148,505	2,726,579	6,407,255	8,893,630		
Total deferred								
inflows of resources	22,307,934	40,087,809	1,222,101	11,297,139	23,530,035	51,384,948		
<u>Net position</u>								
Net investment in capital assets	126,744,486	114,006,243	70,176,185	68,948,780	196,920,671	182,955,023		
Restricted	26,865,674	20,938,104	77,755	-	26,943,429	20,938,104		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(38,044,616)	(50,510,101)	41,157,657	35,765,592	3,113,041	(14,744,509)		
Total net position	<u>\$ 115,565,544</u>	<u>\$ 84,434,246</u>	<u>\$ 111,411,597</u>	\$ 104,714,372	\$ 226,977,141	<u>\$ 189,148,618</u>		

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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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.

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/asset 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, 2023, the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$226,977,201.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net position. At year-end, capital assets represented 56.91% of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, computer software, vehicles, infrastructure, subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) and construction in progress. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2023, were \$126,744,486 and \$70,176,185 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

A portion of the City's net position, \$26,943,429, at December 31, 2023, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

The following table shows the changes in net position for 2023 and 2022.

	Change in Net Position							
	Governmenta	l Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	T	otal		
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022		
Revenues								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 2,877,393	\$ 3,370,852	\$ 69,666,524	\$ 68,187,084	\$ 72,543,917	\$ 71,557,936		
Operating grants and contributions	22,650,969	14,148,178	-	-	22,650,969	14,148,178		
Capital grants and contributions	11,095,044	7,830,482	253,190		11,348,234	7,830,482		
Total program revenues	36,623,406	25,349,512	69,919,714	68,187,084	106,543,120	93,536,596		
General revenues:								
Property taxes	2,571,141	2,040,792	-	-	2,571,141	2,040,792		
Income taxes	70,106,808	49,848,847	-	-	70,106,808	49,848,847		
Payments in lieu of taxes	4,776,405	4,817,510	-	-	4,776,405	4,817,510		
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	4,512,973	4,482,414	-	-	4,512,973	4,482,414		
Investment earnings	5,304,303	482,799	-	-	5,304,303	482,799		
Gain on sale of capital assets	448,788	-	-	14,925	448,788	14,925		
Miscellaneous	205,542	166,863	131,427	105,029	336,969	271,892		
Total general revenues	87,925,960	61,839,225	131,427	119,954	88,057,387	61,959,179		
Total revenues	124,549,366	87,188,737	70,051,141	68,307,038	194,600,507	155,495,775		
Expenses:								
General government	11,953,657	8,740,995	-	-	11,953,657	8,740,995		
Security of persons and property	43,007,801	35,173,832	-	-	43,007,801	35,173,832		
Public health and welfare	1,361,378	702,000	-	-	1,361,378	702,000		
Transportation	11,568,488	9,645,829	-	-	11,568,488	9,645,829		
Community environment	21,179,441	13,723,829	-	-	21,179,441	13,723,829		
Leisure time activity	3,807,679	2,744,792	-	-	3,807,679	2,744,792		
Interest and fiscal charges	504,609	570,435	-	-	504,609	570,435		
Water	-	-	27,669,860	16,716,313	27,669,860	16,716,313		
Sewer	-	-	30,892,149	28,487,599	30,892,149	28,487,599		
Environmental sanitation			4,826,862	5,058,078	4,826,862	5,058,078		
Total expenses	93,383,053	71,301,712	63,388,871	50,261,990	156,771,924	121,563,702		
Change in net position before transfers	31,166,313	15,887,025	6,662,270	18,045,048	37,828,583	33,932,073		
Transfers	(35,015)	1,721,008	35,015	(1,721,008)				
Change in net position	31,131,298	17,608,033	6,697,285	16,324,040	37,828,583	33,932,073		
Net position at beginning of year	84,434,246	66,826,213	104,714,372	88,390,332	189,148,618	155,216,545		
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 115,565,544</u>	\$ 84,434,246	\$111,411,657	\$ 104,714,372	\$ 226,977,201	<u>\$ 189,148,618</u>		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased by \$31,131,298 in 2023. The deficit unrestricted net position in governmental activities, a deficit of \$38,044,616, is primarily from the net pension and net OPEB liability, explained on pages 6-7. Current and other assets increased significantly from a 40.64% increase in income taxes, a result of net profits from Vallourec based on record earnings. The unearned revenue liability of \$80.9 million was reduced to \$69.9 million, as \$10.9 in ARP funding was recognized during 2023. The City received approximately \$82.8 million in 2021 and 2022 in federal ARP funding, of which the unspent balance is reported as unearned revenue on the statement of net position.

In total, 2023 revenues increased \$37,360,629 from 2023. Charges for services program revenues related to general government, security of persons and property, and community environment decreased from 2022. Operating grants and contributions program revenues in 2023 increased from 2022 as a result of ARP funding spent down for various programs in 2023. ARP programs include demolition and remediation throughout the City, façade grant program, road/waterline replacements, neighborhood revitalization, park improvements, City IT upgrades, police body cameras and tasers, and EMS transport services. Capital grants and contributions increased during 2023 primarily from federal funding from the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) and Ohio Pubic Works Commission (OPWC) for ongoing projects such as the SMART2 Network, Crescent Street Bridge, Mahoning Avenue Phase I, Fifth Avenue and Signal Upgrade. Capital grant funding was also provided through the Appalachian Regional Commission for the Smart 2 Network.

General revenues totaled \$87,925,960 and amounted to 70.60% of total governmental revenues during 2023. These revenues primarily consist of income tax revenue of \$70,106,808. The other primary source of general revenues is investment earnings/change in fair value of investments, payments in lieu of taxes and grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs (including local government and local government revenue assistance).

In total, 2023 expenses increased \$22,081,341 or 30.97%. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in pension expense and an increase in expenses related to ARP programs. Pension expense increased \$13,261,079. This increase was the result of an increase in expenses incurred at the pension system level for Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) and the Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund due to a decrease in net investment income on investments compared to previous years. ARP program expenses totaled \$10,863,746 for 2023.

Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire departments, is the City's largest category of governmental activity expenses accounting for \$43,007,801 and \$35,173,832 of the total expenses of the City during 2023 and 2022, respectively. These expenses were partially funded by \$4,591,740 in 2023 compared to \$2,343,749 in 2022 in direct charges to users of the services and operating grants. An increase in expenses in security of persons and property is related to the change in the City's OP&F net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources for police and fire. Community environment expenses totaled \$21,179,441 in 2023 and \$13,723,829 in 2022, and primarily relate to the City's Community Development programs and various ARP programs to promote economic development within the City. Transportation expenses, which mainly consist of repair and upkeep of the City's roads, totaled \$11,568,488 during 2023 and \$9,645,829 during 2022. In 2023, these expenses were funded by operating grants and contributions and capital grants and contributions.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The table on the following page shows, 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022
Program Expenses:				
General government	\$ 11,953,657	\$ 10,277,406	\$ 8,740,995	\$ 3,851,265
Security of persons and property	43,007,801	38,416,061	35,173,832	32,830,083
Public health and welfare	1,361,378	1,159,500	702,000	702,000
Transportation	11,568,488	442,932	9,645,829	(181,253)
Community environment	21,179,441	3,506,973	13,723,829	6,556,266
Leisure time activity	3,807,679	3,164,690	2,744,792	2,337,689
Interest and fiscal charges	504,609	(207,915)	570,435	(143,850)
Total	\$ 93,383,053	\$ 56,759,647	\$ 71,301,712	\$ 45,952,200

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 60.78% and 64.45% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues during 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include the sewer, water and environmental sanitation enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$69,919,714, general revenues of \$87,925,960, and expenses of \$63,388,871 for 2023. Net position increased by \$6,697,285.

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, unassigned 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 \$45,058,949 which is \$18,200,401 higher/lower than last year's fund balance total of \$26,858,548. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2023 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Balances 12/31/23	Fund Balances 12/31/22	Increase (Decrease)		
Major funds:					
General	\$ 17,137,237	\$ 12,750,669	\$ 4,386,568		
Fire levy	2,097,150	1,208,231	888,919		
Police levy	2,948,429	1,590,754	1,357,675		
ARP	3,687,950	357,049	3,330,901		
Nonmajor governmental funds	19,188,183	10,951,845	8,236,338		
Total	\$ 45,058,949	\$ 26,858,548	\$ 18,200,401		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$4,386,568 during 2023. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	Percentage Change
Revenues			
Income taxes	\$ 35,493,852	\$ 29,311,968	21.09 %
Charges for services	375,335	590,810	(36.47) %
Licenses and permits	221,233	210,072	5.31 %
Fines and forfeitures	605,543	552,064	9.69 %
Intergovernmental	4,249,517	4,218,491	0.74 %
Investment income	1,973,460	677,538	191.27 %
Rental income	37,532	35,896	4.56 %
Other	796,302	935,506	(14.88) %
Total	\$ 43,752,774	\$ 36,532,345	19.76 %

Income tax revenue represents 81.12% of all general fund revenue and increased by 21.09% in 2023 due to payments from Vallourec as a result of record net profits. Charges for services decreased 36.47% from services provided to others. Fines and forfeitures increased from amounts received during 2023 from the Youngstown Municipal Court. Investment income increased significantly by 191.27% as a result of higher interest rates. Other revenues decreased by 14.88% from miscellaneous rebates and reimbursements.

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

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	Percentage Change
<u>Expenditures</u>			
General government	\$ 10,563,049	\$ 9,350,924	12.96 %
Security of persons and property	2,831,710	2,508,226	12.90 %
Public health and welfare	1,159,500	702,000	65.17 %
Community environment	927,018	612,685	51.30 %
Leisure time activity	194,251	97,984	98.25 %
Capital outlay	64,641	-	100.00 %
Debt service	22,548		100.00 %
Total	\$ 15,762,717	\$ 13,271,819	18.77 %

General government expenditures increased 12.96% in 2023. Security of persons and property expenditures increased from 2022 as a result of costs associated with street lights. Public health expenditures in the general fund represent the amount of City contributions made to the Youngstown City Health District to subsidize operations, contributions amounted to \$1,159,500 for 2023. Community environment expenditures increased due to expenditures related to community planning and economic development projects. Leisure time activities increased/decreased from expenditures associated with the Federal Plaza Ad Hoc Committee. Capital outlay and debt service expenditures were related to the SBITA transaction recognized in 2023.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Fire Levy Fund

The fire levy fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$15,144,234 and expenditures of \$14,255,315 in 2023. Fund balance increased \$888,919, primarily due to the increase in income taxes from Vallourec. The fire levy fund received \$5,375,000 in transfers from the general fund in 2022, compared to \$5,748,000 in 2022.

Police Levy Fund

The police levy had revenues and other financing sources of \$21,302,217 and expenditures of \$19,944,542 in 2023. Fund balance increased \$1,357,675, primarily due to the increase in income taxes from Vallourec. The police levy fund reported \$35,000 in SBITA transaction and \$7,600,000 in transfer from the general fund in 2023, compared to transfers in of \$8,310,000 in 3033.

ARP Fund

The ARP fund is reported as a major fund. The City received approximately \$82.8 million in 2021 and 2022 in federal ARP funding on cash-basis to provide additional relief to address the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The City made \$10,863,746 in expenditures from the ARP fund during 2023. The unspent portion of the City's ARP funding as of December 31, 2023, which amounts to \$69,936,465 has been reported as unearned revenue. The ARP fund received \$3,025,404 in investment income, a significant increase from prior year as a result of higher interest rates.

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 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 than the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund, fire levy fund, police levy fund, and ARP fund. In the general fund, actual expenditures, and other financing uses of \$42,806,543 came in \$1,016,001 lower than final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses of \$43,822,544. Original and final budgeted revenues totaled \$43,869,608 and \$43,822,544, respectively, for 2023. Actual revenues and other financing sources were \$42,293,280 which were \$326,780 higher than final budgeted revenues.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail. The only difference between the amounts reported as business-type activities and the amounts reported in the proprietary fund statements are interfund eliminations between proprietary funds and internal balances due to governmental activities for internal service activities. The only interfund activity reported in the government wide statements are those between business-type activities and governmental activities (reported as internal balances and transfers) whereas interfund amounts between various enterprise funds are reported in the proprietary fund statements.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2023, the City had \$287,587,888 (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization) invested in land, buildings, improvements other than buildings (I.O.T.B.), machinery and equipment, computer software, vehicles, infrastructure, SBITAs, and construction in progress (CIP). Of this total, \$136,895,846 was reported in governmental activities and \$150,779,114 was reported in business-type activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The following table shows 2023 capital asset balances (net of depreciation/amortization) compared to 2022:

	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities				Total			
	 2023		2022		2023		2022		2023		2022
Land	\$ 14,664,828	\$	14,528,203	\$	1,268,120	\$	1,268,120	\$	15,932,948	\$	15,796,323
Construction in progress	36,974,381		23,658,656		569,856		64,941,841		37,544,237		88,600,497
Buildings	37,247,894		38,922,073		38,209,796		39,510,927		75,457,690		78,433,000
I.O.T.B.	2,710,991		2,963,040		4,795,503		1,297,125		7,506,494		4,260,165
Machinery and equipment	3,011,479		3,420,698		35,947,740		4,069,737		38,959,219		7,490,435
Computer software	16,201		113,841		6,153		17,277		22,354		131,118
Vehicles	2,911,484		3,539,261		3,482,931		3,067,466		6,394,415		6,606,727
Infrastructure	39,271,516		40,041,684		66,499,015		41,150,661		105,770,531		81,192,345
Intangible right to use:											
SBITA	 87,072		-		-				87,072		-
Totals	\$ 136,895,846	\$	127,187,456	\$	150,779,114	\$	155,323,154	\$	287,674,960	\$	282,510,610

The City's largest governmental activities capital asset categories are buildings and infrastructure. The net book value of the City's buildings and infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization) represents 55.90% and 62.08%, respectively of the City's total governmental capital assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The City's largest business-type capital asset category are buildings and infrastructure. The net book value (cost less accumulated depreciation) of the City's buildings and infrastructure represents 69.45% and 51.93% of the City's total business-type activities capital assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for further detail on capital assets.

Debt Administration

The City had the following short-term and long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-type Activitie			
	2023	2022	2023	2022		
General obligation bonds	\$ 5,260,000	\$ 6,011,000	\$ -	\$ -		
Short-term notes	500,000	3,900,000	-	-		
Long-term notes	2,900,000	3,400,000	-	-		
HUD 108 loan	3,242,000	3,404,000	-	-		
OWDA loans	-	-	76,584,864	81,141,990		
OPWC loan	53,572	75,001	3,998,471	3,809,870		
ODSA/EPA loan	586,795	665,034	-	-		
SIB loan	231,298	599,827	-	-		
SBITA payable	42,093	-	-	-		
Direct financing notes payable	733,856	987,785	798,200	1,227,742		
Total long-term obligations	\$13,549,614	\$ 19,042,647	\$81,381,535	\$86,179,602		

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for further detail on the City's long-term obligations outstanding at year end and Note 12 to the basic financial statements for the City's short-term note obligations outstanding at year end.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Economic Conditions and Outlook

The City's administration considered the impact of various economic factors when establishing the 2024 budget. It has been nearly three years since COVID-19 struck, causing unprecedented supply shocks to global manufacturing systems. People and businesses throughout Ohio and the Mahoning Valley are still responding to vexing economic conditions that continue to plague us.

Last year, economist throughout the country were unclear to what extent price instability was a function of supply-chain disruptions, demand shifts, wages or some combination thereof, and whether that instability would warrant monetary policy action. In April 2022, the U.S. Federal Reserve began to battle inflation, moving more quickly and aggressively than any time since the days of stagflation.

Youngstown relies heavily on manufacturing and the current battle against inflation presents several risks to our local economy. Elevated interest rates and high inflation will weigh on consumer spending and industrial production will decline. Total manufacturing output will slow in Youngstown as businesses continue to struggle with labor shortages and tangled supply chains.

While there are hints of an economic recession looming, under the leadership of Mayor Jamael Tito Brown, the City is well positioned to weather whatever economic storm may arise. We expect another weak year of job growth in the area as employers struggle to fill openings. Nonetheless, current high levels of inflation may encourage more workers to reenter the workforce, easing burdens on the job market and encouraging local employers to create additional jobs.

Looking at 2024, Youngstown, as a manufacturing region will feel the pressure of Federal Reserve tightening as we forge a new business cycle. We expect a flat trajectory in terms of output, while confronting a real possibility of shedding jobs. Let there be no doubt, the City's core mission is straightforward: to continue with conservative budgeting practices, stimulate economic growth, create new and better jobs, and to ensure that Youngstown continues to embark on the path of steady growth. Likewise, the City will continue to right itself relative to revenues and expenditures. For these reasons, the City expects the actions undertaken by management will be successful in maintaining balanced operations through the end of 2024.

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: Mr. Kyle Miasek, Finance Director, City of Youngstown, and 26 S. Phelps Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44503.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Primary Government						Co	Component Unit		
	Governmental			Business-type			You	Youngstown City		
• .		Activities		Activities		Total	He	ealth District		
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	109,129,002	\$	43,629,327	\$	152,758,329	\$	1 527 700		
	Ф	1,000	Ф	45,029,527	ф	1,000	Ф	1,537,700		
Cash in segregated accounts.		1,000		-		1,000		-		
Receivables:		24 992 605				24 992 605				
Income taxes.		24,883,605		-		24,883,605		-		
Real and other local taxes		3,404,943		-		3,404,943		-		
Payment in lieu of taxes.		3,525,000		-		3,525,000		-		
Accounts.		620,591		10,713,692		11,334,283		-		
Intergovernmental		12,729,141		281,394		13,010,535		98,639		
Special assessments		100,824		1,177,911		1,278,735		-		
Accrued interest		236,975		-		236,975		-		
Loans		-		700,000		700,000		-		
Leases		4,231,241		-		4,231,241		-		
Materials and supplies inventory		392,432		1,872,962		2,265,394		7,988		
Internal balance		332,154		(332,154)		-		-		
Loan to component unit		1,400		-		1,400		-		
Net pension asset		83,279		77,755		161,034		7,536		
Nondepreciable/amortized capital assets		51,639,209		1,837,976		53,477,185		-		
Depreciable/amortized capital assets, net		85,256,637		148,941,138		234,197,775		116,339		
Total capital assets, net.		136,895,846		150,779,114		287,674,960		116,339		
Total assets		296,567,433		208,900,001		505,467,434		1,768,202		
Deferred outflows of resources:										
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding .		296,263		-		296,263		-		
Pension		29,724,699		8,078,520		37,803,219		859,873		
OPEB		4,568,397		1,199,727		5,768,124		118,523		
Total deferred outflows of resources		34,589,359		9,278,247		43,867,606		978,396		
Liabilities:		1 1 1 0 0 2 5		452 214		1 500 1 51		2 420		
Accounts payable.		1,118,837		473,314		1,592,151		2,430		
Contracts payable.		2,033,783		19,594		2,053,377		-		
Accrued wages payable		1,326,694		414,606		1,741,300		45,793		
Due to other governments		314,746		1,130,404		1,445,150		7,213		
Loan from primary government		-		-		-		1,400		
Accrued interest payable		137,099		687,488		824,587		-		
Claims payable		664,302		-		664,302		-		
Deposits payable		1,315,058		-		1,315,058		-		
Payroll withholding payable		718,163		-		718,163		-		
Notes payable		500,000		-		500,000		-		
Unearned revenue		69,936,465		-		69,936,465		-		
Long-term liabilities:										
Due within one year		3,372,602		5,604,665		8,977,267		25,935		
Due greater than one year:										
Net pension liability		85,409,285		19,285,315		104,694,600		1,869,042		
Net OPEB liability.		5,278,445		396,824		5,675,269		38,458		
Other amounts due in more than one year.		21,157,835		77,532,280		98,690,115		123,790		
Total liabilities.		193,283,314		105,544,490		298,827,804		2,114,061		

- (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - (Continued) DECEMBER 31, 2023

			Component Unit					
		Governmental Business-type Activities Activities		Total		Youngstown City Health District		
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next year	\$	1,775,000	\$	-	\$	1,775,000	\$	-
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next year.		3,525,000		-		3,525,000		-
Leases		4,324,206		-		4,324,206		-
Pension		6,424,978		1,073,596		7,498,574		1,077
OPEB		6,258,750		148,505		6,407,255		13,415
Total deferred inflows of resources		22,307,934		1,222,101		23,530,035		14,492
Net position:								
Net investment in capital assets.		126,744,486		70,176,185		196,920,671		116,339
Restricted for:								
Debt service		4,645,661		-		4,645,661		-
Capital projects		4,839,378		-		4,839,378		-
Community development		8,279,406		-		8,279,406		-
Street maintenance and repair		3,823,983		-		3,823,983		-
Law enforcement		3,198,402		-		3,198,402		-
Leisure time activities		1,955,329		-		1,955,329		-
Public health and welfare.		1,686		-		1,686		840,944
Unclaimed monies		38,550		-		38,550		-
Pension.		83,279		77,755		161,034		7,536
Unrestricted (deficit)		(38,044,616)		41,157,717		3,113,101		(346,774)
Total net position	\$	115,565,544	\$	111,411,657	\$	226,977,201	\$	618,045

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

					Prog	ram Revenues			
			C	harges for	-	rating Grants		Capital Grants	
		Expenses		ices and Sales	and	Contributions	and Contributions		
Governmental activities:									
Current:									
General government	\$	11,953,657	\$	1,348,392	\$	31,554	\$	296,305	
Security of persons and property		43,007,801		954,193		3,637,547		-	
Public health and welfare		1,361,378		-		201,878		-	
Transportation.		11,568,488		25		5,283,607		5,841,924	
Community environment		21,179,441		543,148		12,347,505		4,781,815	
Leisure time activity.		3,807,679		31,635		436,354		175,000	
Interest and fiscal charges		504,609		-		712,524		-	
Total governmental activities		93,383,053		2,877,393		22,650,969		11,095,044	
Business-type activities:									
Sewer		27,669,860		30,357,989		-		200,690	
Water		30,892,149		34,607,524		-		52,500	
Environmental sanitation		4,826,862		4,701,011		-		-	
Total business-type activities		63,388,871		69,666,524		-		253,190	
Total primary government	\$	156,771,924	\$	72,543,917	\$	22,650,969	\$	11,348,234	
Component Unit:									
Youngstown City Health District	\$	2,587,242	\$	834,684	\$	2,015,798	\$		

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:
Debt service
Special revenue
Income taxes levied for:
General purposes
Fire levy
Police levy
Capital projects
Payment in lieu of taxes
Grants and entitlements not restricted
to specific programs
Investment earnings
Change in fair value of investments
Gain on sale of capital assets
Miscellaneous
Total general revenues
Transfers
Change in net position
Net position at beginning of year
Net position at end of year

		Net (Expense) Reven I Changes in Net Pos		n		
		Primary Governme				Component Unit
G	overnmental	Business-type				Youngstown City
Ŭ	Activities					Health District
		110111105			1000	
\$	(10,277,406)	\$ -	5	\$	(10,277,406)	\$ -
	(38,416,061)	-			(38,416,061)	-
	(1,159,500)	-			(1,159,500)	-
	(442,932)	-			(442,932)	-
	(3,506,973)	-			(3,506,973)	-
	(3,164,690)	-			(3,164,690)	-
	207,915	-			207,915	-
	(56,759,647)	-			(56,759,647)	-
		2 000 010			2 000 010	
	-	2,888,819			2,888,819	-
	-	3,767,875			3,767,875	-
	-	(125,851)			(125,851)	-
		6,530,843			6,530,843	
	(56,759,647)	6,530,843			(50,228,804)	
						263,240
	2,213,748	-			2,213,748	-
	357,393	-			357,393	-
	38,390,797	-			38,390,797	-
	10,466,326	-			10,466,326	-
	13,958,391	-		13,958,391		-
	7,291,294	-			7,291,294	-
	4,776,405	-			4,776,405	-
	4,512,973	-			4,512,973	-
	4,998,806	-			4,998,806	-
	305,497	-			305,497	-
	448,788	-			448,788	-
	205,542	131,427			336,969	185,171
	87,925,960	131,427			88,057,387	185,171
	(35,015)	35,015	_			
_	31,131,298	6,697,285		_	37,828,583	448,411
	84,434,246	104,714,372			189,148,618	169,634
\$	115,565,544	\$ 111,411,657		\$	226,977,201	\$ 618,045
φ	115,505,544	\$ 111,411,037	_	Þ	220,977,201	\$ 010,045

Not (F a) D

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

		General		Fire Levy		Police Levy		American Rescue Plan
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,165,064	\$	260,680	\$	886,800	\$	74,237,130
Cash with fiscal and escrow agents.		1,000		-		-		-
Receivables:		12 (0) (((2 721 222		4.0(2.104		
Income taxes.		13,606,666		3,721,323		4,963,194		-
Real and other local taxes		-		-		-		-
Payment in lieu of taxes		-		2 120		-		-
Accounts		584,455		3,139		125 749		-
5		1,481,042 100,824		-		135,748		-
Special assessments		100,824		-		-		117,696
		3,027,882		-		-		117,090
Leases.		1,400		-		-		-
Advances to other funds		2,977,000		_				_
Materials and supplies inventory.		2,977,000		_		32,855		_
	¢	29,060,851	\$	3,985,142	¢		¢	74 254 926
Total assets	<u> </u>	29,000,831	¢	5,965,142	\$	6,018,597	\$	74,354,826
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	100,157	\$	4,799	\$	20,990	\$	719,754
Contracts payable		-		-		581,209		-
Accrued wages payable		257,257		414,521		520,284		-
Compensated absences payable		44,474		-		-		-
Due to other governments		39,747		105,496		108,999		-
Advances from other funds		-		-		-		-
Accrued interest payable		-		-		-		-
Unearned revenue		-		-		-		69,936,465
Deposits payable		1,283,104		-		-		-
Payroll withholding payable		718,163		-		-		-
Notes payable.		-		-		-		-
Total liabilities		2,442,902		524,816		1,231,482		70,656,219
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next year		_		_		_		_
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next year.		_		_		-		_
		3,158,936		_		-		-
Delinquent property tax revenue not available.		-		-		-		-
Accrued interest not available		-		-		-		10,657
Special assessments revenue not available		100,824		-		-		
Miscellaneous revenue not available		491,555		-		-		-
Income tax revenue not available		4,984,327		1,363,176		1,818,093		-
Intergovernmental nonexchange transactions		745,070		-		20,593		-
Total deferred inflows of resources		9,480,712		1,363,176		1,838,686		10,657
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		-,		-,		
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable		3,016,950		-		32,855		-
Restricted.		-		2,097,150		2,915,574		-
Committed		-		-		-		3,687,950
Assigned.		1,405,750		-		-		-
Unassigned (deficit)		12,714,537		-		-		-
Total fund balances		17,137,237		2,097,150		2,948,429		3,687,950
Total liabilities, deferred inflows								
of resources and fund balances	\$	29,060,851	\$	3,985,142	\$	6,018,597	\$	74,354,826
			*	-,	*	-,0,0//	¥	

G	Other overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	20,575,693	\$ 103,125,367 1,000
	2,592,422 3,404,943 3,525,000 32,997	24,883,605 3,404,943 3,525,000 620,591
	11,112,351 3,761 1,203,359	12,729,141 100,824 236,975 4,231,241 1,400 2,977,000
	359,577	392,432
\$	42,810,103	\$ 156,229,519
\$	273,137 1,452,574 134,632	\$ 1,118,837 2,033,783 1,326,694
	- 20,800	44,474 275,042 2,977,000
	2,977,000 11,721	2,977,000 11,721 69,936,465
	31,954	1,315,058 718,163
	500,000 5,401,818	500,000 80,257,237
	1,775,000 3,525,000 1,165,270 1,594,454	1,775,000 3,525,000 4,324,206 1,594,454 10,657
	949,643	100,824 491,555 9,115,239
	9,210,735 18,220,102	9,976,398 30,913,333
	359,577 16,643,457 3,154,084	3,409,382 21,656,181 6,842,034 1,405,750
	(968,935) 19,188,183	11,745,602 11,745,602 45,058,949
\$	42,810,103	\$ 156,229,519

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RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2023

otal governmental fund balances		\$	45,058,949
mounts 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.			136,895,846
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore			
are deferred inflows in the funds.			
Income taxes receivable	\$ 9,115,239		
Real and other taxes receivable	1,594,454		
Accounts receivable	491,555		
Intergovernmental receivable	9,976,398		
Special assessments receivable Accrued interest receivable	100,824 10,655		
Total	10,03	<u> </u>	21,289,127
10041			21,289,127
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not			
reported in the funds.			(125,378
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the governmental funds.			296,263
The net pension asset is not available to pay for current period expenditures and the net pension			
liability does not require the use of current period net resources; therefore, the asset, liability,			
and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Net pension asset	83,279		
Deferred outflows of resources	29,724,699		
Deferred inflows of resources	(6,424,978	·	
Net pension liability Total	(85,409,285	<u>)</u>	(62,026,285
Total			(02,020,285
The net OPEB liability does not require the use of current period net resources; therefore, the			
liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows of resources	4,568,397		
Deferred inflows of resources	(6,258,750	/	
Net OPEB liability	(5,278,445	5)	
Total			(6,968,798
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not			
reported in the funds.			
Compensated absences	(6,709,977	7)	
General obligation refunding bonds	(5,260,000))	
Bond anticipation notes	(2,900,000))	
HUD Section 108 loans	(3,242,000))	
ODSA/EPA loan	(586,795	5)	
OPWC loan	(53,572	2)	
SIB loan	(231,298	3)	
Subscription-based information technology arrangements payable	(42,093	3)	
Direct financing notes	(733,856	5)	
Total			(19,759,591
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of workers' compensation			
and dental and vision insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal			
and dental and vision insurance to individual funds. The assets and hadilities of the internal			573,257
			,
service funds are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.			
service funds are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. An internal balance is recorded in governmental activities to reflect overpayments			
			332,154

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	General	Fire Levy	Police Levy	American Rescue Plan
Revenues:				
Income taxes	\$ 35,493,852	\$ 9,684,336	\$ 12,915,663	\$ -
Real and other local taxes	-	-	-	-
Charges for services	375,335	56,504	-	-
Licenses and permits	221,233	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	605,543	-	903	-
Intergovernmental	4,249,517	22,000	644,467	10,863,746
Special assessments	218,842	-	-	-
Investment income.	1,973,460	-	-	3,025,404
Rental income	37,532	-	47,605	-
Contributions and donations	200	-	4,450	-
Franchise fees	371,718	-	-	-
Payment in lieu of taxes	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of investments	-	-	-	305,497
Other	205,542	6,394	34,043	-
Total revenues	43,752,774	9,769,234	13,647,131	14,194,647
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	10,563,049	_	-	26,572
Security of persons and property	2,831,710	14,166,713	19,674,323	1,531,909
Public health and welfare	1,159,500		19,071,525	201,878
Transportation	1,159,500	-	-	201,070
-	927,018	-	-	7,727,528
Community environment		-	-	, ,
Leisure time activity	194,251	-	-	177,306
Capital outlay	64,641	-	35,000	1,198,553
Principal retirement.	22,548	86,081	202,848	
Interest and fiscal charges	22,348	2,521	32,371	-
Total expenditures	15,762,717	14,255,315	19,944,542	10,863,746
	15,702,717	14,255,515	19,944,942	10,005,740
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures.	27,990,057	(4,486,081)	(6,297,411)	3,330,901
Other financing sources (uses):				
Note issuance	-	-	-	-
Loan issuance	-	-	-	-
Premium on note issuance.	-	-	-	-
Subscription-based information technology				
arrangement transactions	64,641	-	35,000	-
Sale of capital assets	400	-	20,086	-
Insurance proceeds	22,470	-	-	-
Transfers in	-	5,375,000	7,600,000	-
Transfers (out)	(23,691,000)	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(23,603,489)	5,375,000	7,655,086	
Net change in fund balances	4,386,568	888,919	1,357,675	3,330,901
Fund balances at beginning of year	12,750,669	1,208,231	1,590,754	357,049
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 17,137,237	\$ 2,097,150	\$ 2,948,429	\$ 3,687,950
- and summers at the of year	<i> </i>	,007,100		\$ 5,007,950

Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 6,746,516	\$ 64,840,367
2,122,869	2,122,869
424,572	856,411
424,372	
-	221,233
216,503	822,949
21,769,929	37,549,659
-	218,842
47,208	5,046,072
177,371	262,508
600	5,250
-	371,718
4,776,405	4,776,405
-	305,497
916,125	1,162,104
37,198,098	118,561,884
	110,501,001
215,824	10,805,445
361,105	38,565,760
-	1,361,378
8,299,224	8,299,224
11,314,705	19,969,251
3,091,376	3,462,933
13,285,055	14,583,249
5,125,192	5,436,669
419,151	454,043
42,111,632	102,937,952
(4,913,534)	15,623,932
2,900,000	2,900,000
343,995	343,995
3,851	3,851
-	99,641
532,979	553,465
53,047	75,517
14,877,622	27,852,622
(5,561,622)	, ,
13,149,872	2,576,469
8,236,338	18,200,401
10,951,845	26,858,548
\$ 19,188,183	\$ 45,058,949
	<u></u>

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, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 18,200,401
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/amortization expense. In the current period these amounts are: Capital asset additions Current year depreciation/amortization Total	\$ 15,397,143 (5,584,076)	9,813,067
Miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. capital contributions, transfers and disposals) are not reflected in the governmental funds, but had the following effect in the statement of activities:		(104,677)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Income taxes Real and other taxes Intergovernmental revenues Investment income Special assessments, charges for services & franchise fees Total	5,266,441 448,272 (299,493) (58) 123,532	5,538,694
The issuance of debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but in the statement of net position, the debt obligations are reported as a liability.		(3,343,636)
Payment of long-term obligations is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In the current year, these amounts consist of: General obligation refunding bond principal payments HUD Section 108 loan principal payments Long-term note principal payments ODSA loan principal payments OPWC loan principal payments SIB loan principal payments Direct financing note principal payments Subscription-based information technology arrangements payments Total	751,000 162,000 3,400,000 78,239 21,429 712,524 253,929 57,548	5,436,669
In the statement of activities, accrued interest on outstanding bonds/notes and the deferred charges on debt refundings are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, other financing sources (uses) are reported when bonds/notes are issued: Accrued interest payable Amortization of deferred charge on refunding Total	(10,967) (43,450)	(54,417)
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 OPEB		5,833,969 103,190
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. Pension OPEB		(9,708,518) 744,327
Some items reported as expenses 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.		(140,510)
The internal service funds are 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 revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is allocated among the governmental activities.		 (1,187,261)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 31,131,298
SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive	
		Original		Final	Actual		Positive Negative)
Revenues:		0g			 		(eguare)
Income taxes	\$	27,464,200	\$	31,075,000	\$ 31,524,903	\$	449,903
Charges for services.		2,850,000		3,031,000	3,063,411		32,411
Licenses and permits		602,500		58,500	60,343		1,843
Fines and forfeitures		422,500		605,000	603,234		(1,766)
Intergovernmental		4,163,500		4,358,500	4,273,314		(85,186)
Special assessments		240,000		240,000	218,842		(21,158)
Investment income		855,676		1,850,000	1,859,576		9,576
Contributions and donations		-		-	200		200
Franchise fees		231,400		550,000	502,885		(47,115)
Other		75,324		165,000	 163,702		(1,298)
Total revenues		36,905,100		41,933,000	 42,270,410		337,410
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government		14,753,992		14,703,978	13,930,089		773,889
Security of persons and property		1,676,249		1,461,638	1,442,323		19,315
Community environment		1,088,867		1,306,428	1,083,631		222,797
Total expenditures		17,519,108		17,472,044	 16,456,043		1,016,001
Excess of revenues over expenditures		19,385,992		24,460,956	 25,814,367		1,353,411
Other financing sources (uses):							
Sale of capital assets.		-		-	400		400
Insurance proceeds		31,500		31,500	22,470		(9,030)
Advances in		-		2,000	-		(2,000)
Transfers in		162,000		-	-		-
Transfers (out).		(26,350,500)		(26,350,500)	(26,350,500)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		(26,157,000)		(26,317,000)	 (26,327,630)		(10,630)
Net change in fund balances		(6,771,008)		(1,856,044)	(513,263)		1,342,781
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning							
of year		3,368,464		3,368,464	3,368,464		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		609,948		609,948	 609,948		
Unencumbered fund balance (deficit) at							
end of year	\$	(2,792,596)	\$	2,122,368	\$ 3,465,149	\$	1,342,781

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) FIRE LEVY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

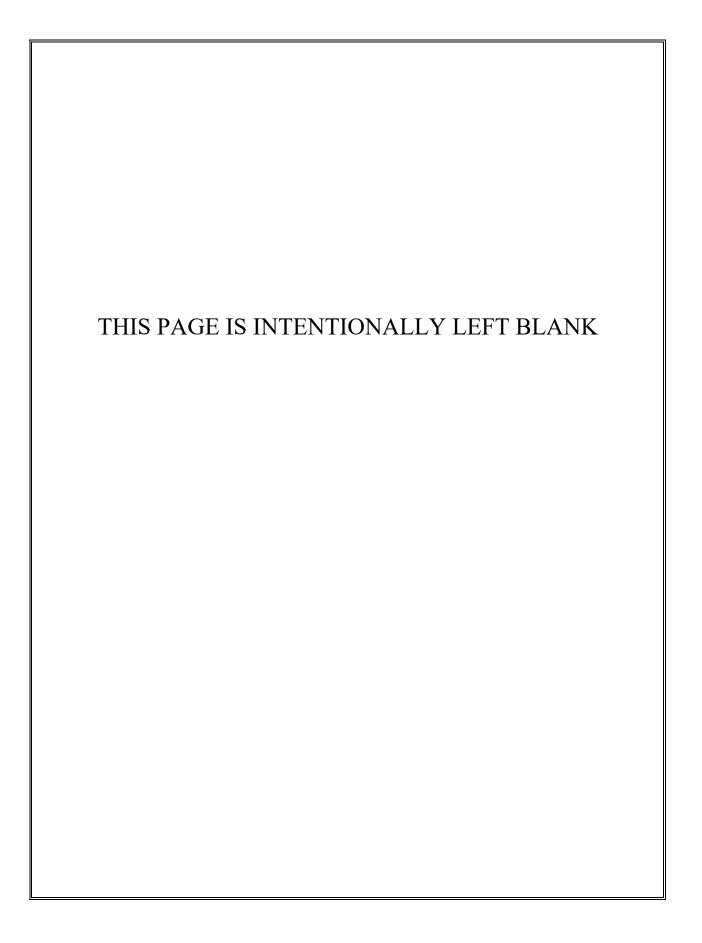
	Budge Original	ted Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:	0					
Income taxes	\$ 7,727,62	4 \$ 8,600,00	00 \$ 8,621,822	\$ 21,822		
Charges for services.	58,78	7 66,00	00 65,590	(410)		
Intergovernmental	19,71	8 22,00	22,000	-		
Other	82,75	8 125,88	92,827	(33,060)		
Total revenues	7,888,88	7 8,813,88	87 8,802,239	(11,648)		
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of persons and property	14,527,16	6 14,532,13	30 14,421,873	110,257		
Total expenditures	14,527,16	6 14,532,13	30 14,421,873	110,257		
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(6,638,27	9) (5,718,24	(5,619,634)	98,609		
Other financing sources:						
Transfers in	6,036,00	0 5,375,00	5,375,000	-		
Total other financing sources	6,036,00	0 5,375,00	5,375,000			
Net change in fund balances	(602,27	9) (343,24	43) (244,634)	98,609		
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning						
of year	188,29	5 188,29	95 188,295	-		
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	239,77	9 239,77	79 239,779			
Unencumbered fund balance (deficit) at						
end of year	\$ (174,20	5) \$ 84,83	<u>\$ 183,440</u>	\$ 98,609		

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) POLICE LEVY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	 Budgeted	Amo	unts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual		lositive)
Revenues:	 					
Income taxes	\$ 10,208,400	\$	11,500,000	\$ 11,499,078	\$	(922)
Fines and forfeitures	-		-	903		903
Intergovernmental	525,000		750,000	682,905		(67,095)
Rental income	40,991		46,000	47,606		1,606
Contributions and donations	3,832		2,500	4,450		1,950
Other	 208,677		249,000	 242,349		(6,651)
Total revenues	 10,986,900		12,547,500	 12,477,291		(70,209)
Expenditures: Current:						
Security of persons and property	20,530,820		20,697,412	20,429,949		267,463
Total expenditures	 20,530,820		20,697,412	 20,429,949		267,463
Excess of expenditures over revenues	 (9,543,920)		(8,149,912)	 (7,952,658)		197,254
Other financing sources:						
Sale of capital assets.	21,000		21,000	20,086		(914)
Transfers in	9,000,000		7,600,000	7,600,000		-
Total other financing sources	 9,021,000		7,621,000	 7,620,086		(914)
Net change in fund balances	(522,920)		(528,912)	(332,572)		196,340
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning						
beginning of year	145,158		145,158	145,158		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	 226,920		226,920	 226,920		-
Unencumbered fund balance (deficit) at						
end of year.	\$ (150,842)	\$	(156,834)	\$ 39,506	\$	196,340

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	 Budgeted	Amo	ounts		Fi	riance with nal Budget
	Original		Final	Actual		Positive Negative)
Revenues:						
Investment income	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 3,033,756		3,033,756
Total revenues	 -		-	 3,033,756		3,033,756
Expenditures: Current:						
General government	49,337,244		72,646,274	72,490,773		155,501
Total expenditures	 49,337,244		72,646,274	 72,490,773		155,501
Net change in fund balances	(49,337,244)		(72,646,274)	(69,457,017)		3,189,257
Unencumbered fund balance at						
beginning of year	31,933,928		31,933,928	31,933,928		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	 49,337,244		49,337,244	 49,337,244		-
Unencumbered fund balance at end of year.	\$ 31,933,928	\$	8,624,898	\$ 11,814,155	\$	3,189,257



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	I	Governmental				
	Sewer	Sewer Water		Total	Activities - Internal Service Funds	
Assets:						
Current assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 32,133,129	\$ 9,495,418	\$ 2,000,780	\$ 43,629,327	\$ 6,003,635	
Accounts	5,510,213	4,623,639	579,840	10,713,692	-	
Special assessments	-	-	1,177,911	1,177,911	-	
Due from other governments	281,394	-	-	281,394	-	
Loans receivable.	280,000	280,000	140,000	700,000	-	
Materials and supplies inventory	481,136	1,391,826	-	1,872,962	-	
Total current assets	38,685,872	15,790,883	3,898,531	58,375,286	6,003,635	
Noncurrent assets:						
Net pension asset	35,387	36,626	5,742	77,755	-	
Land and construction in progress	1,379,640	458,336	-	1,837,976	-	
Depreciable capital assets, net	112,842,989	33,423,401	2,674,748	148,941,138	-	
Total capital assets, net	114,222,629	33,881,737	2,674,748	150,779,114	-	
Total noncurrent assets	114,258,016	33,918,363	2,680,490	150,856,869	-	
Total assets	152,943,888	49,709,246	6,579,021	209,232,155	6,003,635	
Deferred outflows of resources:						
Pension	3,677,745	3,797,674	603,101	8,078,520	-	
OPEB	546,216	563,881	89,630	1,199,727	-	
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,223,961	4,361,555	692,731	9,278,247		
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable.	215,299	249,539	8,476	473,314	-	
Contracts payable.	-	19,594	-	19,594	-	
Accrued wages payable	184,699	199,896	30,011	414,606	-	
Compensated absences payable	125,730	161,243	17,096	304,069	-	
Due to other governments	42,299	1,083,468	4,637	1,130,404	39,704	
Accrued interest payable	561,502	125,986	-	687,488	-	
OWDA loans payable	3,989,574	780,135	-	4,769,709	-	
OPWC loans payable	139,142	131,745	-	270,887	-	
Claims payable	-	-	-	-	1,406,506	
Direct financing notes payable	-	-	260,000	260,000	-	
Total current liabilities	5,258,245	2,751,606	320,220	8,330,071	1,446,210	

- (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS - (Continued) DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds						Governmental			
		Sewer		Environmental Water Sanitation		Total		ctivities - Internal vice Funds		
Long-term liabilities:										
Compensated absences payable	\$	600,114	\$	769,624	\$	81,603	\$	1,451,341	\$	-
OWDA loans payable		65,626,577		6,188,578		-		71,815,155		-
OPWC loans payable		2,653,493		1,074,091		-		3,727,584		-
Direct financing notes payable		-		-		538,200		538,200		-
Claims payable		-		-		-		-		3,984,168
Net pension liability		8,776,811		9,084,296		1,424,208		19,285,315		-
Net OPEB liability		180,596		186,923		29,305		396,824		-
Total long-term liabilities		77,837,591		17,303,512		2,073,316		97,214,419		3,984,168
otal liabilities		83,095,836		20,055,118		2,393,536		105,544,490		5,430,378
Deferred inflows of resources:										
Pension		425,919		585,129		62,548		1,073,596		-
OPEB		67,216		70,420		10,869		148,505		-
otal deferred inflows of resources		493,135		655,549		73,417		1,222,101		-
et position:										
Net investment in capital assets		41,813,843		25,687,594		2,674,748		70,176,185		-
Restricted for pension		35,387		36,626		5,742		77,755		-
Unrestricted		31,729,648		7,635,914		2,124,309		41,489,871		573,257
otal net position	\$	73,578,878	\$	33,360,134	\$	4,804,799		111,743,811	\$	573,257
djustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal se	ervice fi	unds activities re	lated	to enterprise fu	nds.			(332,154)		
et position of business-type activities							\$	111,411,657		

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds						Governmental				
	Sewer		Environmental Water Sanitation				Total		Activities - Internal Service Funds		
Operating revenues: Charges for services	\$	30,357,989 35,664	\$	34,607,524 44,231	\$	4,320,846 51,532	\$	69,286,359 131,427	\$	11,332,022	
Total operating revenues.		30,393,653		34,651,755		4,372,378		69,417,786		11,332,022	
Operating expenses:											
Personal services		7,939,587		8,813,340		1,559,546		18,312,473		-	
Contract services.		11,526,681		4,453,388		1,995,516		17,975,585		-	
Materials and supplies.		1,852,521		16,046,821		589,173		18,488,515		-	
Administrative costs.		-		-		-		-		1,501,792	
Claims expense		-		-		-		-		11,133,683	
Depreciation.		5,149,424		1,263,265		527,924		6,940,613		-	
Other		-		-		117,141		117,141		-	
Total operating expenses		26,468,213		30,576,814		4,789,300		61,834,327		12,635,475	
Operating income (loss)		3,925,440		4,074,941		(416,922)		7,583,459		(1,303,453)	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):											
Interest and fiscal charges		(1,140,329)		(262, 277)		(29,203)		(1,431,809)		-	
Loss on disposal of capital assets		(6,543)		-		-		(6,543)		-	
Other nonoperating expenses		(1,059,535)		(305,450)		-		(1,364,985)		-	
Special assessments.		-		-		380,165		380,165		-	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		(2,206,407)		(567,727)		350,962		(2,423,172)		-	
Income (loss) before transfers and											
capital contributions		1,719,033		3,507,214		(65,960)		5,160,287		(1,303,453)	
Transfers in		-		-		1,400,000		1,400,000		-	
Capital contributions		200,690		52,500		-		253,190		-	
Change in net position		1,919,723		3,559,714		1,334,040		6,813,477		(1,303,453)	
Net position at beginning of year		71,659,155		29,800,420		3,470,759				1,876,710	
Net position at end of year	\$	73,578,878	\$	33,360,134	\$	4,804,799			\$	573,257	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal set	ervice f	unds activities r	elated	l to enterprise fu	nds.			(116,192)			
Change in net position of business-type activities.							\$	6,697,285			

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	I	Governmental			
	Sewer	Water	Environmental Sanitation	Total	Activities - Internal Service Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 30,516,351	\$ 34,789,318	\$ 4,340,296	\$ 69,645,965	\$ 11,332,022
Cash received from other operations	136,687	44,231	51,532	232,450	-
Cash payments for personal services	(8,171,307)	(9,167,088)	(1,282,006)	(18,620,401)	-
Cash payments for contractual services	(11,897,997)	(4,418,166)	(2,296,068)	(18,612,231)	-
Cash payments for materials and supplies	(1,621,591)	(16,227,428)	(589,103)	(18,438,122)	-
Cash payments for administrative costs	-	-	-	-	(1,474,142)
Cash payments for claims	-	-	-	-	(10,194,018)
Cash payments for other expenses	-	-	(122,600)	(122,600)	
Net cash provided by (used in)					
operating activities	8,962,143	5,020,867	102,051	14,085,061	(336,138)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Cash received from transfers in			1,400,000	1,400,000	
Cash flows from capital and related					
financing activities:					
Acquisition of capital assets.	(1,416,538)	(468,305)	(875,256)	(2,760,099)	-
Capital contributions to governmental activities	(1,059,535)	(305,450)	-	(1,364,985)	-
Capital contributions	200,690	52,500	-	253,190	-
OWDA loan issuance	93,606	-	-	93,606	-
OPWC loan issuance	437,050	-	-	437,050	-
Principal retirement on loans	(4,016,140)	(883,041)	-	(4,899,181)	-
Principal retirement on notes	-	-	(429,542)	(429,542)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	(1,206,443)	(276,076)	(29,203)	(1,511,722)	-
Special assessments			179,485	179,485	
Net cash (used in) capital					
and related financing activities	(6,967,310)	(1,880,372)	(1,154,516)	(10,002,198)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents .	1,994,833	3,140,495	347,535	5,482,863	(336,138)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	30,138,296	6,354,923	1,653,245	38,146,464	6,339,773
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 32,133,129	\$ 9,495,418	\$ 2,000,780	\$ 43,629,327	\$ 6,003,635

- (Continued)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS - (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds						 vernmental	
		Sewer		Water		ronmental nitation	 Total	ctivities - Internal rvice Funds
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:								
Operating income (loss)	\$	3,925,440	\$	4,074,941	\$	(416,922)	\$ 7,583,459	\$ (1,303,453)
Adjustments:								
Depreciation.		5,149,424		1,263,265		527,924	6,940,613	-
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources,								
liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:								
(Increase) decrease in materials and								
supplies inventory		202,072		(119,703)		70	82,439	-
Decrease in accounts receivable		439,756		181,794		19,450	641,000	-
Increase in due from other governments		(281,394)		-		-	(281,394)	-
Decrease in net pension asset		35,979		40,163		5,706	81,848	-
Decrease in net OPEB asset		1,013,256		1,090,243		162,532	2,266,031	-
(Increase) in deferred outflows of resources - pension		(2,233,917)		(2,285,627)		(349,013)	(4,868,557)	-
(Increase) in deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		(517,826)		(538,773)		(82,130)	(1,138,729)	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(214,967)		88,190		(61,844)	(188,621)	-
(Decrease) in contracts payable		(13,331)		-		-	(13,331)	-
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages payable		4,693		(6,944)		(282)	(2,533)	-
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments		(12,412)		(114,946)		(43)	(127,401)	27,650
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable		53,567		(19,838)		20,065	53,794	-
Increase in net pension liability.		5,847,685		5,932,614		954,358	12,734,657	-
Increase in net OPEB liability.		180,596		186,923		29,305	396,824	-
Increase in claims payable		-		-		-	-	939,665
(Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources - pension		(3,441,004)		(3,521,534)		(534,426)	(7,496,964)	-
(Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		(1,175,474)		(1,229,901)		(172,699)	 (2,578,074)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	8,962,143	\$	5,020,867	\$	102,051	\$ 14,085,061	\$ (336,138)

Non-Cash Transactions:

During 2022, the Sewer fund purchased \$218,940 of capital assets on account.

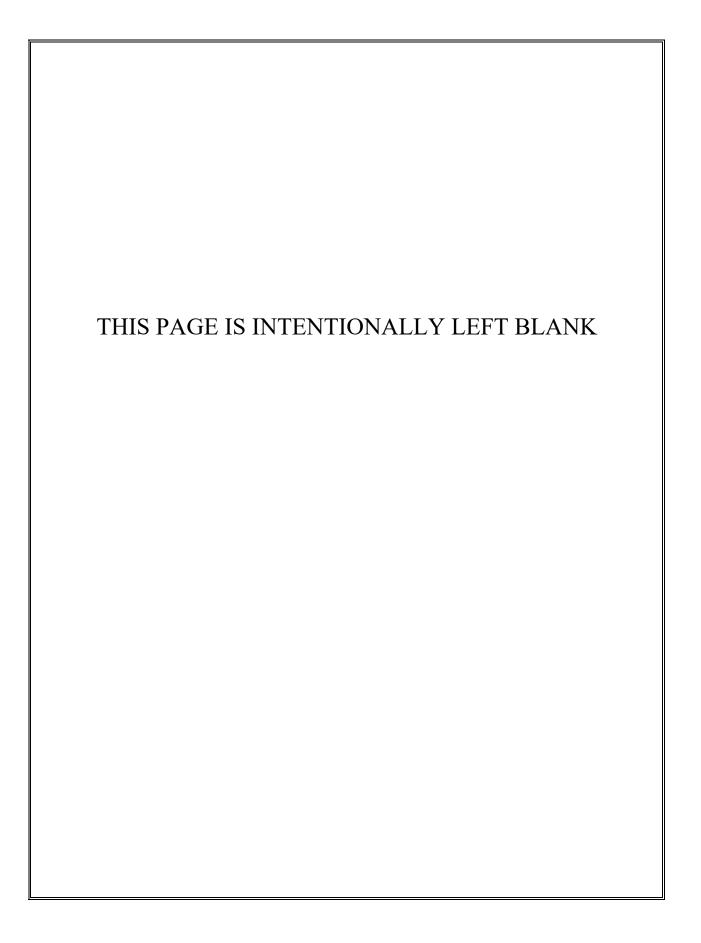
During 2022, the Water fund purchased \$138,043 of capital assets on account.

STATEMENT OF FIUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	(Custodial
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,780,692
Cash in segregated accounts		249,730
Receivables (net of allowances		
for uncollectibles):		
Income taxes		2,523
Accounts		1,473,201
Total assets.		3,506,146
Liabilities:		
Due to other governments		3,448,696
Net position:		
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	\$	57,450

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Custodial
Additions:	
Fines and forfeitures for other governments	\$ 1,887,350
Property tax collection for other governments	23,575
Charges for services collection for other governments	21,623,446
Total additions	23,534,371
Deductions:	
Fines and forfeitures distributions to other governments	1,887,350
Property tax distributions to other governments	23,575
Charges for services distributions to other governments	21,633,284
Total deductions.	23,544,209
Net change in fiduciary net position	(9,838)
Net position beginning of year	67,288
Net position end of year	\$ 57,450



NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City of Youngstown, Ohio (the "City") is a home rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio which operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a Mayor-Council form of government, was adopted May 15, 1923. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term and seven council members are each elected for a two-year term.

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. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Youngstown, this includes police, fire, street construction, parks and recreation, sewer, water, environmental sanitation, and a City council.

Included as part of the City's primary government in the determination of the City's reporting entity is the Youngstown Municipal Court (the "Court"). The Court's operations are not legally separate from the City. In addition, the City is responsible for budgeting and appropriating funds for the operation of the Court and is ultimately responsible for any operating deficits sustained by the Court. The City's share of the fines and forfeitures collected by the Court along with its share of the Court's administrative and operating costs is recorded in the City's general fund. Fines and forfeitures collected and distributed by the Court to other governments, organizations and individuals are recorded in a custodial fund in the accompanying BFS.

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 organizations' voting board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance deficits of or provide financial support to the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. The City's only component unit is the Youngstown City Health District.

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT

The component unit column in the combined financial statements identifies the financial data of the City's component unit: Youngstown City Health District. It is reported separately to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City.

<u>Youngstown City Health District (the "Health District"</u>) - The Health District was created as a legally separate organization under Chapter 3709 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health District's services include communicable disease investigations, immunization clinics, tuberculosis screenings, home visits, public health nursing services and issues, health-related licenses and permits, emergency preparedness activities as well as birth certificates and death certificates. The Mayor appoints a voting majority of the Health District Board. The rates charged by the City are subject to the approval of City Council. In addition, the City provides funding to the Health District, thus the City can impose will on the Health District, and the Health District imposes a financial burden to the City. Therefore, The Health District is considered a discretely presented component unit of the City of Youngstown.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Finance Director, City of Youngstown, 26 S. Phelps Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44503.

Information related to the Health District is presented in Note 23.

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Western Reserve Transit Authority

The Western Reserve Transit Authority (WRTA) is a legally separate entity created pursuant to Sections 306.30 through 306.71 of the Ohio Revised Code for the purpose of providing public transportation in the greater Youngstown area. Prior to January I, 2009, the WRTA was reported as a component unit of the City. Effective for 2009, an amendment was made to add and include Mahoning County to the WRTA. In addition, the former five-member Board of Trustees which was appointed by the City (four by the mayor and one by City Council) was amended to be governed by a seven member Board of Trustees in which the City appoints three members and Mahoning County appoints four members. Continued existence of the WRTA is not dependent on the City's continued participation. The City does not make any financial contributions to the WRTA. Funding is received through property taxes, charges for services, and State and federal subsidies and grants. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Western Reserve Transit Authority, 604 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio 44502.

Mahoning County Drug Task Force

The City's police department participates in the Mahoning County Drug Task Force (the "Force") which is jointly governed by its thirteen participants: nine local police departments and four federal law enforcement agencies. Each participant has one representative on the Board of Control. Each participant's control over the operation of the Force is limited to its representation on the Board. The Force uses the talents and resources of the participants to combat the trafficking of illicit narcotics. Continued existence of the Force is not dependent on the City's continued participation. Funding is provided by the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services and forfeitures and fines. None of the participants made financial contributions in 2023. Austintown Township served as the fiscal agent for the Force during 2014. Financial information can be obtained from the Mahoning County Drug Task Force, 82 Ohltown Road, Austintown, Ohio 44515.

East Gate Regional Council of Governments

The East Gate Regional Council of Governments (EGRCG) is a jointly governed organization among 27 local governments in Ashtabula, Columbiana, Mahoning and Trumbull counties. The Board is comprised of one representative from each city, village, county or governmental agency and one additional representative for each 20,000 population. The City of Youngstown currently has five representatives on the 48-member Board. Each participant's control over the operation of EGRCG is limited to its representation on the Board. EGRCG develops and reviews plans for regional growth and development and aids in coordinating plans among local governments. Continued existence of EGRCG is not dependent on the City's continued participation. In 2023, the City contributed \$25,829. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the East Gate Regional Council of Governments, 100 Federal Plaza East, Youngstown, Ohio 44503.

Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority

The Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority (YMHA) is a jointly governed organization among four local governments created to provide subsidized public housing. The City appoints two members of the five-member Board. Each participant's control over the operation of YMHA is limited to its representation on the Board. Continued existence of the YMHA is not dependent on the City's continued participation. The City does not make any financial contributions to YMHA. Funding is received through state and federal subsidies and grants. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority, 131 W. Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio 44503.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

Metropolitan Fire Investigation Unit

The Metropolitan Fire Investigation Unit (MFIU) is a jointly governed organization among eight local governments. The Board of Governors is comprised of one representative from each participating government. The MFIU was created to investigate major fires and explosions of unknown or suspicious cause and to aid in the prosecution of those persons or groups responsible. Each participant's control over the operation of MFIU is limited to its representation on the Board. Continued existence of MFIU is not dependent on the City's continued participation. The City does not make any financial contributions to MFTIJ. Funding is received through insurance companies and donations. Financial information can be obtained from the Metropolitan Fire Investigation Unit, 3025 South Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio 44502.

Regional Council of Governments

In 1971, 38 municipalities joined together to organize a Regional Council of Governments (RCOG) to administer tax collection and enforcement concerns facing the cities and villages. The first official act of the RCOG was to form the Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA). Today RITA serves as the income tax collection agency for municipalities throughout the State of Ohio. The City began using RITA for its income tax collection services during 2006. Each member municipality appoints its own delegate to the RCOG, including electing members to the RITA Board of Trustees. Regardless of the population or tax collections of member municipalities, each member of the RCOG has an equal say in the operations of RITA.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The City's BFS consists of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activities of the internal service funds, with the exception of services provided and used during the fiscal year, 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 program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental functions are self-financing or draw from the general revenues of the City.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating 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 funds are charges for services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include personnel and other expenses related to sewer, water and environmental sanitation operations. Operating expenses for the internal service fund include claims expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

C. Fund Accounting

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

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

Fire levy fund - This special revenue fund accounts for revenues collected for fire operations.

<u>Police levy fund</u> - This special revenue fund accounts for revenues collected for police operations.

<u>American rescue plan fund</u> - This special revenue fund accounts for monies received from the federal government as part of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. This Act provides additional relief to address the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (b) financial resources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for principal and interest.

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

<u>Enterprise funds</u> - The enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

<u>Sewer fund</u> - This fund accounts for the operations of providing sewage services to customers and maintaining the local sewer system of the City.

<u>Water fund</u> - This fund accounts for the operations of providing water services to customers and maintaining the local water system of the City.

<u>Environmental sanitation fund</u> - This fund accounts for the operations of providing sanitation services to customers of the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

<u>Internal service funds</u> - The internal service funds 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 funds report on the operations of the workers' compensation retrospective rating plan and the self-insured medical, prescription, dental and vison plans.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The City's fiduciary funds are custodial funds which account for income tax collected and distributed to other governments, charge for services collected and distributed to other governments on behalf of the Mahoning County Sewer District, and the Youngstown Municipal Court fines and forfeitures collected and distributed to other governments, organizations, and individuals.

D. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position.

Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the financial statements for governmental funds.

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

E. 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 custodial 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 of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, payment in lieu of 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 6). Revenue from property taxes and payment in lieu of taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 7). 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, State-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), grants, fines and forfeitures, fees and special assessments.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources - 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 represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 15 and 16 for deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability/asset, 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 assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2023, but which were levied to finance 2024 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. Unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The deferred inflow of resources for leases is related to the lease receivable and is being amortized to lease revenue in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease.

See Notes 15 and 16 for deferred inflows of resources related to net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

F. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than the custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary controls is at the object level within each department. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of City Council.

Tax Budget - Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.28 required the Mayor to present the annual operating budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage at the first Council meeting in July. This section requires the adopted budget to be 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. The City obtained a waiver as provided for by Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.281, in which they did not have to adopt an operating budget nor submit the operating budget to the County Auditor.

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 fiscal 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 ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificates of estimated resources issued during 2023.

Appropriations - A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year only by an ordinance of Council. The Director of Finance is authorized to transfer appropriations between line items within an object of any department.

During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were passed. None of these supplemental appropriations had any significant effect on the original appropriations. The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications passed by Council.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

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 except for grant funds and capital projects funds, unencumbered balances for these funds are rolled forward and are not reappropriated. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding year and is not reappropriated.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During 2023, investments were limited to a U.S. Treasury bills, U.S. Treasury notes, and U.S. government money market mutual funds. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2023 amounted to \$1,973,460, of which \$1,787,512 was assigned from other City funds.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account for the Youngstown Municipal Court and land bank activity. The interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the financial statements as "cash in segregated accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City treasury.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position, 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. Investments with maturities greater than three months at the time of purchase are not reported as investments.

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

H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

On government-wide and fund 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. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

On the fund financial statements, reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

I. Capital Assets

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

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 their acquisition values as of the date received. The City's capitalization thresholds are \$100,000 for infrastructure and \$10,000 for all other categories of capital assets. Expenditures that are below these capitalization thresholds are expensed as incurred. The City's infrastructure consists of traffic signals, sidewalks, bridges, culverts, storm sewers, streets, and water and sewer lines. Governmental activities infrastructure consisting of traffic signals, sidewalks and streets were reported retroactively back to 1980 and governmental activities infrastructure consisting of bridges and culverts were reported retroactively back to 1919. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary fund capital assets is also capitalized.

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

	Governmental	Business-type
	Activities	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings	50	50
Improvements other than buildings	20	20
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20	5 - 20
Computer software	5	5
Vehicles	8	8
Infrastructure	15 - 65	65
Intangible right to use:		
Subscription-based information		
technology arrangements	3	-

The City is reporting intangible right to use assets related to subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs). The intangible assets are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner of the shorter of the subscription term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond December 31, 2023, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expense in the year in which the services are consumed. The City had no prepaid items at December 31, 2023.

K. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability for the City using the vesting method. A liability is accrued for thirtyfive percent of accumulated unused sick leave for all employees since the employees are entitled to that amount if they leave the City's employment for any reason. This item is discussed further in Note 14 to the BFS.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. For proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences and pension/OPEB liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

M. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as interfund loans receivable/payable and due from/to other funds, and receivables and receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as advances to/from other funds. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position, except for any residual amounts between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balance.

N. Interfund Activity

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

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

O. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

<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 committed. City Council has by ordinance authorized the City Auditor to assign fund balance. The Council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

<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.

P. Estimates

The preparation of the BFS in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the BFS and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Q. Net Position

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

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

R. Unamortized Issuance Costs/Bond Premium and Discount/Accounting Gain or Loss

Bond discounts and premiums for government-wide statements and proprietary fund statements are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. Bond discounts and premiums are presented as a reduction/increase to the face amount of bonds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

On the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt, the gain/loss on the refunding, is being amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the life of the old or new debt, whichever is shorter, using the effective interest method and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and deferred charges from refunding are recognized in the current period.

S. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water, sewer, environmental sanitation and workers compensation programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

T. 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. The City had no extraordinary or special items during 2023.

U. Capital Contributions

Capital contributions in proprietary fund financial statements arise from contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. Capital contributions are reported as revenue in the proprietary fund financial statements.

V. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, net pension/OPEB asset, 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.

W. Fair Value Measurements

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2023, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 94, "<u>Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and</u> <u>Availability Payment Arrangements</u>", GASB Statement No. 96, "<u>Subscription Based Information Technology</u> <u>Arrangements</u>", certain questions and answers of GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 and certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "<u>Omnibus 2022</u>".

GASB Statement No. 94 is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 94 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 96 provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended. These changes were incorporated in the City's 2023 financial statements.

GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 99 is to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 99 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at December 31, 2023 included the following individual fund deficit:

	Deficit
Nonmajor governmental fund	
Demolition nonmajor capital projects fund	\$ 968,935

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents". Statutes require the classification of monies held by the City into three categories:

Active Monies: those monies required to be kept in a "cash" or "near-cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such monies must by law be maintained either as cash in the City treasury; in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand; including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) account; or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive Monies: those monies not required for use within the current five-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive monies may be deposited or invested as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories or as savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim Monies: 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 monies must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of 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 or interest by the United States;
- 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) 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);
- 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.

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of six months or more in the following:

1. Bonds 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;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 2. Bonds of any municipal corporation, village, county, township, or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default of principal, interest or coupons; and,
- 3. Obligations of the City.

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.

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

A. Cash in Segregated Accounts

The City has cash in the amount of \$250,730 being held in a segregated account for use Municipal Court and Land Bank. This amount is included in the City's depository balance below.

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2023, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$91,817,738. Of the \$95,181,067 bank balance, \$1,530,482 was covered by the FDIC and \$93,650,585 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk discussed below.

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.

For 2023, the City's financial institutions were collateralized at a rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. 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, 2023

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Investments

As of December 31, 2023, the City had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment
		Maturity
Measurement/	Measurement	6 months or
Investment type	Amount	less
Fair value:		
U.S. Treasury bill	\$ 299,295	\$ 299,295
U.S. Treasury notes	17,005,735	17,005,735
U.S. Government money market mutual funds	45,666,983	45,666,983
Total	\$ 62,972,013	\$ 62,972,013

The City's investments in U.S. government money market mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The City's investments in U.S. Treasury bills and U.S. Treasury notes and are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: The City's investment in the U.S. Treasury bill and U.S. Treasury notes were rated Aaa by Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The U.S. government money market mutual funds are not rated. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the City to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The U.S. Treasury bill, U.S. Treasury notes, and U.S. government money market mutual funds are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City's investment policy addresses concentration of credit risk by requiring investments to be diversified to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity, a specific obligor or a specific class or type of security. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2023:

	Ν	leasurement		
Investment type		Value % to Tot		
Fair Value:				
U.S. Treasury bill	\$	299,295	0.48	
U.S. Treasury notes		17,005,735	27.00	
U.S. government money market mutual funds		45,666,983	72.52	
Total	\$	62,972,013	100.00	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

D. 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 and cash equivalents as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2023:

Cash and cash equivalents per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 91,817,738
Investments	 62,972,013
Total	\$ 154,789,751

Cash and cash equivalents per statement	t of net position
Governmental activities	\$ 109,130,002
Business-type activities	43,629,327
Custodial funds	2,030,422
Total	\$ 154,789,751

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2023, consisted of the following, as reported in the fund financial statements:

	Transfe	Transfers from				
		Nonmajor				
Transfers to	General	General Governmental				
Fire levy Police levy Nonmajor governmental Environmental sanitation	\$ 5,375,000 7,600,000 9,316,000 1,400,000	\$	\$ 5,375,000 7,600,000 14,877,622 1,400,000			
Total	\$ 23,691,000	\$ 5,561,622	\$ 29,252,622			

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers between nonmajor governmental funds were to move income tax revenue received from a capital improvement levy to other funds for capital improvement purposes and to pay current debt obligations. Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

B. Advances to other funds consisted of the following at December 31, 2023, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund		Amount
General	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	2,977,000

Advances to/from other funds between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the statement of net position.

C. At December 31, 2023, a \$1,400 loan made in a prior year from the City to the Health District, a component unit, was outstanding.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES

The City levies an income tax of two and three-quarter percent on all income earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit not to exceed two and three-quarter percent on income earned outside the City and paid to other municipalities.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually.

Income tax revenue is credited to four funds. Of the original two percent levied, the general fund receives one and onehalf percent and of the remaining one-half percent, 40 percent is credited to the police levy special revenue fund, 35 percent to the fire levy special revenue fund, and 25 percent to the ¹/₄ of 5 mil capital improvement capital projects fund.

An additional one-quarter percent was levied for 1997. Of this additional one-quarter percent 50 percent is credited to the police levy special revenue fund, 25 percent to the fire levy special revenue fund and 25 percent to the ¼ of 5 mil capital improvement capital projects fund.

Effective January 1, 2003, the citizens of the City voted for an additional one-half percent to bring the total tax levied on income to two and three-quarter percent. Of the additional one half percent levied, 45 percent is credited to the police levy special revenue fund, 35 percent to the fire levy special revenue fund and 20 percent to the ¹/₄ of 5 mil capital improvement capital projects fund.

In addition, the City receives income tax monies as the result of its agreement with the City of Girard for a Joint Economic Development Zone (JEDZ). Businesses within the JEDZ pay taxes on income earned within the JEDZ and are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City. The City is responsible for collection and administration of the income tax for the JEDZ. The City is entitled to 45% of all income taxes collected from the JEDZ and the City of Girard is entitled to the remaining 55%.

The Regional Tax Agency administers and collects income taxes for the City. Payments are remitted monthly net of collection fees of three percent.

NOTE 7 - 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 proceeding 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. 2023 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2022, are levied after October 1, 2023, and are collected in 2024 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Youngstown. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, tangible personal property taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2023 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by deferred inflows of resources since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2023 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by a deferred inflow of resources 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 revenue.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$3.70 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2023 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

<u>Real property</u>	
Residential/agricultural	\$ 250,332,050
Commercial/industrial/mineral	171,496,270
Public utilities	1,822,240
Public utility	00 278 770
Personal	 99,278,770
Total assessed value	\$ 522,929,330

NOTE 8 - SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

Special assessments include annually assessed service assessments. Service type special assessments are levied against all property owners which benefit from the provided service. Special assessments are payable by the time and in the manner stipulated in the assessing ordinance and are a lien from the date of the passage of the ordinance.

The City's special assessments include street lighting, demolitions including board-ups and asbestos abatement, curbs, sidewalks, sewer rehabilitation and weed cutting which are billed by the County Auditor and collected by the County Treasurer. The County Auditor periodically remits these collections to the City. Special assessments collected in one calendar year are levied and certified in the preceding calendar year. Special assessments are reported net of allowance for uncollectible.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES

A. Receivables at December 31, 2023, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), loans, special assessments, accrued interest, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenue, and leases. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2023.

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

Governmental activities:	
Income taxes	\$ 24,883,605
Real and other taxes	3,404,943
Payment in lieu of taxes	3,525,000
Accounts	620,591
Intergovernmental	12,729,141
Special assessments	100,824
Accrued interest	236,975
Leases	4,231,241
Business-type activities:	
Accounts - gross	14,227,964
Less - allowance for uncollectibles	 (3,514,272)
Net accounts receivable	 10,713,692
Intergovernmental	281,394
Special assessments	1,177,911
Loans receivable	700,000

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the BFS. The only receivables not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are the special assessments, leases and loans. The special assessments are collected over the life of the assessment and notes receivable which will be repaid over a period ranging from one to eight years. Accounts receivable in the business-type activities for utilities have been reported net of a twenty-five percent allowance for uncollectible accounts. See Note 9.B for detail on the leases receivable. The loans receivable in the business-type activities are term loans that will need to be repaid per the loan agreements. Loans receivable have been reported net of loan forgiveness of \$700,000.

B. Leases Receivable

The City is reporting leases receivable of \$3,027,882 and \$1,203,359 in the General Fund and Business Development nonmajor capital projects fund, respectively. For 2023, the City recognized lease revenue of \$201,399, which is reported in rental income, and interest revenue of \$163,184.

The City has entered into the following lease agreements as the lessor at varying years and terms as follows:

Lease Type	Lease Commencement Date	Years	Lease End Date	Payment Method
AT&T Services, Inc 3033 Salt Springs Rd.	2019	13	2032	Monthly
Vallourec - Ground Lease	2013	98	2111	Annual
Vallourec - OWD Properties	2018	93	2111	Annual
Kempthorn Collision Center - 2933 Salt Springs Rd.	2022	2	2024	Monthly
Fiber	2011	20	2031	Monthly

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the lease agreements:

Fiscal Year	Principa	al Interest	_	Total
2024	\$ 196,	909 \$ 158,042	\$	354,951
2025	170,	848 151,102		321,950
2026	177,	366 144,584		321,950
2027	139,	133 137,818		276,951
2028	144,	441 132,509		276,950
2029 - 2033	550,	582,692		1,133,426
2034 - 2038	33,	455 541,545		575,000
2039 - 2043	40,	343 534,657		575,000
2044 - 2048	48,	649 526,351		575,000
2049 - 2053	58,	665 516,335		575,000
2054 - 2058	70,	742 504,258		575,000
2059 - 2063	85,	307 489,693		575,000
2064 - 2068	102,	472,131		574,999
2069 - 2073	124,	048 450,952		575,000
2074 - 2078	149,	587 425,413		575,000
2079 - 2083	180,	383 394,616		574,999
2084 - 2088	217,	520 357,480		575,000
2089 - 2093	262,	302 312,697		574,999
2094 - 2098	316,	305 258,695		575,000
2099 - 2103	381,	425 193,575		575,000
2104 - 2108	459,	952 115,048		575,000
2109 - 2111	320,	259 24,741		345,000
Total	\$ 4,231,	241 \$ 7,424,934	\$	11,656,175

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity of governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

<u>Governmental activities:</u>	Balance 12/31/22	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/23
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 14,528,203	\$ 161,792	\$ (25,167)	\$ 14,664,828
Construction in progress	23,658,656	15,007,626	(1,691,901)	36,974,381
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	38,186,859	15,169,418	(1,717,068)	51,639,209
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings	69,476,237	69,400	-	69,545,637
Improvements other than buildings	7,963,621	-	-	7,963,621
Machinery and equipment	14,261,123	66,941	(117,236)	14,210,828
Computer software	889,980	-	-	889,980
Vehicles	14,249,162	236,522	(509,135)	13,976,549
Infrastructure	72,939,978	1,447,122	-	74,387,100
Intangible right to use:				
Subscription-based information				
technology arrangements	<u> </u>	99,641		99,641
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	179,780,101	1,919,626	(626,371)	181,073,356
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortized:				
Buildings	(30,554,164)	(1,743,579)	-	(32,297,743)
Improvements other than buildings	(5,000,581)	(252,049)	-	(5,252,630)
Machinery and equipment	(10,840,425)	(469,617)	110,693	(11,199,349)
Computer software	(776,139)	(97,640)	-	(873,779)
Vehicles	(10,709,901)	(791,332)	436,168	(11,065,065)
Infrastructure	(32,898,294)	(2,217,290)	-	(35,115,584)
Intangible right to use:				
Subscription-based information				
technology arrangements		(12,569)		(12,569)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(90,779,504)	(5,584,076)	546,861	(95,816,719)
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	89,000,597	(3,664,450)	(79,510)	85,256,637
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 127,187,456	<u>\$ 11,504,968</u>	<u>\$ (1,796,578</u>)	\$ 136,895,846

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions/programs of governmental activities as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 718,917
Security of persons and property	868,470
Transportation	2,540,548
Leisure time activitity	268,343
Community environment	 1,187,798
Total depreciation/amortization expense - governmental activities	\$ 5,584,076

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Capital assets of the business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

Business-type activities:		Balance 2/31/22	A	dditions	 Disposals	Balance 12/31/23
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$	1,268,120	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 1,268,120
Construction in progress		64,941,841		569,856	 (64,941,841)	 569,856
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		66,209,961		569,856	 (64,941,841)	 1,837,976
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings		76,045,449		598,835	-	76,644,284
Improvements other than buildings		3,945,076		3,767,449	-	7,712,525
Machinery and equipment		29,132,982		34,569,717	(140,356)	63,562,343
Computer software		791,804		-	-	791,804
Vehicles		11,501,791		1,209,705	(294,709)	12,416,787
Infrastructure		60,216,083		26,629,395	 	 86,845,478
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1	81,633,185		66,775,101	 (435,065)	 247,973,221
Less: accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings	((36,534,522)		(1,899,966)	-	(38,434,488)
Improvements other than buildings		(2,647,951)		(269,071)	-	(2,917,022)
Machinery and equipment	((25,063,245)		(2,685,171)	133,813	(27,614,603)
Computer software		(774,527)		(11,124)	-	(785,651)
Vehicles		(8,434,325)		(794,240)	294,709	(8,933,856)
Infrastructure	((19,065,422)	. <u> </u>	(1,281,041)	 -	 (20,346,463)
Total accumulated depreciation	((92,519,992)		(6,940,613)	 428,522	 (99,032,083)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		89,113,193		59,834,488	 (6,543)	 148,941,138
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$</u> 1	55,323,154	\$	60,404,344	\$ (64,948,384)	\$ 150,779,114

Depreciation expense was charged to programs of business-type activities as follows:

Business-type activities:

Sewer	\$ 5,149,424
Water	1,263,265
Environmental sanitation	527,924
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 6,940,613

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During 2023, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

Governmental activities:	Balance 12/31/22	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/23	Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds:	¢ (2(000	¢	¢ (2 0(000)	¢ 120.000	¢ 010.000
2015 various purpose refunding bonds	\$ 636,000	\$ -	\$ (206,000)		\$ 212,000
2016 pension refunding bonds	5,375,000		(545,000)	4,830,000	555,000
Total general obligations bonds	6,011,000		(751,000)	5,260,000	767,000
Other long-term obligations:					
HUD section 108 loan (direct borrowing)	3,404,000	-	(162,000)	3,242,000	168,000
OPWC loan (direct borrowing)	75,001	-	(21,429)	53,572	21,429
ODSA/EPA loan (direct borrowing)	665,034	-	(78,239)	586,795	78,239
SIB loan (direct borrowing)	599,827	343,995	(712,524)	231,298	231,298
Notes payable	3,400,000	2,900,000	(3,400,000)	2,900,000	-
Direct financing notes payable	987,785	-	(253,929)	733,856	173,875
Subscription-based information					
technology arrangement	-	99,641	(57,548)	42,093	20,562
Net pension liability	51,256,747	34,152,538	-	85,409,285	-
Net OPEB liability	7,889,326	425,016	(3,035,897)	5,278,445	-
Claims payable	3,942,477	986,066	(202,171)	4,726,372	742,204
Compensated absences	6,656,528	3,460,373	(3,362,450)	6,754,451	1,169,995
Total governmental activities					
long-term obligations	\$ 84,887,725	\$ 42,367,629	<u>\$ (12,037,187)</u>	\$ 115,218,167	\$ 3,372,602

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

During 2023, the following changes occurred in business-type activities long-term obligations.

During 2025, the following change	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/2022	pe a	Additions	-	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2023	Amounts Due In One Year
Business-type activities:								
OWDA loans (direct borrowing):								
Orchard meadow overflow elimination	3.81%	\$ 1,018,281	\$	-	\$	(277,346)	\$ 740,935	\$ 288,012
Pump station improvements	3.79%	335,959		-		(91,527)	244,432	95,029
Waterline replacement	4.48%	26,195		-		(12,807)	13,388	13,388
Elevated storage tanks	4.48%	527,558		-		(123,258)	404,300	128,842
Waterline construction	3.99%	67,203		-		(12,400)	54,803	12,900
WWTP roof replacement	3.25%	301,073		-		(33,527)	267,546	34,625
Sludge storage tank covers	3.25%	249,830		-		(27,820)	222,010	28,732
Woodland and Andrews Avenue	3.25%	175,338		-		(19,525)	155,813	20,165
Boardman storage tank	3.83%	881,272		-		(89,547)	791,725	93,009
Roger Lindgren Way - forcemain	4.14%	317,226				(27,881)	289,345	29,047
Roger Lindgren Way - waterlines	3.49%	759,938		-		(64,717)	695,221	66,995
Meadowbrook flow equalization basis	2.86%	3,085,188		-		(242,368)	2,842,820	249,349
Myrtle Avenue pump station	3.30%	667,611		-		(60,905)	606,706	62,933
Briar Hill elevated storage tank	4.29%	1,303,479		-		(106,887)	1,196,592	111,523
WWTP secondary treatment improvements	0.86%	21,755,767		-		(1,155,624)	20,600,143	1,163,083
WWTP electrical upgrades contract A	1.81%	8,589,439		-		(412,346)	8,177,093	444,930
WWTP improvements & microscreen system	2.15%	16,354,867		93,606		(712,492)	15,735,981	803,876
Interceptor sewer relocation	2.08%	5,147,399		-		(180,982)	4,966,417	140,068
WWTP UV disinfection improvement	2.12%	3,919,034		-		(143,423)	3,775,611	193,350
Water department maintenance complex	3.45%	3,486,753		-		(280,775)	3,205,978	290,545
WWTP electrical upgrades - contract B	1.17%	3,390,574		-		(205,936)	3,184,638	29,367
WWTP primary settling tanks improvements	1.04%	 8,782,006		-		(368,639)	 8,413,367	 469,941
Total OWDA loans		 81,141,990		93,606		(4,650,732)	 76,584,864	 4,769,709
OPWC loans (direct borrowing):								
Kirk Road water storage tank	0.00%	188,876		-		(47,219)	141,657	47,219
Boardman elevated water tank	0.00%	620,243		-		(56,385)	563,858	56,386
Gypsy Lane water and sanitary improvements	0.00%	80,145		-		(13,358)	66,787	13,358
Kirkmere sanitary sewer	0.00%	237,347		-		(11,578)	225,769	11,578
Phelps Street sanitary sewer	0.00%	569,250		-		(25,300)	543,950	25,300
Belle Vista waterline replacements	0.00%	508,424		-		(24,801)	483,623	24,801
WWTP electrical system upgrade	0.00%	1,605,585		-		(69,808)	1,535,777	69,808
Pipe storage facility wastewater treatment plant	0.00%	 -		437,050		-	 437,050	 22,437
Total OPWC loans		 3,809,870		437,050		(248,449)	 3,998,471	 270,887
Other long-term obligations:								
Direct financing notes payable		1,227,742		-		(429,542)	798,200	260,000
Net pension liability		6,550,658		12,734,657		-	19,285,315	-
Net OPEB liability		-		396,824		-	396,824	-
Compensated absences		 1,701,616		1,420,214		(1,366,420)	 1,755,410	 304,069
Total other long-term obligations		 9,480,016		14,551,695		(1,795,962)	 22,235,749	 564,069
Total business-type activities long-term obligations		\$ 94,431,876	\$	15,082,351	\$	(6,695,143)	\$ 102,819,084	\$ 5,604,665

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire the governmental activities long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	Genera	al Obligation Bonds	Payable
Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 767,000	\$ 139,066	\$ 906,066
2025	783,000	119,266	902,266
2026	580,000	99,057	679,057
2027	605,000	83,571	688,571
2028	615,000	67,417	682,417
2029 - 2031	1,910,000	102,928	2,012,928
Total	\$ 5,260,000	\$ 611,305	\$ 5,871,305
	HUD Section 10	8 Loans Payable (D	irect Borrowing)
Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 168,000	\$ 105,653	\$ 273,653
2025	174,000	101,171	275,171
2026	180,000	96,407	276,407
2027	186,000	91,259	277,259
2028	193,000	85,921	278,921
2029-2033	1,070,000	333,898	1,403,898
2034-2038	1,271,000	139,305	1,410,305
Total	\$ 3,242,000	\$ 953,614	\$ 4,195,614
	OPWC Lo	oan Payable (Direct	Borrowing)
Year	Principal	Interest	<u> </u>
2024	\$ 21,429	\$ -	\$ 21,429
2025	21,429	-	21,429
2026	10,714		10,714
Total	\$ 53,572	\$	\$ 53,572
		Loan Payable (Dire	
Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 78,239	\$ -	\$ 78,239
2025	78,239	-	78,239
2026	78,240	-	78,240
2027	75,538	6,666	82,204
2028	77,056	5,147	82,203
2029-2031	199,483	6,154	205,637
Total	\$ 586,795	\$ 17,967	\$ 604,762

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Dire	Direct Financing Notes Payable					
Year	Principal	Interest	Total				
2024	\$ 173,875	\$ 26,345	\$ 200,220				
2025	180,117	20,103	200,220				
2026	186,583	13,637	200,220				
2027	193,281	6,939	200,220				
Total	\$ 733,856	\$ 67,024	<u>\$ 800,880</u>				
		SBITA Payable					
Year	Principal	Interest	Total				
2024	\$ 20,562	\$ 1,986	\$ 22,548				
2025	21,531	1,016	22,547				
Total	\$ 42,093	\$ 3,002	\$ 45,095				

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire the business-type activities long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	 OWDA Loan Payable (Direct Borrowing)					
Year	 Principal	_	Interest	_	Total	
2024	\$ 3,437,192	\$	1,028,223	\$	4,465,416	
2025	3,513,489		941,693		4,455,183	
2026	3,397,426		852,995		4,250,422	
2027	3,125,031		773,155		3,898,186	
2028	3,184,883		698,996		3,883,879	
2029-2033	15,828,708		2,346,180		18,174,888	
2034-2038	11,867,348		919,795		12,787,143	
2039-2040	 3,479,587		61,090		3,540,677	
Total	\$ 47,833,666	\$	7,622,127	\$	55,455,793	

	 OPWC Loans Payable (Direct Borrowing)						
Year	 Principal	_	Interest	_		Total	
2024	\$ 248,450	\$		-	\$	248,450	
2025	248,450			-		248,450	
2026	248,450			-		248,450	
2027	201,229			-		201,229	
2028	201,230			-		201,230	
2029-2033	939,365			-		939,365	
2034-2038	657,435			-		657,435	
2039-2043	639,246			-		639,246	
2044-2045	 177,566			-		177,566	
Total	\$ 3,561,421	\$		-	\$	3,561,421	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

		Direct Financing Notes Payable						
Year	_ <u>P</u>	rincipal	_]	nterest		Total		
2024	\$	260,000	\$	19,157	\$	279,157		
2025		266,000		12,917		278,917		
2026		272,200		6,533		278,733		
Total	\$	798,200	\$	38,607	\$	836,807		

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Legal Debt Margin</u>

As of December 31, 2023, the City's overall legal debt margin (the ability to issue additional amounts of general obligation bonded debt) was \$49,207,749 and unvoted legal debt margin was \$20,101,113.

General Obligation Bonds

On November 16, 2015, the City issued \$4,817,000 in general obligation refunding bonds. The bond issue was used to currently refund the 2005 various purpose refunding bonds. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly has been removed from the statement of net position. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$72,231. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The bonds have a final maturity date of December 1, 2025 and bear an annual interest rate of 2.35%.

On September 2, 2016, the City issued \$8,090,000 in general obligation refunding bonds. The bond issue was used to currently refund the 2006 pension refunding bonds. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly has been removed from the statement of net position. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$541,340. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This current refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 15 years by \$958,662 and resulted in an economic gain of \$814,450. The bonds have a final maturity date of December 1, 2031 and bear an annual interest rate of 2.57%.

General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged for repayment. The general obligation bonds are to be repaid from property tax revenues that are receipted in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

HUD Section 108 Loan

The HUD Section 108 loan will be paid from community development agency entitlements. The HUD Section 108 loan in the amount of \$4,000,000 was issued on December 14, 2018, to finance the construction of an amphitheater adjacent to the existing Covelli Centre.

The HUD loan is a direct borrowing that has terms negotiated directly between the City and HUD and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, HUD may make an acceleration payment to the fiscal agent/ trustee equal to the unpaid aggregate principal amount of the note, together with accrued and unpaid interest. In the event of any acceleration payment is made from sources other than funds pledged by the City as security under the contact (or other City funds), the amounts paid on the behalf of the City shall be deemed to be immediately due and payable to the Secretary.

ODSA/USEPA Loan

The Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA)/United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Brownfield Revolving Loan will be paid from the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The loan was made for the cleanup or remediation of a brownfield site within the City, referred to as the Dempsey Steel Project. The loan was approved for an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000. A balance of \$586,795 is outstanding at December 31, 2023. The loan bears no interest until April 1, 2026, at which time an interest rate of 2.00% will go into effect for the remaining term of the loan. Sale or transfer of the project property to any entity will initiate an immediate payoff of the loan.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The loan is a direct borrowing that has terms negotiated between the City and the ODSA/USEPA. In the event of default of any of the terms or conditions of the loan agreement beyond the lapse of any applicable notice or cure period, the entire outstanding principal balance amount of the loan shall become immediately due and payable, upon demand from the lender. The lender may take the following remedial steps on default: the interest rate may be increased to a rate not to exceed 10% annually, exercise rights in the collateral, obtain access to inspect, examine and make copies of the books and records accounts and financial data of the City, or secure the project property.

State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) Loan

In 2020, the City and the Eastgate Regional Council of Governments (EGRCG) entered into SIB loan agreement with the State of Ohio for \$5,000,000 for the SMART2 Network Project as co-signers. This amount represents the EGRCG's construction commitment of \$5,000,000. Repayment of the loan will come from the EGRCG's annual federal funding allocation which is administered by the State of Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT). The City has agreed to pay the interest costs on the loan. This 8-year loan has a 3.00% interest rate. The City receives the proceeds of the loan from ODOT as expenditures are incurred. During 2023, the City received \$343,995, which is being reported as a liability. A final amortization schedule was not available at year-end.

The SIB loan is considered a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated directly between the City and the lender and are not offered for public sale. In an event of default, ODOT may assess a late charge equal to 5% of such unpaid amount shall be assessed, in addition to all other sums due, for each month during which the default exists.

Bond Anticipation Notes Payable

The City reissued \$3,400,000 in long-term city hall annex bond anticipation notes on July 6, 2022 that bear an interest rate of 3.375% and matured on July 6, 2023. On July 6, 2023, the City issued \$2,900,000 in short-term city hall annex bond anticipation notes that mature July 3, 2024.

Notes that were refinanced prior to the issuance of the financial statements and have a new maturity beyond the end of the year in which the report is issued have been reported in the government-wide statements as a long-term liability. The portion of the 2023 note issue that will be retired on July 3, 2024, has been reported as short-term notes payable in Note 12. The notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

OWDA Loans

The City has entered into debt financing arrangements through the OWDA to fund construction projects. The amounts due to the OWDA are payable solely from water and sewer revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2023, the City has outstanding borrowings of \$76,584,864 in the business-type activities. The WWTP secondary treatment improvements project, WWTP electrical upgrades contract B projects, interceptor sewer relocation project, amortization schedules (\$28,751,198) have not been completed at December 31, 2023 and are not included in the amortization schedule shown above. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments and are paid from the sewer and water funds.

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 to pay any fines, penalties, interest, or late charges associated with the default.

The City has pledged future water and sewer revenues to repay OWDA loans. The loans are payable solely from water and sewer fund revenues and are payable through 2040. Annual principal and interest payments on the water loans are expected to require 19.25 percent of net revenues and 2.96 percent of total operating revenue of the water fund. Water loan principal and interest paid for the current year was \$1,027,372. Annual principal and interest payments on the sewer loans are expected to require 56.26 percent of net revenues and 16.8 percent of total operating revenue of the sewer fund. Sewer loan principal and interest paid for the current year was \$5,105,879. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the water and sewer loans is \$84,206,991.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

OPWC Loans

An Ohio Public Works Commission Loan (OPWC) was issued to finance the Federal Street reconstruction project and is reported in the governmental activities. The loan was issued in the amount of \$428,576, is interest free and is paid from the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The City has also entered into debt financing arrangements through the OPWC to fund sewer and water construction projects. At December 31, 2023, the City has outstanding borrowings of \$3,998,471 in the business-type activities. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments and are paid from the sewer and water funds. The City entered into a new loan agreement for the pipe storage facility waster water treatment plan during 2023. \$437,050 in loan proceeds was received. A debt service schedule will be disclosed once the loan is fully disbursed.

OPWC loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the County 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 County 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 County is located to pay the amount of the default from funds that would otherwise be appropriated to the County 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.

The City has pledged future water and sewer revenues to repay OPWC loans. The loans in the business-type activities are payable solely from water and sewer fund revenues and are payable through 2045. Annual principal payments on the water loans are expected to require 2.47 percent of net revenues and 0.38 percent of total operating revenue of the water fund. Water loan principal paid for the current year was \$131,745. Annual principal payments on the sewer loans are expected to require 1.29 percent of net revenues and 0.38 percent of total operating revenue of the sewer loans are expected to require 1.29 percent of net revenues and 0.38 percent of total operating revenue of the sewer loans are expected to require 1.29 percent of net revenues and 0.38 percent of total operating revenue of the sewer fund. Sewer loan principal paid for the current year was \$116,704. The total principal remaining to be paid on the water and sewer loans is \$3,998,471.

Direct Financing Notes Payable

In prior years, governmental activities entered into direct financing notes payable for equipment, snowplow and a fire truck. Capital assets consisting of equipment and vehicles have been capitalized in the statement of net position. Direct financing note payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the combined BFS for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements. Principal payments made during 2023 totaled \$86,081 paid by the fire levy fund and \$167,848 paid by the police levy fund.

During 2016, business-type activities entered into direct financing notes for garbage trucks and garbage cart containers. Capital assets consisting of vehicles have been capitalized in the statement of net position. The value of assets related to the garbage cart containers was not capitalized because the value of each individual item is under the City's capitalization threshold. The direct financing note payable liability for the garbage trucks at December 31, 2023 is \$798,200 and the direct financing note payable liability for the garbage carts was paid in full. Principal payments made during 2023 totaled \$429,542 paid by the environmental sanitation enterprise fund.

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangement (SBITA) Payable:

During 2023, the City entered into agreements for the right to use subscription-based information technology software. The City has reported an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the agreement. SBITA payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures for the general fund in the basic financial statements. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. Payments are due on an annual/monthly basis and the SBITAs are scheduled to mature in 2025.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Compensated Absences Payable

For compensated absences, additions and deletions of accrued vacation and sick leave are shown net since it is impractical for the City to determine these amounts separately. Compensated absences and the net pension liability will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

Claims Payable

The claims payable liability will be paid from the workers' compensation internal service fund.

Net Pension/OPEB Liability

See Notes 15 and 16 for additional disclosure on net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. The City pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

NOTE 12 - NOTES PAYABLE

Note activity during 2023 consisted of the following:

<u>Governmental activities:</u>	Issue Date	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/22	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/23
<i>Covelli Centre fund:</i> Convocation center	2022	4.125%	\$ 3,400,000	\$-	\$ (3,400,000)	\$-
<i>Capital Projects Public works fund:</i> City hall annex City hall annex	2023 2022	4.625% 3.375%	500,000	500,000		500,000
Total notes payable			\$ 3,900,000	\$ 500,000	<u>\$ (3,900,000)</u>	\$ 500,000

<u>Convocation center</u>: On July 20, 2022, the City issued \$3,400,000 in bond anticipation notes, of which the entire amount was considered short-term. The 2022 note matured on January 19, 2023 and was paid in full. The notes were recorded as a liability in the Covelli Centre fund, which is the fund that originally received the proceeds.

<u>*City hall annex:*</u> On July 6, 2022, the City issued \$3,900,000 in bond anticipation notes, of which \$500,000 are considered short-term. The proceeds were used to retire the 2021 city hall annex notes that matured July 7, 2022. The 2022 note matured on July 6, 2023.

On July 6, 2023, the City issued \$3,400,000 in bond anticipation notes, of which \$500,000 are considered short-term. The proceeds were used to retire the 2022 city hall annex notes that matured July 6, 2023. The 2023 note matures on July 3, 2024.

The notes are recorded as a liability in the capital projects public works fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), which is the fund that originally received the proceeds. The short-term notes outstanding at December 31, 2023 represent the portion of the 2023 note issue that will be retired when the notes are refinanced on July 3, 2024.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

For calendar year 2023, the City contracted for a package of municipal liability and property insurance through Jackson, Dieken and Associates at an annual premium of \$1,140,041. This package included coverage for deadly weapons, protection for civilians at nine City owned facilities and cyber risk insurance.

The insurance package consisted of a policy from U.S Specialty Insurance Company including: comprehensive general liability and automobile liability with limits of \$1 million per occurrence, aggregate \$3 million and deductibles of \$50,000 per occurrence; public officials liability with prior acts coverage and law enforcement liability coverage with limits of \$1 million per occurrence and deductibles of \$50,000. Two umbrella policies provided additional coverage in the amount of \$10 million. The policy also included JAC Management, LLC and Eric Ryan as additional insured for management of the Covelli Centre, at a premium cost of \$120,500. Coverage was provided for loss to buildings and personal property in the amount of \$321,012,354 with a \$10,000 deductible, coverage for inland marine for scheduled equipment in the amount of \$18,765,611 with a \$10,000 deductible, coverage for vehicles, contractor's equipment and EDP equipment in the amount of \$27,810,481 and auto physical damage catastrophic coverage at two locations with a limit of \$1 million per occurrence and \$25,000 deductible.

Personal faithful performance bonds were purchased for the Clerk of Court in the amount of \$25,000; for the Mayor, the Finance Director and the Law Director in the amount of \$100,000 and for the Bailiff in the amount of \$3,000 and deputy bailiffs in the amount of \$1,000.

In 2023, the City paid deductibles to Tokio Marine HCC in the amount of \$47,913.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

B. Workers' Compensation

The City has elected to take advantage of the workers' compensation plan being offered by the State of Ohio. This plan, called retrospective rating, allows the City to pay a fraction of the premium it would pay as an experience-rated risk.

In 2023, the City paid premiums to the State Fund for Workers' Compensation for calendar year 2023 in the amount of \$421,196. The City reimbursed the Bureau of Workers Compensation for actual medical costs and compensation paid to injured workers in the amount of \$202,171 under the Retrospective Rating Plan.

Retrospective rating constitutes a step closer to self-insurance. In the retrospective rating plan, the City agrees to assume a portion of the risk in return for a possible reduction in premiums. The greater the percentage of the risk the City assumes, the greater the potential reduction in the premium. If the City's loss experience is better than predicted by the experience-rating system, its premium obligation will be less than what it would have paid under experience rating. If its experience is worse than predicted, its premium obligation will be more than it would have been assessed under experience rating, limited to a maximum premium. The City has assumed the risk for individual claims up to a maximum of \$300,000.

The City has agreed to pay all claims up to a maximum of 200% of what the City would have paid had the City remained an experience-rated risk Claims exceeding these limits will be paid by the State. Each year, the City pays the State a minimum premium for retaining the risk of having to pay claims which exceeds the City's maximum claim limits. Ten years after each year the City elected the retrospective plan for workers' compensation, the City settles up for the reserve on any claims that are still open. The City has established a workers' compensation internal service fund to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss in this program.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

The claims liability of \$4,726,372 reported at December 31, 2023, as estimated by the third party administrator, is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues</u>", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "<u>Risk Financing Omnibus</u>", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. Of the \$4,726,372 claims liability, \$742,204 of the liability is due within one year and is reported as a current liability in the statement of net position for the proprietary funds. The remaining portion is a noncurrent liability of \$3,984,168. The estimate was not affected by non-incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2023 and 2022 were:

	Balance at	C	urrent Year			
	Beginning		Claims/		Claims	Balance at
Year	 of Year	A	<u>djustments</u>]	Payments	End of Year
2023	\$ 3,942,477	\$	986,066	\$	(202,171)	\$ 4,726,372
2022	2,101,542		2,424,618		(583,683)	3,942,477

C. Medical, Prescription, Dental and Vision Insurance

The City is self-insured for employee medical, prescription, dental and vision insurance. The medical and prescription program is administered by UnitedHealthcare, which provides claims review and processing services. The dental and vision programs are administered through Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield. These self-insurance programs are reported in the self-insurance internal service fund.

The claims liability of \$664,302 reported at December 31, 2023, as estimated by the third party administrators, is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues</u>", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "<u>Risk Financing Omnibus</u>", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. Estimates were calculated based upon an independent actuarial evaluation of claims payable. The estimate was not affected by incremental claims adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claims adjustment expenses.

A summary of the fund's claims liability during 2023 and 2022 were:

	E	Balance at				
	F	Beginning	C	Current Year	Claims	Balance at
Year		of Year		Claims	 Payments	End of Year
2023	\$	508,532	\$	10,147,617	\$ (9,991,847)	\$ 664,302
2022		890,563		8,529,824	(8,911,855)	508,532

NOTE 14 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

City employees earn sick leave at a rate of one and one quarter days per month, not to exceed 15 days per year. Sick leave may be accumulated without limit. The City's policy is that 35 percent of accrued sick leave will be paid to an employee upon retirement or termination of service.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (CONTINUED)

City employees earn two to six weeks of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Upon termination of service, an employee is entitled to receive payment for any unused vacation time plus accrued vacation time earned during the year.

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is recorded as a current liability in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The remainder is reported in the statement of activities. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability. As of December 31, 2023, the liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$8,509,861 for the entire City.

B. Life Insurance

During 2023, the City provided life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance in equal amounts to its active employees with the exception of AFSCME employees through a plan with Standard Life. The benefit amounts remained the same: \$9,500 with the exception of Waste Water Treatment Plant union employees who had coverage in the amount of \$15,000 and Fire Department, 911, Police and Street department union employees who had coverage in the amount of \$20,000. In addition, eligible retirees were covered for death amount benefit amounts ranging from \$1,500 to \$4,750, depending on retirement date.

NOTE 15 - 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

The net pension liability/asset and the net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively.

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

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.

The 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 16 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 is a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system which 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 <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members in the traditional and combined plans were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A	Group B	Group C			
Eligible to retire prior to	20 years of service credit prior to	Members not in other Groups			
January 7, 2013 or five years	January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	and members hired on or after			
after January 7, 2013	ten years after January 7, 2013	January 7, 2013			
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local			
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:			
Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 57 with 25 years of service credit			
or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 55 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 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 	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	 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 			

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 amount of a member's pension benefit vests upon receipt of the initial benefit payment. The options for Public Safety and Law Enforcement permit early retirement under qualifying circumstances as early as age 48 with a reduced benefit.

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, the member is eligible 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 3.00%. For those retiring on or after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the adjustment is based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Memberdirected 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 20.00% 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 and will continue to be administered by OPERS), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options. When members choose to annuitize their defined contribution benefit, the annuitized portion of the benefit is reclassified to a defined benefit.

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

	State and Local
	Traditional
2023 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee *	10.0 %
2023 Actual Contribution Rates Employer: Pension ** Post-employment Health Care Benefits **	14.0 % 0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

* This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.

** These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension; however, effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate is funded with reserves.

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 \$3,192,716 for 2023. Of this amount, \$494,096 is reported as due to other governments and payroll withholding payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 may be obtained by visiting the OP&F website at www.op-f.org or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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

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 after 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 2.50% 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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits).

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

The COLA amount for members who have 15 or more years of service credit as of July 1, 2013, and members who are receiving a pension benefit that became effective before July 1, 2013, will be equal to 3.00% of the member's base pension benefit.

The COLA amount for members who have less than 15 years of service credit as of July 1, 2013, and members whose pension benefit became effective on or after July 1, 2013, will be equal to a percentage of the member's base pension benefit where the percentage is the lesser of 3.00% or the percentage increase in the consumer price index, if any, over the twelve-month period that ends on the thirtieth day of September of the immediately preceding year, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Police	Firefighters
2023 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %
2023 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 \$4,182,850 for 2023. Of this amount, \$666,128 is reported as due to other governments and payroll withholding payable.

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 OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2022, 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, 2022, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022. 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 - Fraditional	OPERS - Combined	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date		0.147581%	 0.079401%	 0.719773%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset					
current measurement date		0.135209%	0.068325%	<u>0.681689</u> %	
Change in proportionate share		- <u>0.012372</u> %	- <u>0.011076</u> %	-0.038084%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	39,940,753	\$ -	\$ 64,753,847	\$ 104,694,600
Proportionate share of the net					
pension asset		-	(161,034)	-	(161,034)
Pension expense		4,818,890	20,647	6,861,561	11,701,098

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

At December 31, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS -	OPERS -		
	Traditional	Combined	OP&F	Total
Deferred outflows				
of resources				
Differences between				
expected and				
actual experience	\$ 1,326,663	\$ 9,900	\$ 971,280	\$ 2,307,843
Net difference between				
projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments	11,384,366	58,690	9,427,367	20,870,423
Changes of assumptions	421,945	10,664	5,840,575	6,273,184
Changes in employer's				
proportionate percentage/				
difference between	196.060		700 124	076 202
employer contributions Contributions	186,069	-	790,134	976,203
subsequent to the				
measurement date	3,154,907	37,809	4,182,850	7,375,566
Total deferred	3,134,907		4,162,630	7,375,500
outflows of resources	\$ 16,473,950	\$ 117,063	\$ 21,212,206	\$ 37,803,219
	+	+		+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	OPERS -	OPERS -		
	Traditional	Combined	OP&F	Total
Deferred inflows	Traditional			10101
of resources				
Differences between				
expected and				
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 23,015	\$ 1,475,284	\$ 1,498,299
Changes of assumptions	-	-	1,262,682	1,262,682
Changes in employer's				
proportionate percentage/				
difference between				
employer contributions	1,326,428		3,411,165	4,737,593
Total deferred				
inflows of resources	\$ 1,326,428	\$ 23,015	\$ 6,149,131	\$ 7,498,574

\$7,375,566 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/increase to the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2024.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 – 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:

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - ombined	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:				
2024	\$ 833,604	\$ 2,382	\$ 533,276	\$ 1,369,262
2025	2,231,182	10,797	2,592,605	4,834,584
2026	3,350,974	14,987	3,185,378	6,551,339
2027	5,576,855	25,265	5,044,383	10,646,503
2028	-	(66)	(475,417)	(475,483)
Thereafter	 	 2,874	 	 2,874
Total	\$ 11,992,615	\$ 56,239	\$ 10,880,225	\$ 22,929,079

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, 2022, 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, 2022, compared to the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation, are presented below.

Wage inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior measurement date	2.75%
Future salary increases, including inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75% to 10.75% including wage inflation
Prior measurement date	2.75% to 10.75% including wage inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA	
Current measurement date	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	through 2023, then 2.05% simple
Prior measurement date	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	through 2022, then 2.05% simple
Investment rate of return	
Current measurement date	6.90%
Prior measurement date	6.90%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2022, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a loss of 12.1% for 2022.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed income	22.00 %	2.62 %
Domestic equities	22.00	4.60
Real estate	13.00	3.27
Private equity	15.00	7.53
International equities	21.00	5.51
Risk Parity	2.00	4.37
Other investments	5.00	3.27
Total	100.00 %	

For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 6.90%, 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, 2022 was 6.90%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments 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 6.90%, 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 (5.90%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.90%) than the current rate:

				Current	
		1% Decrease		scount Rate	 1% Increase
City's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability (asset):					
Traditional Pension Plan	\$	59,829,917	\$	39,940,753	\$ 23,396,540
Combined Plan		(84,039)		(161,034)	(222,055)

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total pension liability as of December 31, 2022, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2022, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing retirement plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience study assumptions were performed by OP&F's prior actuary and completed as of December 31, 2016. Changes in demographic and economic actuarial assumptions were made. Assumptions considered were: withdrawal rates, disability retirement, service retirement, DROP elections, mortality, percent married and forms of payment, DROP interest rate, CPI-based COLA, investment returns, salary increases and payroll growth. The changes in assumptions are being amortized over the estimated remaining useful lives of the participants which was 5.81 years at December 31, 2022.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2022, compared to December 31, 2021, are presented below.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Valuation date	1/1/22 with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to $12/31/22$
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)
Investment rate of return	
Current measurement date	7.50%
Prior measurement date	7.50%
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	2.20% per year simple

Health Mortality

Mortality for service retirees is based on the Pub-2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Healthy Retiree mortality table with rates adjusted by 96.2% for males and 98.7% for females. All rates are projected using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

Disabled Mortality

Mortality for disabled retirees is based on the Pub-2010 Safety Amount-Weighted Disabled Retiree mortality table with rates adjusted by 135% for males and 97.9% for females. All rates are projected using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

Contingent Annuitant Mortality

Mortality for contingent annuitants is based on the Pub- 2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Contingent Annuitant Retiree mortality table with rates adjusted by 108.9% for males and 131% for females. All rates are projected using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

Pre-Retirement Mortality

Mortality for active members is based on the Pub-2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Employee mortality table. All rates are projected using the MP- 2021 Improvement Scale.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2021.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption (30 to 50 years) and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the underlying inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 15 - 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, 2022 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return **
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic equity	18.60	4.80
Non-US equity	12.40	5.50
Private markets	10.00	7.90
Core fixed income *	25.00	2.50
High yield fixed income	7.00	4.40
Private credit	5.00	5.90
U.S. inflation		
linked bonds *	15.00	2.00
Midstream energy infrastructure	5.00	5.90
Real assets	8.00	5.90
Gold	5.00	3.60
Private real estate	12.00	5.30
Commodities	2.00	3.60
Total	125.00 %	

Note: assumptions are geometric.

* levered 2x

** Numbers are net of expected inflation.

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

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

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

				Current		
	19	6 Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase	
City's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	85,422,818	\$	64,753,847	\$	47,571,730

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

See Note 15 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. The 115 Health Care Trust (115 Trust or Health Care Trust) was established in 2014, under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The purpose of the 115 Trust is to fund health care for the Traditional Pension, Combined and Member-Directed plans. Medicare-enrolled retirees in the Traditional Pension and Combined plans may have an allowance deposited into a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) account to be used toward the health care program of their choice selected with the assistance of an OPERS vendor. Non-Medicare retirees have converted to an arrangement similar to the Medicare-enrolled retirees and are no longer participating in OPERS provided self-insured group plans.

With one exception, OPERS-provided health care coverage is neither guaranteed nor statutorily required. Ohio law currently requires Medicare Part A equivalent coverage or Medicare Part A premium reimbursement for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents.

OPERS offers a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) allowance to traditional pension plan and combined plan benefit recipients meeting certain age and service credit requirements. The HRA is an account funded by OPERS that provides tax free reimbursement for qualified medical expenses such as monthly post-tax insurance premiums, deductibles, co-insurance, and co-pays incurred by eligible benefit recipients and their dependents.

OPERS members enrolled in the Traditional Pension Plan or Combined Plan retiring with an effective date of January 1, 2022, or after must meet the following health care eligibility requirements to receive an HRA allowance:

Medicare Retirees Medicare-eligible with a minimum of 20 years of qualifying service credit

Non-Medicare Retirees Non-Medicare retirees qualify based on the following age-and-service criteria:

Group A 30 years of qualifying service credit at any age;

Group B 32 years of qualifying service credit at any age or 31 years of qualifying service credit and minimum age 52;

Group C 32 years of qualifying service credit and minimum age 55; or,

A retiree from groups A, B or C who qualifies for an unreduced pension, but a portion of their service credit is not health care qualifying service, can still qualify for health care at age 60 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying health care service credit

Retirees who don't meet the requirement for coverage as a non-Medicare participant can become eligible for coverage at age 65 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying service.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Members with a retirement date prior to January 1, 2022 who were eligible to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022.

Eligible retirees may receive a monthly HRA allowance for reimbursement of health care coverage premiums and other qualified medical expenses. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are provided to eligible retirees, and are deposited into their HRA account.

Retirees will have access to the OPERS Connector, which is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees participating in the health care program. The OPERS Connector may assist retirees in selecting and enrolling in the appropriate health care plan.

When members become Medicare-eligible, recipients enrolled in OPERS health care programs must enroll in Medicare Part A (hospitalization) and Medicare Part B (medical).

OPERS reimburses retirees who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A (hospitalization) for their Part A premiums as well as any applicable surcharges (late-enrollment fees). Retirees within this group must enroll in Medicare Part A and select medical coverage, and may select prescription coverage, through the OPERS Connector. OPERS also will reimburse 50.00% of the Medicare Part A premium and any applicable surcharges for eligible spouses. Proof of enrollment in Medicare Part A and confirmation that the retiree is not receiving reimbursement or payment from another source must be submitted. The premium reimbursement is added to the monthly pension benefit.

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

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 <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u>, 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.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2023, 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.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2023, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and beginning July 1, 2022, there was a 2.00% allocation to health care for the Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2023 was 4.00%; however, effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate was funded with reserves.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$6,301 for 2023. Of this amount, \$975 is reported as due to other governments and payroll withholding payable.

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.

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

Regardless of a benefit recipient's participation in the health care program, OP&F is required by law to pay eligible recipients of a service pension, disability benefit and spousal survivor benefit for their Medicare Part B insurance premium, up to the statutory maximum provided the benefit recipient is not eligible to receive reimbursement from any other source. Once OP&F receives the necessary documentation, a monthly reimbursement is included as part of the recipient's next benefit payment. 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.

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

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

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 <u>www.op-f.org</u> 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 2023, 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$99,931 for 2023. Of this amount, \$15,914 is reported as due to other governments and payroll withholding payable.

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, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022, 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, 2022, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022. 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/asset prior measurement date	0.141811%	0.719773%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability			
current measurement date	<u>0.130344</u> %	0.681689%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.011467</u> %	-0.038084%	
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB liability OPEB expense	\$ 821,840 (1,784,025)	\$ 4,853,429 (11,208)	\$ 5,675,269 (1,795,233)

At December 31, 2023, 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	\$	-	\$ 289,622	\$	289,622
Net difference between					
projected and actual earnings					
on OPEB plan investments		1,632,205	416,278		2,048,483
Changes of assumptions		802,711	2,418,683		3,221,394
Changes in employer's					
proportionate percentage/					
difference between					
employer contributions		21,812	80,581		102,393
Contributions					
subsequent to the					
measurement date		6,301	99,931		106,232
Total deferred			 		
outflows of resources	\$	2,463,029	\$ 3,305,095	\$	5,768,124

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	(OPERS	 OP&F	 Total
Deferred inflows				
of resources				
Differences between				
expected and				
actual experience	\$	205,000	\$ 956,995	\$ 1,161,995
Changes of assumptions		66,049	3,969,706	4,035,755
Changes in employer's				
proportionate percentage/				
difference between				
employer contributions		31,367	 1,178,138	1,209,505
Total deferred				
inflows of resources	\$	302,416	\$ 6,104,839	\$ 6,407,255

\$106,232 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/increase to the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2024.

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 OF		OP&F	Total	
Year Ending December 31:					
2024	\$	271,769	\$	(480,261)	\$ (208,492)
2025		585,081		(433,161)	151,920
2026		508,975		(299,317)	209,658
2027		788,487		(179,181)	609,306
2028		-		(457,307)	(457,307)
Thereafter				(1,050,448)	(1,050,448)
Total	\$	2,154,312	\$	(2,899,675)	\$ (745,363)

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, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior Measurement date	2.75%
Projected Salary Increases,	
including inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75 to 10.75%
	including wage inflation
Prior Measurement date	2.75 to 10.75%
	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	5.22%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	4.05%
Prior Measurement date	1.84%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	5.50% initial,
	3.50% ultimate in 2036
Prior Measurement date	5.50% initial,
	3.50% ultimate in 2034
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2022, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a loss of 15.6% for 2022.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board 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. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined benefit 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 rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant.

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

	0	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	2.56 %
Domestic equities	26.00	4.60
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	7.00	4.70
International equities	25.00	5.51
Risk parity	2.00	4.37
Other investments	6.00	1.84
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 5.22% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2022; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 6.00%. 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) a 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 of 4.05%. 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 investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2054, 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 5.22%, 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 (4.22%) or one-percentage-point higher (6.22%) than the current rate:

		Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
City's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,797,173	\$	821,840	\$	(808,130)	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2023 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health care cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health					
	Care Trend Rate					
	1%	Decrease	As	sumption	19	% Increase
City's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	770,331	\$	821,840	\$	879,819

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2022, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2022, 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, 2023

NOTE 16 - 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, 2022, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2022
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	7.50%
Prior measurement date	7.50%
Projected Salary Increases	3.75% to 10.50%
Payroll Growth	3.25%
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	4.27%
Prior measurement date	2.84%
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.20% simple per year

Health Mortality

Mortality for service retirees is based on the Pub-2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Healthy Retiree mortality table with rates adjusted by 96.2% for males and 98.7% for females. All rates are projected using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

Disabled Mortality

Mortality for disabled retirees is based on the Pub-2010 Safety Amount-Weighted Disabled Retiree mortality table with rates adjusted by 135% for males and 97.9% for females. All rates are projected using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

Contingent Annuitant Mortality

Mortality for contingent annuitants is based on the Pub-2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Contingent Annuitant Retiree mortality table with rates adjusted by 108.9% for males and 131% for females. All rates are projected using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

Pre-Retirement Mortality

Mortality for active members is based on the Pub-2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Employee mortality table. All rates are projected using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2021.

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 OP&F's Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as a 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, 2023

NOTE 16 - 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, 2022, are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return **
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic equity	18.60	4.80
Non-US equity	12.40	5.50
Private markets	10.00	7.90
Core fixed income *	25.00	2.50
High yield fixed income	7.00	4.40
Private credit	5.00	5.90
U.S. inflation		
linked bonds *	15.00	2.00
Midstream energy infrastructure	5.00	5.90
Real assets	8.00	5.90
Gold	5.00	3.60
Private real estate	12.00	5.30
Commodities	2.00	3.60
Total	125.00 %	

Note: assumptions are geometric.

* levered 2x

** Numbers are net of expected inflation.

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

Discount Rate - For 2022, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.27%. For 2021, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 2.84%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions 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 7.50%. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payment of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term assumed rate of return on investments of 7.50% was applied to periods before December 31, 2035 and the Municipal Bond Index Rate of 3.65% was applied to periods on and after December 31, 2035, resulting in a discount rate of 4.27%.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.27%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.27%), or one percentage point higher (5.27%) than the current rate.

				Current		
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1%	6 Increase
City's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	5,976,541	\$	4,853,429	\$	3,905,232

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 17 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund and major special revenue funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP);
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP);
- 3. 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); are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP);
- 4. Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP) rather than cost (budget); and,
- 5. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 17 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

							American
	 General	F	ire Levy	Po	olice Levy	<u>R</u>	lescue Plan
Budget basis	\$ (513,263)	\$	(244,634)	\$	(332,572)	\$	(69,457,017)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	1,086,236		966,995		1,169,840		11,160,891
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(54,236)		89,318		(361,887)		(685,190)
Net adjustment for other financing							
sources/uses	2,724,141		-		35,000		-
Funds budgeted elsewhere	35,121		-		-		-
Adjustment for encumbrances	 1,108,569		77,240		847,294		62,312,217
GAAP basis	\$ 4,386,568	\$	888,919	\$	1,357,675	\$	3,330,901

Net Change in Fund Balance

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the emergency 911 system fund, unclaimed monies fund, federal plaza ad hoc committee fund, business development lease payments fund, rental property registration fund, parking lot fund, contingency fund, fire demolition escrow fund, suspense fund, vacant property foreclosure fund and payroll fund.

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2023.

B. Litigation

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

C. Asset Retirement Obligations

Ohio Revised Code Section 6111.44 requires the City to submit any changes to their sewage treatment system to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) for approval. Through this permitting process, the City would be responsible for addressing any public safety issues associated with their sewage treatment facilities and the permit would specify the procedures required to dispose of all or part of the sewage treatment plant. Due to the lack of specific legal requirements for retiring the sewage treatment plant, the City has determined that the asset retirement obligation cannot be reasonably estimated.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 19 - 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:

	Year-End
Fund	Encumbrances
General	\$ 1,025,474
Fire levy	73,253
Police levy	264,636
ARP	61,592,463
Other governmental	30,772,872
Total	\$ 93,728,698

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 20 - 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 Balances	General	Fire Levy	Police Levy	American Rescue Plan	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental
Nonspendable						
Materials and supplies						
inventory	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,85	5 \$ -	\$ 359,577	\$ 392,432
Loans receivable	2,978,400	-			-	2,978,400
Unclaimed monies	38,550					38,550
Total Nonspendable	3,016,950		32,85	5	359,577	3,409,382
Restricted For						
Capital projects	-	-			3,876,225	3,876,225
Debt service	-	-			2,960,169	2,960,169
Community development	-	-			831,388	831,388
Street maintenance						
and repair	-	-			4,523,086	4,523,086
Public health and welfare	-	-			1,686	1,686
Law enforcement	-	-	2,915,57	4 -	2,282,193	5,197,767
Fire services	-	2,097,150			-	2,097,150
Leisure time activities				<u> </u>	2,168,710	2,168,710
Total Restricted		2,097,150	2,915,57	4	16,643,457	21,656,181
Committed To						
Community development	-	-			11,516	11,516
American Rescue Plan	-	-		- 3,687,950		3,687,950
Capital projects					3,142,568	3,142,568
Total Committed				- 3,687,950	3,154,084	6,842,034
Assigned To						
Subsequent year						
appropriations	1,014,969	-			-	1,014,969
General government	24,288	-			-	24,288
Community development	304,990	-			-	304,990
Law enforcement	61,503			<u> </u>		61,503
Total Assigned	1,405,750			<u> </u>		1,405,750
Unassigned (deficit)	12,714,537			<u> </u>	(968,935)	11,745,602
Total Fund Balances	\$ 17,137,237	\$ 2,097,150	\$ 2,948,42	9 \$ 3,687,950	\$ 19,188,183	\$ 45,058,949

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 21 - TAX ABATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2023, the City provides tax abatements through the Community Reinvestment Area One (CRA) program, which was passed by Ordinance by City Council on May 18, 2011 and was amended on July 20, 2011. This program relates to the abatement of property taxes.

<u>CRA</u> - 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 City has entered into agreements to abate property taxes through this CRA program. During 2023, the City's property tax revenues were reduced by \$25,573 as a result of this program.

NOTE 22 - COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency ended in April 2023. The City will continue to spend available COVID-19 funding consistent with the applicable program guidelines.

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT

The constitution and laws of the State of Ohio establish the rights and privileges of the Youngstown City Health District (the "Health District") as a body corporate and politic. A five-member Board and a Health Commissioner govern the Health District. Consistent with the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code Section 3709.36, the Health District is a legally separate organization. The Health District's services include communicable disease investigations, immunization clinics, tuberculosis screenings, home visits, public health nursing services and issues, health-related licenses and permits, emergency preparedness activities as well as birth certificates and death certificates. The Mayor appoints a voting majority of the Health District Board. The rates charged by the City are subject to the approval of City Council. In addition, the City provides funding to the Health District, thus the City can impose will on the Health District, and the Health District imposes a financial burden to the City. Therefore, The Health District is considered a discretely presented component unit of the City of Youngstown.

The Health District's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Health District is financially accountable. The Health District has no component units.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Health District have been prepared in conformity with GAAP as applied to governmental units. GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Health District's accounting policies are described as follows.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT - (Continued)

Basis of Presentation - Government-Wide Financial Statements - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Health District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The Health District has no fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the Health District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The Health District has no business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities and business-type activities for the Health District at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Health District's activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operation of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Health District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Health District.

Measurement Focus - Government-Wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Health District 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.

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.

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. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Health District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include intergovernmental contractual allocations from participating local governments, grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenue from intergovernmental contractual allocations, grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the Health District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Health District on a reimbursement basis.

Expenses - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

Deferred Outflows of Resources/Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the 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. For the Health District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the Health District, deferred inflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB.

Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported on 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, 2023

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT - (Continued)

Capital Assets - Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In accordance with the City's policy, 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 their acquisition values as of the date received. The Health District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$10,000, in accordance with the City's policy.

All reported capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	_Estimated Lives
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20
Vehicles	8

Inventories of Materials and Supplies - On government-wide and fund 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. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

Compensated Absences - Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the Health District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The Health District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability for the Health District using the vesting method, which follows the City's policy. A liability is accrued for thirty-five percent of accumulated unused sick leave for all employees since the employees are entitled to that amount if they leave the City's employment for any reason, which follow's the City's policy.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) - For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability/asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to 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.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between all other elements on the statement of net position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The Health District's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available.

Deposits and Investments

The City of Youngstown Finance Director is custodian for the Health District's deposits. The City's deposit and investment pool holds the Health District's assets, valued at the reported carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2023 consisted of intergovernmental receivables arising from grants. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2023. All receivables are expected to be collected in the subsequent year. At December 31, 2023, the Health District had \$98,639 in intergovernmental receivables.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT - (Continued)

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

Intergovernmental receivables:	
Health improvement zone pilot project	\$ 81,268
Workforce development	 17,371
Total	\$ 98,639

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

	Balance					Balance
Governmental activities:	 12/31/22	 Additions	_1	<u>Disposals</u>	_	12/31/23
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Machinery equipment	\$ 201,229	\$ -	\$	-	\$	201,229
Vehicles	 313,371	 62,004		(109,514)		265,861
Total capital assets, being depreciated	 514,600	 62,004		(109,514)		467,090
Less: accumulated depreciation:						
Machinery and equipment	(182,000)	(4,709)		-		(186,709)
Vehicles	 (253,772)	 (19,784)		109,514		(164,042)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (435,772)	 (24,493)		109,514		(350,751)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	 78,828	 37,511		-		116,339
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 78,828	\$ 37,511	\$	_	\$	116,339

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Governmental activities:

Public health and welfare	\$ 24,493

Long-Term Obligations

Changes in the Health District's long-term obligations during the year consisted of the following.

	-	Balance 2/31/22	-	Additions	<u>Re</u>	eductions	 Balance 12/31/23	 e Within <u>ne Year</u>
Compensated absences Net pension liability Net OPEB liability	\$	158,007 496,841 -	\$	67,585 1,372,201 38,458	\$	(75,867)	\$ 149,725 1,869,042 38,458	\$ 25,935
Total governmental-type long-term obligations	\$	654,848	\$	1,478,244	\$	(75,867)	\$ 2,057,225	\$ 25,935

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT - (Continued)

Compensated absences, net pension liability and net OPEB liability are paid from the fund from which the respective employees' salaries are paid.

Risk Management

The Health District is exposed to various risks f loss during the normal course of its operations including, but not limited to, loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and injuries to employees. The Health District is included under the City's programs for property and liability and workers' compensation, health, prescription, dental and vison insurance, see Note 13 for detail.

Employee Benefits

The Health District is included under the City's programs for compensated absences and life insurance benefits, see Note 14 for detail.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Plan descriptions and actuarial information for the Health District's defined benefit pension plans are the same as the City's (see Note 15 for detail).

The Health District's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan and the Combined Plan was \$149,404 for 2023.

The net pension liability and net pension asset for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2022, 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. The Health District's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the Health District'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 - raditional	(OPERS - Combined		Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date Proportion of the net	0.005711%		0.003072%		
pension liability/asset current measurement date Change in proportionate share	0.006327% 0.000616%		0.003197% 0.000125%		
Proportionate share of the net pension liability Proportionate share of the net	\$ 1,869,042	\$	-	\$	1,869,042
pension asset Pension expense	- 306,583		(7,536) 966		(7,536) 307,549

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT - (Continued)

At December 31, 2023, the Health District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		OPERS - OPERS -			
	lr	aditional	Combined		 Total
Deferred outflows					
of resources					
Differences between					
expected and					
actual experience	\$	62,082	\$	463	\$ 62,545
Net difference between					
projected and actual earnings					
on pension plan investments		532,736		2,746	535,482
Changes of assumptions		19,745		499	20,244
Changes in employer's					
proportionate percentage/					
difference between					
employer contributions		92,198		-	92,198
Contributions					
subsequent to the					
measurement date		147,635		1,769	 149,404
Total deferred					
outflows of resources	\$	854,396	\$	5,477	\$ 859,873
	0	PERS -	OI	PERS -	
	Tra	aditional	Co	mbined	Total
Deferred inflows					
ofresources					
Differences between					
expected and					
actual experience	\$	-	\$	1,077	\$ 1,077

\$149,404 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Health District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2024.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT - (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:

	OPERS - Traditional				 Total
Year Ending December 31:					
2024	\$	49,127	\$	111	\$ 49,238
2025		131,490		505	131,995
2026		197,483		701	198,184
2027		328,661		1,182	329,843
2028		-		(3)	(3)
Thereafter		-		135	 135
Total	\$	706,761	\$	2,631	\$ 709,392

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 6.90%, 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 (5.90%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.90%) than the current rate:

	Current					
	1%	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	10	% Increase
Health District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability (asset):						
Traditional Pension Plan	\$	2,799,762	\$	1,869,042	\$	1,094,849
Combined Plan		(3,933)		(7,536)		(10,391)

Defined Benefit OPEB Plan

Plan descriptions and actuarial information for the Health District's defined benefit OPEB plan are the same as the City's (see Note 16 for detail).

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Health District's contractually required contribution was \$295 for 2023.

The net OPEB liability/asset and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The Health District's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on the Health District's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT - (Continued)

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

	OPERS
Proportion of the net	
OPEB asset	
prior measurement date	0.005487%
Proportion of the net	
OPEB liability	
current measurement date	0.006099%
Change in proportionate share	0.000612%
Proportionate share of the net	
OPEB liability	\$ 38,458
OPEB expense	(97,864)

At December 31, 2023, the Health District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS		
Deferred outflows			
ofresources			
Net difference between			
projected and actual earnings			
on OPEB plan investments	\$	76,380	
Changes of assumptions		37,563	
Changes in employer's			
proportionate percentage/			
difference between			
employer contributions		4,285	
Contributions			
subsequent to the			
measurement date		295	
Total deferred			
outflows of resources	¢	118,523	
outhows of resources	Φ	110,323	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT - (Continued)

	0	PERS
Deferred inflows		_
of resources		
Differences between		
expected and		
actual experience	\$	9,593
Changes of assumptions		3,091
Changes in employer's		
proportionate percentage/		
difference between		
employer contributions		731
Total deferred		
inflows of resources	\$	13,415

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				
Year Ending December 31:					
2024	\$	13,222			
2025		28,466			
2026		24,763			
2027		38,362			
Total	\$	104,813			

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 5.22%, 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 (4.22%) or one-percentage-point higher (6.22%) than the current rate:

			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
Health District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	130,895	\$	38,458	\$	(37,817)

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.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2023 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health care 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - YOUNGSTOWN CITY HEALTH DISTRICT - (Continued)

				ent Health Trend Rate		
	1%	Decrease	As	sumption	1%	Increase
Health District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	36.048	\$	38.458	\$	41,171
of the net OPEB hadmity	Ф	30,048	Э	38,438	Ф	41,171

Contingencies

Grants - The Health District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the Health District at December 31, 2023.

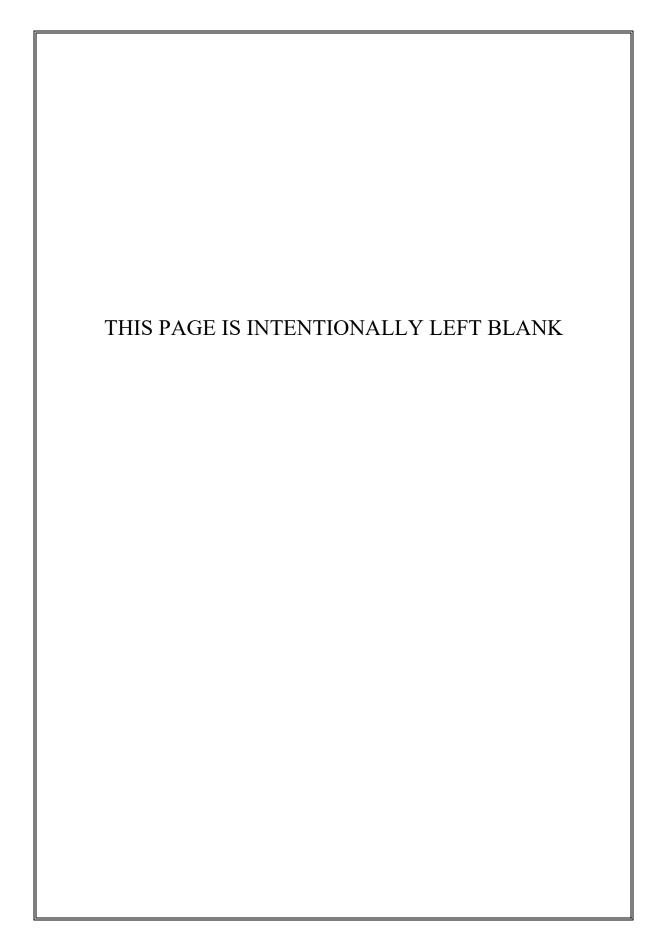
Litigation - The Health District is not party to any legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Health District.

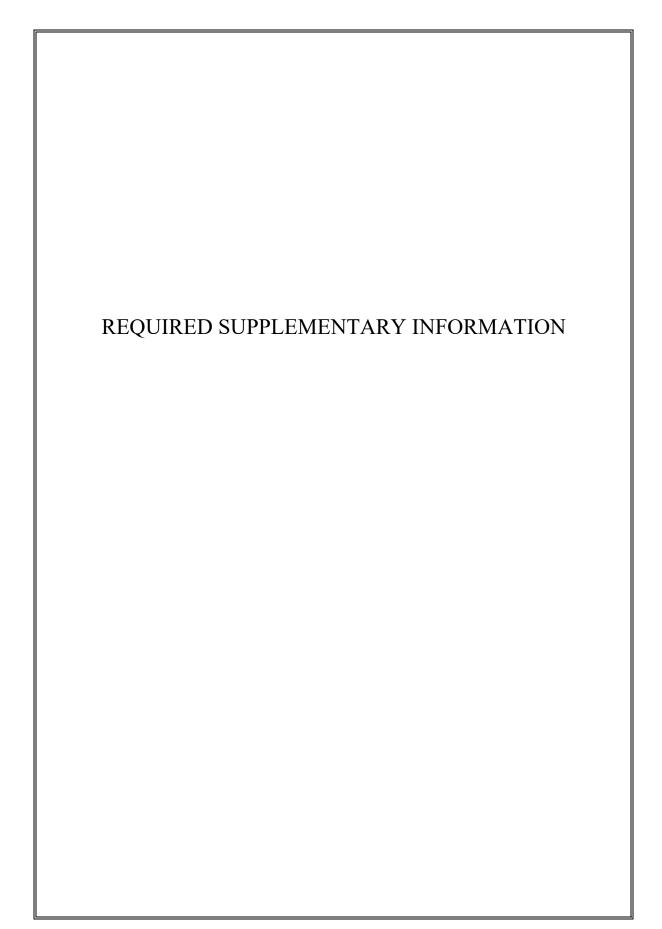
COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency ended in April 2023. During 2023, the Health District received COVID-19 funding. The Health District will continue to spend available COVID-19 funding consistent with the applicable program guidelines.

NOTE 24 - SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The \$3,400,000 city annex bond anticipation notes issued in 2023 will be retired on July 3, 2024, with \$2,900,000 in Series 2024 bond anticipation notes.





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 TEN YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Traditional Plan:				
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.135209%	0.147581%	0.142341%	0.154286%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 39,940,753	\$ 12,840,183	\$ 21,077,539	\$ 30,495,671
City's covered payroll	\$ 20,666,543	\$ 21,715,264	\$ 19,054,707	\$ 20,676,121
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	193.26%	59.13%	110.62%	147.49%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.74%	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%
Combined Plan:				
City's proportion of the net pension asset	0.068325%	0.079401%	0.068737%	0.072501%
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$ 161,034	\$ 312,843	\$ 198,419	\$ 151,182
City's covered payroll	\$ 321,293	\$ 363,507	\$ 301,379	\$ 323,071
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	50.12%	86.06%	65.84%	46.80%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	137.14%	169.88%	157.67%	145.28%

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

 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
0.160884%	0.172400%	0.173353%	0.177908%	0.177897%	0.177897%
\$ 44,062,779	\$ 27,046,218	\$ 39,365,518	\$ 30,815,908	\$ 21,456,366	\$ 20,971,738
\$ 21,435,150	\$ 22,684,269	\$ 22,805,742	\$ 22,931,033	\$ 21,738,708	\$ 20,677,369
205.56%	119.23%	172.61%	134.39%	98.70%	101.42%
74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%
0.070680%	0.079377%	0.077737%	0.070410%	0.070825%	0.070825%
\$ 79,078	\$ 108,058	\$ 43,266	\$ 34,263	\$ 27,269	\$ 7,432
\$ 313,950	\$ 325,085	\$ 302,592	\$ 256,225	\$ 258,892	\$ 237,800
25.19%	33.24%	14.30%	13.37%	10.53%	3.13%
126.64%	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%	114.83%	104.56%

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 TEN YEARS

	 2023	2022			2021	2020		
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.681689%		0.719773%		0.702142%		0.733633%	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 64,753,847	\$	44,967,222	\$	47,865,657	\$	49,421,404	
City's covered payroll	\$ 19,721,654	\$	18,372,007	\$	18,073,891	\$	18,435,823	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	328.34%		244.76%		264.83%		268.07%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	62.90%		75.03%		70.65%		69.89%	

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

 2019	 2018	2017		 2016	 2015	 2014
0.758922%	0.794354%		0.803213%	0.856255%	0.872449%	0.872449%
\$ 61,948,089	\$ 48,753,106	\$	50,874,690	\$ 55,083,495	\$ 45,196,507	\$ 42,491,013
\$ 18,094,058	\$ 17,495,355	\$	17,490,726	\$ 18,068,047	\$ 17,266,849	\$ 17,294,527
342.37%	278.66%		290.87%	304.87%	261.75%	245.69%
63.07%	70.91%		68.36%	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

	2023			2022	 2021	2020		
Traditional Plan:								
Contractually required contribution	\$	3,154,907	\$	2,893,316	\$ 3,040,137	\$	2,667,659	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(3,154,907)		(2,893,316)	 (3,040,137)		(2,667,659)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	
City's covered payroll	\$	22,535,050	\$	20,666,543	\$ 21,715,264	\$	19,054,707	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%	
Combined Plan:								
Contractually required contribution	\$	37,809	\$	44,981	\$ 50,891	\$	42,193	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(37,809)		(44,981)	 (50,891)		(42,193)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	
City's covered payroll	\$	315,075	\$	321,293	\$ 363,507	\$	301,379	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		12.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%	

 2019	 2018	2017		 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ 2,894,657	\$ 3,000,921	\$	2,948,955	\$ 2,736,689	\$ 2,751,724	\$ 2,608,645
 (2,894,657)	 (3,000,921)		(2,948,955)	 (2,736,689)	 (2,751,724)	 (2,608,645)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 20,676,121	\$ 21,435,150	\$	22,684,269	\$ 22,805,742	\$ 22,931,033	\$ 21,738,708
14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
\$ 45,230	\$ 43,953	\$	42,261	\$ 36,311	\$ 30,747	\$ 31,067
 (45,230)	 (43,953)		(42,261)	 (36,311)	 (30,747)	 (31,067)
\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 323,071	\$ 313,950	\$	325,085	\$ 302,592	\$ 256,225	\$ 258,892
14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	12.00%	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

	 2023	 2022	 2021	2020		
Police:						
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,169,796	\$ 2,205,831	\$ 1,875,307	\$	1,886,140	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (2,169,796)	 (2,205,831)	 (1,875,307)		(1,886,140)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$		
City's covered payroll	\$ 11,419,979	\$ 11,609,637	\$ 9,870,037	\$	9,927,053	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%		19.00%	
Fire:						
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,013,054	\$ 1,906,324	\$ 1,997,963	\$	1,914,507	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (2,013,054)	 (1,906,324)	 (1,997,963)		(1,914,507)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	
City's covered payroll	\$ 8,566,187	\$ 8,112,017	\$ 8,501,970	\$	8,146,838	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%		23.50%	

 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	2014		
\$ 2,009,648	\$ 1,962,364	\$ 1,847,579	\$ 1,868,450	\$ 1,940,251	\$	1,811,884	
 (2,009,648)	 (1,962,364)	 (1,847,579)	 (1,868,450)	 (1,940,251)		(1,811,884)	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$		
\$ 10,577,095	\$ 10,328,232	\$ 9,724,100	\$ 9,833,947	\$ 10,211,847	\$	9,536,232	
19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%		19.00%	
\$ 1,846,801	\$ 1,824,969	\$ 1,826,245	\$ 1,799,343	\$ 1,846,207	\$	1,816,695	
(1,846,801)	 (1,824,969)	(1,826,245)	 (1,799,343)	 (1,846,207)		(1,816,695)	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$		
\$ 7,858,728	\$ 7,765,826	\$ 7,771,255	\$ 7,656,779	\$ 7,856,200	\$	7,730,617	
23.50%	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%		23.50%	

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.130344%	0.141811%	0.136741%	0.147816%	0.153860%	0.165290%	0.165889%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ 821,840	\$ (4,441,730)	\$ (2,436,146)	\$ 20,417,280	\$ 20,059,776	\$ 17,949,276	\$ 16,755,327
City's covered payroll	\$ 20,987,836	\$ 22,078,771	\$ 19,356,086	\$ 20,999,192	\$ 21,749,100	\$ 23,009,354	\$ 23,108,334
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	3.92%	20.12%	12.59%	97.23%	92.23%	78.01%	72.51%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	94.79%	128.23%	115.57%	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 OPEB LIABILITY OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.681689%	0.719773%	0.702142%	0.733633%	0.758922%	0.794354%	0.803213%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 4,853,429	\$ 7,889,326	\$ 7,439,310	\$ 7,246,624	\$ 6,911,149	\$ 45,006,996	\$ 38,126,715
City's covered payroll	\$ 19,721,654	\$ 18,372,007	\$ 18,073,891	\$ 18,435,823	\$ 18,094,058	\$ 17,495,355	\$ 17,490,726
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	24.61%	42.94%	41.16%	39.31%	38.20%	257.25%	217.98%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	52.59%	46.86%	45.42%	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

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ 6,301	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,100
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (6,301)	 	 	 (13,100)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
City's covered payroll	\$ 22,850,125	\$ 20,987,836	\$ 22,078,771	\$ 19,356,086
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%

 2019	 2018	2017		 2016	 2015	2014		
\$ 12,063	\$ 11,574	\$	242,252	\$ 468,063	\$ 463,745	\$	232,922	
 (12,063)	 (11,574)		(242,252)	 (468,063)	 (463,745)		(232,922)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ -	\$		
\$ 20,999,192	\$ 21,749,100	\$	23,009,354	\$ 23,108,334	\$ 23,187,258	\$	21,997,600	
0.06%	0.05%		1.05%	2.03%	2.00%		1.06%	

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

Police:	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Police:				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 57,100	\$ 58,048	\$ 49,350	\$ 49,635
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (57,100)	 (58,048)	 (49,350)	 (49,635)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
City's covered payroll	\$ 11,419,979	\$ 11,609,637	\$ 9,870,037	\$ 9,927,053
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Fire:				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 42,831	\$ 40,560	\$ 42,510	\$ 40,734
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (42,831)	 (40,560)	 (42,510)	 (40,734)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
City's covered payroll	\$ 8,566,187	\$ 8,112,017	\$ 8,501,970	\$ 8,146,838
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

 2019		2018	 2017	 2016		2015	 2014
\$ 52,885	\$	51,641	\$ 48,621	\$ 49,170	\$	52,439	\$ 52,545
 (52,885)		(51,641)	 (48,621)	 (49,170)		(52,439)	 (52,545)
\$ 	\$		\$ _	\$ 	\$	-	\$
\$ 10,577,095	\$	10,328,232	\$ 9,724,100	\$ 9,833,947	\$	10,211,847	\$ 9,536,232
0.50%		0.50%	0.50%	0.50%		0.50%	0.50%
\$ 39,294	\$	38,829	\$ 38,856	\$ 38,284	\$	39,281	\$ 42,051
 (39,294)	_	(38,829)	 (38,856)	 (38,284)	_	(39,281)	 (42,051)
\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$
\$ 7,858,728	\$	7,765,826	\$ 7,771,255	\$ 7,656,779	\$	7,856,200	\$ 7,730,617
0.50%		0.50%	0.50%	0.50%		0.50%	0.50%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

PENSION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms :

- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- [•] There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

Changes in assumptions :

- ^a There were no changes in assumptions for 2014.
- ^a There were no changes in assumptions for 2015.
- [•] There were no changes in assumptions for 2016.
- ^a 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%.
- ^a There were no changes in assumptions for 2018.
- ^a 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%.
- ^D There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.
- ^a There were no changes in assumptions for 2021.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation was changed from 3.25% to 2.75%, (b) future salary increases, including inflation were changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%, (c) COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed from 0.50%, simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple to 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple and (d) the actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 7.20% to 6.90%.
- [•] There were no changes in assumptions for 2023.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

PENSION

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms :

- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- [•] There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- [•] There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

Changes in assumptions :

- ^a There were no changes in assumptions for 2014.
- ^D There were no changes in assumptions for 2015.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2016.
- [•] There were no changes in assumptions for 2017.
- ^a For 2018, 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 8.25% 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.
- ^a There were no changes in assumptions for 2019.
- ^a There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.
- ^a There were no changes in assumptions for 2021.
- ^a For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 8.00% to 7.50%.
- ^a For 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the mortality rates were changed from the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant mortality tables to various Pub-2010 mortality tables using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms :

- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date: the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-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 non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are reflected in the December 31, 2020 measurement date health care valuation. These changes significantly decreased the total OPEB liability for the measurement date December 31, 2020.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

Changes in assumptions :

- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017.
- ^a 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%.
- ^D 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 10.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029 up to 10.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2030.
- ^D For 2021, 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 3.16% up to 6.00%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 2.75% up to 2.00% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was decreased from 10.50%, initial/3.50%, ultimate in 2030 down to 8.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2035.
- ^a For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation changed from 3.25% to 2.75%, (b) projected salary increases, including inflation changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%, (c) the municipal bond rate was changed from 2.00% to 1.84% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was changed from 8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034.
- ^a For 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate changed from 6.00% to 5.22%, (b) the municipal bond rate was changed from 1.84% to 4.05% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was changed from 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms :

- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- ^a 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 from the amounts reported for 2020.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

Changes in assumptions :

- ^a 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%.
- ^a 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%.
- ^a 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%.
- ^D For 2021, 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 3.56% down to 2.96%.
- ^a For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the investment rate of return was changed from 8.00% to 7.50% and (b) the discount rate was changed from 2.96% to 2.84%.
- [•] For 2023, 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 changed from 2.84% to 4.27% and (b) the mortality rates were changed from the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant mortality tables to various Pub-2010 mortality tables using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor	Assistance Listing	Pass Through Entity	Passed Through to	
Program/Cluster Title	Number	Number/Grant Number	Subrecipients	Disbursements
U.S DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
Direct Programs				
CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster				
Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants - 42rd Year	14.218	B-16-MC-39-0023	\$ -	\$ 215,576
Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants - 43rd Year	14.218	B-17-MC-39-0023	-	1,372
Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants - 44th Year	14.218	B-18-MC-39-0023	38,331	38,332
Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants - 45th Year	14.218	B-19-MC-39-0023	-	213,947
COVID-19 Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants - 45th Year CARES Act	14.218	COVID-19, B-20-MW-39-0023	573,950	574,018
Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants - 46th Year	14.218	B-20-MC-39-0023	209,047	209,048
Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants - 47th Year	14.218	B-21-MC-39-0023	328,932	801,087
Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants - 48th Year	14.218	B-22-MC-39-0023	809,129	820,901
Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants - 49th Year Subtotal CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster	14.218	B-23-MC-39-0023	1,025,786	1,025,786
Subiolal CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster			2,985,175	3,900,067
Emergency Solutions Grants Program	14.231	E-20-MC-39-0023	-	10,617
COVID-19 Emergency Solutions Grants Program CARES Act	14.231	COVID-19, E-20-MW-39-0023	531,676	531,676
Emergency Solutions Grants Program	14.231	E-21-MC-39-0023	130,118	140,303
Emergency Solutions Grants Program	14.231	E-22-MC-39-0023	205,506	205,506
Subtotal Emergency Solutions Grants Program			867,300	888,102
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	MC-19-MC-39-0209	3,125	3,125
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	MC-20-MC-39-0209	7,430	7,430
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	MC-21-MC-39-0023	199,742	199,742
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	MC-21-MP-39-0209	10,000	11,145
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	MC-22-MP-39-0023	380,768	380,768
Subtotal HOME Investment Partnerships Program			601,065	602,210
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			4,453,540	5,390,379
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Passed through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services				
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Program	16.738	2020-DJ-BX-0463	-	16,366
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Program	16.738	15PBJA-21-GG-01744-JAGX		9,941
Subtotal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program				26,307
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	2021-BU-BX-20020818		12,776
Treatment Court Discretionary Grant Program	16.585	2019-DC-BX-0054		94,718
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710	2020-UM-WX-0322		339,011
Total U.S. Department of Justice				472,812
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Passed Through The Ohio Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	107228	-	3,618
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	110187	-	1,669,247
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	112622	-	73,398
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	113776	-	38,683
Subtotal Highway Planning and Construction			-	1,784,946
				Continued

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor	Assistance Listing	Pass Through Entity	Passed Through to	
Program/Cluster Title	Number	Number/Grant Number	Subrecipients	Disbursements
Passed Through The Ohio Department of Public Safety				
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	20.608	IDEP-2022-00075-2A		1,875
Highway Safety Cluster				
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	STEP-2022-00075-2B	-	10,944
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	STEP-2023-00075-2B		1,298
Subtotal Highway Safety Cluster			-	12,242
Passed Through The Ohio Department of Transportation				
National Infrastructure Investments	20.933	110187		3,538,227
Total U.S. Department of Transportation				5,337,290
U.S. APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION				
Passed Through The Ohio Department of Transportation				
Appalachian Area Development	23.002	110187		207,540
Total U.S. Appalachian Regional Commission				207,540
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY				
Direct COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	COVID-19, SLFRP1064		10,178,555
COVID-17 Colonavirus State and Edea Fiscar Recovery Funds	21.027	COVID-19, SEI KI 1004	-	10,178,555
Passed through the Ohio Department of Safety				
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	COVID-19, 22-AR-LEP-1044	-	70,000
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	COVID-19, 22-AR-LEP-1044S	-	340,588
Total Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds and U.S. Department of the Treasury				10,589,143
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 4,453,540	\$ 21,997,164

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR § 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Youngstown (the City) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2023. 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 received from Community Development Block Grant - Entitlement Grants (CDBG) Cluster, CDBG - Emergency Solutions Cash Program, and HOME Investments Partnership Program to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note B describes, the City reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients when paid in cash.

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 the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals.

NOTE E - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the City to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federallyfunded 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 Youngstown Mahoning County 26 South Phelps Street Youngstown, Ohio 44503

To the Members of the City Council and Mayor:

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, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Youngstown's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 16, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Youngstown'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 Youngstown's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Youngstown'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 Youngstown'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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

City of Youngstown Mahoning County 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*

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Youngstown'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 Youngstown'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 Youngstown's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Sube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. September 16, 2024



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

City of Youngstown Mahoning County 26 South Phelps Street Youngstown, Ohio 44503

To the Members of the City Council and Mayor:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Youngstown's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Youngstown's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2023. The City of Youngstown's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, the City of Youngstown complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); 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). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City of Youngstown and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of Youngstown's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the City of Youngstown's federal programs.

City of Youngstown Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City of Youngstown's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City of Youngstown's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the City of Youngstown's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the City of Youngstown's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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 the City of Youngstown's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on 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 equirement of a federal program 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 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 is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over 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 "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

City of Youngstown Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. September 16, 2024

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2023

	1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS								
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified							
<i>(d)(1)(</i> ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control 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)?	None reported							
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No							
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No							
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	None reported							
(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(s) (listed):	National Infrastructure Investments (ALN 20.933), and COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ALN 21.027)							
(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. FINDING RELATED TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN

MAHONING COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 11/12/2024

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