

### **CITY OF LOVELAND, OHIO**

HAMILTON COUNTY
REGULAR AUDIT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020



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City Council
City of Loveland
120 West Loveland Avenue
Loveland, Ohio 45140

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of Loveland, Hamilton County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

August 09, 2021



### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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	1 – 2
Schedule of Findings and Responses	3
Attachment: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	





# 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

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the City Council City of Loveland, Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Loveland (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 25, 2021.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal controls that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as 2020-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

-

#### City's Response to the Findings

The City's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

#### Purpose of this Report

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

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 25, 2021

#### CITY OF LOVELAND, OHIO Schedule of Findings and Responses Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### 2020-001 Financial Reporting

During the course of our audit, we identified a misstatement in the financial statements that was not initially identified by the City's internal control over financial reporting. 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. In this case, the internal controls over the preparation and review of the City's financial statements did not operate as designed. The City contracts with a third-party consultant to prepare its year-end financial statements. While the City may rely on the consultant to provide technical assistance and financial statement preparation, it is still the responsibility of the City to review the financials prepared by the consultant for errors and omissions.

An audit adjustment to the financial statements was necessary to correct an error in the Coronavirus Relief Fund due to an overstatement of intergovernmental revenue.

We recommend the City enhance its internal controls over financial reporting with steps such as management's review of conversion documentation for completeness and accuracy and improved communication with hired consultants to ensure the preparation of complete, accurate and reliable financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Views of Responsible Officials: The City recognizes that the unspent advanced funding should have been recorded as unearned revenue. As the City continues to support new personnel particularly in the Director of Finance roles, particular attention will be given to the education and training of staff along with instituting the appropriate internal controls to decrease the overall likelihood of a material misstatement.





# City of Loveland

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Year Ended December 31, 2020





# CITY OF LOVELAND, OHIO

# COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED December 31, 2020

Prepared by: **Department of Finance** 

Mark Medlar Director of Finance



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# CITY OF LOVELAND HAMILTON, CLERMONT AND WARREN COUNTIES, OHIO

I	Introdu	CTORY SECTION	
	В	Letter of Transmittal  List of Principal Officials  City Organizational Chart  Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting	xii
ΙI	FINANC	IAL SECTION	
	В	Independent Auditor's Report	
		Government-wide Financial Statements:  Statement of Net Position  Statement of Activities	
		Fund Financial Statements:  Governmental Funds:  Balance Sheet	20
		Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	22
		Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	24
		Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	26
		Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis):	
		General Fund Paramedic Fund Fire and EMS Fund	29 30
		Community Improvement Corporation Fund  Proprietary Funds:	
		Statement of Net Position	36
		Fiduciary Funds: Statement of Net PositionStatement of Changes in Net Position	
		Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	

D	Required Supplementary Information:	
	Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	100
	Schedule of City Pension Contributions	102
	Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability	105
	Schedule of City's Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Contributions	106
	Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	108
E	Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules:	
	Nonmajor Governmental Financial Statements:	
	Combining Balance Sheet	114
	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	115
	Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	
	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	
	Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	120
	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	121
	Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	122
	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	123
	Individual Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis):	
	Major Governmental Funds:	
	General Fund	124
	Special Revenue Funds:	
	Paramedic Fund	
	Fire and EMS Fund  Community Improvement Corporation Fund	
	Capital Projects Fund:	129
	Historic Loveland TIF Fund	130
	Nonmajor Governmental Funds:	
	Special Revenue Funds:	
	Sick Leave Reserve/Escrow Fund	131
	Street Maintenance Fund	132
	Coronavirus Relief Fund	133
	Enforcement and Education Fund	134

Special Revenue Funds Continued):	
FEMA Fund	135
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund	136
Fire Protection Fund	137
State Highway Fund	138
Mayors Court Computer Fund	139
Lighting District Fund	140
Debt Service Funds:	
General Bond Retirement Fund	141
Debt Retirement Sinking Fund	142
Capital Projects Funds:	
Recreation Land TIF Fund	143
Training Tower Building Fund	144
Special Projects Fund	145
Net Position by Component - Last Ten Years	
Changes in Net Position - Last Ten Years	
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds - Last Ten Years	
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds - Last Ten Years	
Income Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds – Last Ten Yea	
Income Tax Statistics - Current Year and Nine Years Ago	
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type - Last Ten Years	
Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding - Last Ten Years	S 20
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Debt Attributable to	
Governmental Activities - Current Year	
Debt Limitations - Last Ten Years	
Demographic and Economic Statistics – Last Ten Years	
Principal Employers - Current Year and Nine Years Ago	
Full Time Equivalent Employees by Function - Last Ten Years	
Operating Indicators by Function - Last Ten Years	
Capital Asset Statistics by Function - Last Ten Years	S 34



# Introductory Section





## **CITY OF LOVELAND**

120 West Loveland Avenue • Loveland, Ohio 45140 Mark Medlar, Director of Finance

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June 25, 2021

To the citizens of the City of Loveland, Ohio:

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the City of Loveland for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020. This report has been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and guidelines recommended by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA).

This report represents the City's commitment to conform to nationally recognized standards of excellence in financial reporting. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of the City. We believe the data, as presented, is accurate in all material respects; that it is presented in a manner designated to fairly set forth the financial position and results of operations of the City; and that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activity have been presented.

This letter should be read in conjunction with the Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) that can be found immediately following the Independent Auditor's Report.

#### THE CITY OF LOVELAND

The City of Loveland is an energetic southwestern Ohio community uniquely situated within three counties: Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren. The City covers approximately 5.2 square miles and serves a population of 13,485 residents. Both the nationally recognized Little Miami Scenic Bike Trail and the Little Miami State and National Scenic River run through its downtown.

The population of Loveland was estimated at 1,000 by 1876 and its incorporation as a village was accomplished in the same year. City status (population more than 5,000) was achieved in 1960 and adoption of a Home Rule Charter followed in 1961. The City of Loveland is a home rule municipality that operates under a Council-Manager form of government, which combines the political leadership of elected officials with managerial experience of an appointed local government manager. The City's responsibilities and structure are outlined in the revised City Charter, which was approved by the voters in 1991, last amended in 2019.

City Council is comprised of seven members elected from the City at large on a nonpartisan basis to serve overlapping four-year terms. The Mayor is selected from among the Council members to serve a two-year term as presiding officer at City Council meetings and as the official head of the City for legislative and ceremonial purposes. The City Council hires an appointed City Manager to be the City's full-time chief executive officer and they also appoint the Clerk of Council, City Solicitor, and the Director of Finance. The latest amended charter changed the reporting relationship of the Director of Finance to the City Manager. Council retains the power to confirm approval or dismissal of the Director of Finance upon recommendation by the City Manager.

General legislative power lies with City Council as the elected representatives of the citizens. Acting as a whole, the Council is responsible for establishing City goals, adopting an annual budget, and passing other ordinances and resolutions necessary for governing citizens, as well as setting the strategic management direction of City policy. The City Manager is responsible for the overall administration of the City; implementing Council's objectives; preparing the annual budget and administering it upon adoption by Council; executing and overseeing all contracts for services and the purchase of materials, supplies and equipment; and keeping City Council advised on the needs and state of the City.

The City provides a wide range of municipal services, including police, planning and zoning, code enforcement, public works, parks and recreation, and general administration. Fire protection and emergency medical services are provided by the Loveland-Symmes Fire Department, which is a private fire company that contracts with the City of Loveland and nearby Symmes Township.

The City operates a waterworks system and storm water utility. The City contracts, currently with Rumpke, for the provision of curbside waste and recycling services for residents. Sewer service is provided by the Metropolitan Sewer District.

The City Council has established various boards and commissions to help in its many efforts to enhance the City. All of these boards and commissions are staffed by volunteers. The following is a list of City Charter established boards and commissions in Loveland. Council may create other advisory boards, Commissions and Committees as may be deemed necessary.

- Civil Service Commission
- Planning and Zoning Commission
- Board of Zoning Appeals
- Recreation Board
- Finance Commission

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

The City of Loveland is ideally located about 15 miles northeast of the Cincinnati city limits with access along Interstate Highway 275 and State Route 48. The City's economy is diverse with a mix of residential, office, and retail uses. Primary employers include the Loveland City School District, McCluskey Automotive, OneSource Employee Management, Swimsafe Pool Management, Kroger, Sheakley HR LLC, and Robert McCabe Company. The City is also home to many recreational retail outlets that take advantage of the Little Miami State and National Scenic River and Little Miami Scenic Bike Trail.

Management is optimistic about the future of the local economy based on annual income tax revenue growth, through compliance efforts and the relocation or expansion of current businesses, along with economic development efforts throughout the City, particularly in the downtown business district, and industrial park. City administration and City Council remain focused on improving the financial stability of Loveland and developing two-year goals to address economic vitality and infrastructure objectives for the future.

#### **MAJOR INITIATIVES**

In 2018, the City's downtown district completed the recovery from the devastating fires of May 2017 which severely damaged three commercial buildings in the 200 block of West Loveland. Since the completion of the fire damaged buildings, the downtown district has seen continued growth largely within the hospitality sector. As the popularity of the downtown district continues, the city has begun addressing the lack of parking. This effort includes the purchasing of property for the construction of a new parking facility which is currently in the final planning/design stage. The hope is that the new project will not only assist existing downtown businesses, that it will also serve as an economic development tool for additional business start-ups and new jobs.

The City continues to invest in core infrastructure. As many projects were put on hold in 2020 due to the pandemic, much of the focus of city staff was on budgeting and funding major capital projects or initiatives for 2021 which include:

- **2021 Road Rehabilitation** The City increased its annual road rehabilitation significantly in the 2021 operating budget with a total funding exceeding \$1,000,000 for the first time in the history of the City.
- The City is preparing for the commencement of a new sanitary sewer collection main which will serve a new subdivision in the Warren County portion of the city. The new development, Chimney Ridge, will host the 2022 Homerama Home Show.

Other soon to commence infrastructure projects include:

- Miamiview Culvert Replacement
- o Main and Chestnut Street Water Main Replacement
- West Loveland and Wall Street Traffic Signal Upgrades
- West Loveland Bridge Sidewalk and railing replacement
- New Public Works Office Building

In terms of Economic Development, the City permitted \$6,695,726 in private investment in 2020.

While the year represented a low in new housing starts, 2020 included the approval of two new housing developments totaling 55 new residential units.

During 2020, the City of Loveland was recognized for achievements in a variety of areas and by a diverse group of organizations which included:

- Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting: The City of Loveland was recognized by the Government Finance Officers Association for its 2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition in the area of government accounting and financial reporting and its attainment represents a significant accomplishment by a government and its management. This was the fifth year the City received this distinction.
- GFOA Distinguished Budget Award: The City compiles its annual budget in document form. The budget presents anticipated revenues and expenditures by fund and department by category with additional supporting documentation that explains the budgetary process and individual departmental goals. The City's 2020 budget was submitted to the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) and received the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award. This was the fourth year the City received this award.

#### INTERNAL CONTROLS

#### **Accounting Controls**

The City's budgetary accounting system was designed to provide reasonable assurance that:

- 1. The City's assets are protected against loss and unauthorized use or disposition; and
- 2. Reliable financial reports for preparing financial statements and providing accountability for assets are maintained.

The concept of reasonable assurance states that internal controls should be evaluated using the following criteria:

- 1. The expense associated with providing the internal controls should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived from their implementation; and
- 2. The evaluation of the offsetting costs and benefits involves estimates and judgment by the City Administration and members of the Finance Department.

All internal control evaluations occur within this framework. It is the belief of the administrative and financial management personnel that the City's financial controls adequately safeguard existing assets and provide reasonable assurance of the proper recording of financial transactions.

#### **Budgetary Control**

Budgetary control is maintained within the personnel services and non-personnel categories within each department through the encumbering of estimated purchase amounts prior to the release of formal purchase orders to vendors. Purchase orders which result in an overrun above appropriated balances are not released until additional appropriations are made available via amendments to the annual appropriations ordinance.

#### RELEVANT FINANCIAL POLICIES

It is a goal of the City to develop, maintain, and implement financial accounting policies and procedures and protect and optimize the financial resources of the City. The City makes every reasonable effort to provide a sound accounting system for safeguarding the City's assets through the recording and reporting of financial transactions according to mandated laws and guidelines of the Federal law, Ohio Revised Codes, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), and the Codified Ordinances of the City of Loveland.

The City has a long-range capital improvement plan, five-year pro forma reports for major funds, and policies creating emergency reserves for the General Fund and other major funds in accordance with Government Finance Officers Association guidelines. The City also has policies regarding investments and debt limitations.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDIT

The basic financial statements of the City of Loveland were audited by Clark Schaefer Hackett. The independent auditors' unqualified opinion has been included in this report.

#### CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Loveland for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report, whose contents conform to program standards. The report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The City of Loveland has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last eight consecutive years (fiscal years ended 2012-2019). We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and it will be submitted to the GFOA for consideration.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This report could not have been completed without the assistance of the entire administrative staff of the various departments of the City. We would also like to acknowledge our financial consultants Donald J. Schonhardt & Associates, Inc. for their help in formulating this report.

Our sincere gratitude is also extended to the Loveland City Council and its Finance Commission for their continued interest and support in the financial operations of the City in a responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully submitted,

David Kennedy

City Manager

Mark Medlar

Director of Finance

MacMacon

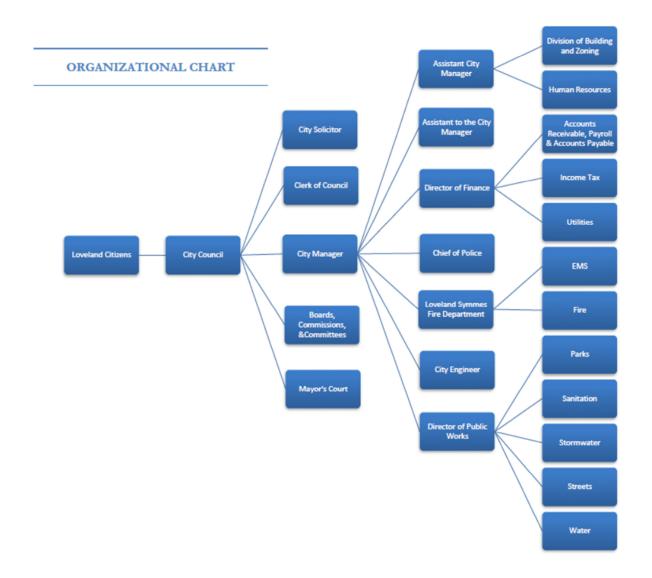


### List of Principal Officials For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Council	Title	Years of Service *	Term expires
Kathy Bailey	Mayor	5 years, 1 month	December 2023
Robert Weisgerber	Vice Mayor	22 years, 1 month	December 2021
Andy Bateman	Council Member	1 year, 1 month	December 2023
Kent Blair	Council Member	3 years	December 2023
Tim Butler	Council Member	3 years, 1 month	December 2021
Neil Oury	Council Member	3 years, 1 month	December 2021
Ted Phelps	Council Member	7 years, 1 month	December 2021
Appointed Officials	Title	_	
David Kennedy	City Manager		
Misty Brents	Clerk of Council		
Joseph Braun	City Solicitor		
Mark Medlar	Director of Finance		

<sup>\*</sup> Denotes length of service on City Council, not necessarily solely in the capacity which they now hold.

### City Organizational Chart For the Year Ended December 31, 2020



Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Loveland Ohio

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2019

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

# FINANCIAL SECTION





#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the City Council City of Loveland, Ohio:

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Loveland, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Loveland, Ohio, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Paramedic Fund, Fire & EMS Fund and Community Improvement Corporation Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section and statistical section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 25, 2021 on our consideration of the City of Loveland'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'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 Loveland's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 25, 2021



Unaudited

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

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- □ In total, net position increased \$947,239. Net position of governmental activities increased \$829,479, which represents a 3% increase from 2019. Net position of business-type activities increased \$117,760, or 1% from 2019.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$10,227,833 in revenue or 50% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$10,065,699 or 50% of total revenues of \$20,293,532.
- □ The City had \$11,873,545 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,479,473 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$10,223,551 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$7,412,652 in revenues and other financing sources and \$6,354,523 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance increased from \$8,550,530 to \$9,608,659.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts – management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, required supplemental information, and an optional section that presents combining and individual statements for nonmajor governmental funds. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>The Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>The Fund Financial Statements</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Unaudited

#### **Government-wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, with the difference being reported as net position. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how it has changed. Net position is one way to measure the City's financial health.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base and the condition of the City's capital assets.

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into two categories:

- <u>Governmental Activities</u> Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including
  police protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and other governmental
  services.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer, storm water and sanitation services are reported as business-type activities.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

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

Unaudited

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of the City's net position at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Governmental Busines		ss-type			
	Acti	vities	Acti	vities	То	otal
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current and Other Assets	\$15,965,864	\$14,431,684	\$3,105,533	\$2,923,508	\$19,071,397	\$17,355,192
Capital Assets, Net	26,182,434	26,421,882	16,624,265	17,004,655	42,806,699	43,426,537
Total Assets	42,148,298	40,853,566	19,729,798	19,928,163	61,878,096	60,781,729
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,816,908	2,873,771	246,249	427,593	2,063,157	3,301,364
Net Pension Liability	5,516,810	6,897,398	680,734	967,761	6,197,544	7,865,159
Net OPEB Liability	1,841,054	1,637,597	548,864	503,232	2,389,918	2,140,829
Other Long-term Liabilities	5,266,583	5,509,848	8,167,592	8,614,159	13,434,175	14,124,007
Other Liabilities	349,321	410,455	440,263	440,660	789,584	851,115
Total Liabilities	12,973,768	14,455,298	9,837,453	10,525,812	22,811,221	24,981,110
Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,105,285	4,215,365	223,128	32,238	5,328,413	4,247,603
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	21,320,995	21,354,268	9,558,275	9,558,726	30,879,270	30,912,994
Restricted	3,267,704	2,738,327	0	0	3,267,704	2,738,327
Unrestricted	1,297,454	964,079	357,191	238,980	1,654,645	1,203,059
Total Net Position	\$25,886,153	\$25,056,674	\$9,915,466	\$9,797,706	\$35,801,619	\$34,854,380

An increase in current assets was the result of an increase in cash, which can be attributed to an overall effort to maintain expense below revenues, as well as refunds received from the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. A 9% decrease in liabilities can be attributed to a decrease in the net pension liability, as well as the retirement of long term debt. Fluctuations in deferred outflows and inflows of resources can be attributed to changes in the net pension and net OPEB liabilities, resulting in an overall increase in net position of 3%.

The net pension liability (NPL) is reported by the City pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net OPEB liability (NOL) is reported by the City pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension 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.

Unaudited

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

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

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

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

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

Unaudited

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

Changes in Net Position – The following table shows the changes in net position for 2020 and 2019:

	Governmental		Busine	ss-type		
	Acti	vities	Acti	vities	To	otal
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$650,687	\$732,959	\$7,561,064	\$7,359,605	\$8,211,751	\$8,092,564
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,735,383	933,613	25,162	26,429	1,760,545	960,042
Capital Grants and Contributions	93,403	295,162	0	0	93,403	295,162
Total Program Revenues	2,479,473	1,961,734	7,586,226	7,386,034	10,065,699	9,347,768
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	3,835,943	3,750,809	0	0	3,835,943	3,750,809
Municipal Income Taxes	5,090,110	4,773,872	0	0	5,090,110	4,773,872
Other Local Taxes	154,846	159,253	0	0	154,846	159,253
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	852,651	641,921	0	0	852,651	641,921
Investment Earnings	121,497	241,238	4,282	11,457	125,779	252,695
M iscellaneous	168,504	282,033	0	0	168,504	282,033
Total General Revenues	10,223,551	9,849,126	4,282	11,457	10,227,833	9,860,583
Total Revenues	12,703,024	11,810,860	7,590,508	7,397,491	20,293,532	19,208,351
Program Expenses						
Security of Persons and Property	7,072,582	3,994,878	0	0	7,072,582	3,994,878
Leisure Time Activities	647,383	732,085	0	0	647,383	732,085
Community Environment	267,964	263,089	0	0	267,964	263,089
Transportation	1,016,545	1,237,520	0	0	1,016,545	1,237,520
General Government	2,684,061	1,907,524	0	0	2,684,061	1,907,524
Interest and Fiscal Charges	185,010	192,818	0	0	185,010	192,818
Water	0	0	1,844,571	1,887,236	1,844,571	1,887,236
Sewer	0	0	4,046,434	3,900,701	4,046,434	3,900,701
Stormwater	0	0	353,833	403,698	353,833	403,698
Sanitation	0	0	1,227,910	1,228,695	1,227,910	1,228,695
Total Expenses	11,873,545	8,327,914	7,472,748	7,420,330	19,346,293	15,748,244
Change in Net Position before Transfers	829,479	3,482,946	117,760	(22,839)	947,239	3,460,107
Transfers	0	8,790	0	(8,790)	0	0
Total Change in Net Position	829,479	3,491,736	117,760	(31,629)	947,239	3,460,107
Beginning Net Position	25,056,674	21,564,938	9,797,706	9,829,335	34,854,380	31,394,273
Ending Net Position	\$25,886,153	\$25,056,674	\$9,915,466	\$9,797,706	\$35,801,619	\$34,854,380

#### Governmental Activities

Net position of governmental activities increased \$829,479, or 3%. A decrease in charges for services can be attributed in part to a decrease in court activity, due to the pandemic. An increase in operating grants was the result of Coronavirus Relief Funding. Refunds received from the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation resulted in an increase in unrestricted intergovernmental revenue.

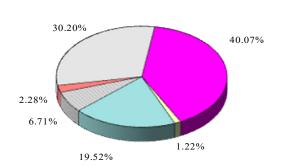
Unaudited

A substantial decrease in security of persons and property expense in the prior year due to a decrease in the police and fire net OPEB liability resulted in a subsequent increase in security of persons and property expense in the current year. An increase in general government expense can be attributed in part to outlays related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 1.00% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned from businesses and residents living within the City.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 30% and 40% respectively, of revenues for governmental activities in 2020. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 71% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2020	of Total
Property Taxes	\$3,835,943	30.20%
Municipal Income Taxes	5,090,110	40.07%
Other Local Taxes	154,846	1.22%
Program Revenues	2,479,473	19.52%
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	852,651	6.71%
General Other	290,001	2.28%
Total Revenue	\$12,703,024	100.00%



#### **Business-Type Activities**

Net position of the business-type activities increased \$117,760, or 1%. Revenues and expenses remained consistent with the prior year.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$10,255,647, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$8,767,208. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
_	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	(Decrease)
General	\$9,608,659	\$8,550,530	\$1,058,129
Paramedic	531,490	420,092	111,398
Fire and EMS	564,014	546,540	17,474
Community Improvement			
Corporation	186,428	91,857	94,571
Historic Loveland TIF	(2,022,571)	(2,099,951)	77,380
Nonmajor Governmental	1,387,627	1,258,140	129,487
Total	\$10,255,647	\$8,767,208	\$1,488,439

General Fund – The City's General Fund balance change is due to many factors. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities and balance of the General Fund:

Unaudited

	2020 Revenues	2019 Revenues	Increase (Decrease)
Property Taxes	\$962,300	\$953,913	\$8,387
Municipal Income Tax	5,054,386	4,811,133	243,253
Intergovernmental Revenue	600,598	364,023	236,575
Charges for Services	88,541	156,231	(67,690)
Licenses and Permits	242,882	266,414	(23,532)
Special Assessments	48,162	3,122	45,040
Fines and Forfeitures	33,803	69,728	(35,925)
All Other Revenue	112,213	246,529	(134,316)
Total	\$7,142,885	\$6,871,093	\$271,792

General Fund revenues increased approximately 4% when compared with the previous year. Federal funding received by private employers as part of the Paycheck Protection Program resulted in increased income tax receipts for the City. An increase in intergovernmental revenue can mostly be attributed to refunds received from the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation.

	2020	2019	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Current:			
Security of Persons and Property	\$3,411,143	\$3,155,047	\$256,096
Leisure Time Activities	489,150	588,387	(99,237)
Community Environment	243,260	228,504	14,756
General Government	2,005,078	2,808,302	(803,224)
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	20,915	0	20,915
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,125	0	3,125
Total	\$6,172,671	\$6,780,240	(\$607,569)

General Fund expenditures decreased \$607,569, or 9% from the prior year. Increases in security of persons and property included increases in salaries and benefits, supplies, and equipment. An increase in general government in the prior year due to the purchase of land to be used for a public parking facility resulted in a subsequent decrease in the current year. Reduced recreational activity due to the pandemic resulted in a decrease in leisure time activitites.

Paramedic Fund – The Paramedic Fund reported an increase in fund balance of \$111,398. Revenues and expenditures were consistent with the prior year.

Fire and EMS Fund – The Fire and EMS Fund balance increased \$17,474. Revenues and expenditures were consistent with the prior year.

Community Improvement Corporation Fund – The Community Improvement Corporation Fund balance increased from \$91,857 to \$186,428. This fund reported \$261,100 of proceeds from the sale of land, most notably, the White Pillars historic homestead. \$148,516 of the sale proceeds were transferred to the General Fund.

Unaudited

Historic Loveland TIF Fund – The Historic Loveland TIF Fund balance increased \$77,380. An interfund loan payable reported on the balance sheet is the primary factor causing a negative year end fund balance of \$2,022,571. Completion of the Loveland Station Development has resulted in increased property values within the Historic Loveland TIF District, and increased tax revenues in this fund.

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. During the course of 2020 the City amended its General Fund budget several times.

For the General Fund, original and final revenue estimates were not materially different. Actual budget basis revenues were 5% higher than final estimates due mostly to an increase in income tax revenues and refunds. Original and final appropriations were not materially different. Actual budget basis expenditures were 8% less than final budget estimates due to controlled costs across all General Fund departments. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### Capital Assets

At the end of 2020 the City had \$42,806,699 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, equipment and vehicles. Of this total, \$26,182,434 was related to governmental activities and \$16,624,265 to the business-type activities. The following tables show 2020 and 2019 balances:

	Governn	nental	Increase
	Activi	(Decrease)	
	2020	2019	
Land	\$6,828,136	\$7,163,136	(\$335,000)
Construction In Progress	97,924	1,556,658	(1,458,734)
Buildings	9,776,035	8,456,615	1,319,420
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,662,509	1,662,509	0
Machinery and Equipment	4,685,486	4,367,030	318,456
Infrastructure	23,285,161	22,462,661	822,500
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(20,152,817)	(19,246,727)	(906,090)
Totals	\$26,182,434	\$26,421,882	(\$239,448)

	Business-Type				
_	Activ	(Decrease)			
	2020				
Land	\$920,027	\$920,027	\$0		
Construction in Progress	71,775	481,138	(409,363)		
Buildings and Improvements	5,512,711	5,512,711	0		
Utility Structures in Service	22,381,322	21,870,325	510,997		
Machinery and Equipment	903,157	899,549	3,608		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(13,164,727)	(12,679,095)	(485,632)		
Totals	\$16,624,265	\$17,004,655	(\$380,390)		

Unaudited

In governmental activities capital assets, additions included police department vehicles and equipment, as well as a park play set. Additions to buildings consisted of improvements to the safety center. Infrastructure additions were the result of routine street improvements. Construction in progress included downtown parking garage construction.

Business-type capital asset activity included water line improvements at State Route 48 and Miamiville Road, SCADA system upgrade, and water department vehicles. For additional information on the City's capital assets see Note 7.

### **Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations**

The following table summarizes the City's debt and other long-term obligations as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$3,297,894	\$3,573,343
Special Obligation TIF Bonds	550,000	550,000
Capital Leases Payable	1,074,340	1,083,428
Compensated Absences	344,349	303,077
Total Governmental Activities	\$5,266,583	\$5,509,848
Business-Type Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$4,668,043	\$4,974,582
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans	3,437,616	3,582,798
Compensated Absences	61,933	56,779
Total Business-Type Activities	8,167,592	8,614,159
Totals	\$13,434,175	\$14,124,007

Under current state statutes, the City's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10.5% of the total assessed value of real and personal property. At December 31, 2020, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 11.

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

Economic development remains a priority for City staff. In February of 2020, City Council adopted twoyear strategic goals including a continuing effort to build and promote a vibrant downtown. The City will also strive to advance economic health through balanced business expansion, retention, attraction, incubation, and placement of businesses to advance an environment conductive to maintaining the quality of life to which our residents and business communities have become accustomed.

Unaudited

Despite the pandemic that dominated attention during most of 2020, management is optimistic about the future of the local economy based on income tax revenue growth, through compliance efforts and the relocation or expansion of current businesses, along with economic development efforts throughout the City, particular in the downtown and the industrial park.

## REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, investors, creditors and any other stakeholders with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's fiscal accountability for revenues received. If you have questions about this report or would like additional financial information please contact the Department of Finance, City of Loveland, 120 West Loveland Ave., Loveland, Ohio 45140.



# Statement of Net Position December 31, 2020

		vernmental Activities	siness-Type Activities	Total		
Assets:				_		
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	9,027,258	\$ 1,868,161	\$	10,895,419	
Receivables:						
Taxes		5,332,830	0		5,332,830	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		299,354	0		299,354	
Accounts		103,163	1,206,485		1,309,648	
Intergovernmental		921,817	25,162		946,979	
Interest		395	266		661	
Special Assessments		2,195	0		2,195	
Inventory of Supplies at Cost		64,860	0		64,860	
Prepaids		27,458	5,459		32,917	
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents		186,534	0		186,534	
Capital Assets:		,			,	
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated		6,926,060	991,802		7,917,862	
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net		19,256,374	15,632,463		34,888,837	
Total Assets		42,148,298	19,729,798		61,878,096	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Deferred Charge on Debt Refunding		6,419	17,000		23,419	
Pension		1,039,996	126,940		1,166,936	
OPEB		770,493	102,309		872,802	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		1,816,908	246,249		2,063,157	
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		113,195	106,575		219,770	
Accrued Wages and Benefits		54,747	7,520		62,267	
Intergovernmental Payable		26,976	313,370		340,346	
Unearned Revenue		142,828	0		142,828	
Accrued Interest Payable		11,575	12,798		24,373	
Long Term Liabilities:						
Due Within One Year		629,560	643,950		1,273,510	
Due in More Than One Year:						
Net Pension Liability		5,516,810	680,734		6,197,544	
Net OPEB Liability		1,841,054	548,864		2,389,918	
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year		4,637,023	7,523,642		12,160,665	
Total Liabilities		12,973,768	9,837,453		22,811,221	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			 			
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		3,860,572	0		3,860,572	
Pension		815,437	144,398		959,835	
OPEB		429,276	78,730		508,006	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		5,105,285	 223,128		5,328,413	

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	21,320,995	9,558,275	30,879,270
Restricted For:			
Capital Projects	21,729	0	21,729
Debt Service	280,418	0	280,418
Streets and Highways	1,065,458	0	1,065,458
Public Safety	1,713,671	0	1,713,671
Community Development	186,428	0	186,428
Unrestricted	1,297,454	357,191	1,654,645
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$ 25,886,153	\$ 9,915,466	\$ 35,801,619

# Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

			Program Revenues						
				Charges for		Operating Grants		Capital Grants	
			S	ervices and		and		and	
		Expenses		Sales	Co	ontributions	Cor	ntributions	
Governmental Activities:									
Security of Persons and Property	\$	7,072,582	\$	464,282	\$	826,073	\$	24,757	
Leisure Time Activities		647,383		4,075		0		30,346	
Community Environment		267,964		144,424		0		0	
Transportation		1,016,545		2,500		901,687		0	
General Government		2,684,061		35,406		7,623		38,300	
Interest and Fiscal Charges		185,010		0		0		0	
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>		11,873,545		650,687		1,735,383		93,403	
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>									
Water		1,844,571		1,947,584		0		0	
Sewer		4,046,434		3,986,116		0		0	
Stormwater		353,833		453,680		0		0	
Sanitation		1,227,910		1,173,684		25,162		0	
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>		7,472,748		7,561,064		25,162		0	
Totals	\$	19,346,293	\$	8,211,751	\$	1,760,545	\$	93,403	

#### **General Revenues**

Property Taxes

Municipal Income Taxes

Other Local Taxes

Intergovernmental, Unrestricted

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

ies		Activities		Total
7,470)	\$	0	\$	(5,757,470)
2,962)		0		(612,962)
-		0		(123,540)
		0		(112,358)
2,732)		0		(2,602,732)
5,010)		0		(185,010)
4,072)		0		(9,394,072)
0		103,013		103,013
0		(60,318)		(60,318)
0		99,847		99,847
0		(29,064)		(29,064)
0		113,478		113,478
4,072)	\$	113,478	\$	(9,280,594)
			-	
5,943		0		3,835,943
0,110		0		5,090,110
4,846		0		154,846
2,651		0		852,651
1,497		4,282		125,779
8,504		0		168,504
3,551		4,282		10,227,833
9,479		117,760		947,239
6,674_		9,797,706		34,854,380
6,153	\$	9,915,466	\$	35,801,619
	0 0 0	7,470) \$ 2,962) 3,540) 2,358) 2,732) 5,010) 4,072)   0 0 0 0 0 4,072) \$ 5,943 0,110 4,846 2,651 1,497 8,504 3,551 9,479 6,674	ies         Activities           7,470)         \$         0           2,962)         0         3,540)         0           2,358)         0         0         5,010)         0           5,010)         0	Activities  7,470) \$ 0 \$ 2,962) 0 3,540) 0 2,358) 0 2,732) 0 5,010) 0  0 103,013 0 (60,318) 0 99,847 0 (29,064) 0 113,478 4,072) \$ 113,478  \$ 5,943 0 0,110 0 4,846 0 2,651 0 1,497 4,282 8,504 0 3,551 4,282  9,479 117,760 6,674 9,797,706

# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2020

	G	eneral Fund	Par	amedic Fund	Fi	re and EMS Fund	Imp	ommunity provement rporation Fund
Assets:								
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	6,294,757	\$	482,550	\$	615,837	\$	0
Receivables:								
Taxes		2,674,541		920,663		1,113,950		0
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		0		0		0		0
Accounts		52,959		50,204		0		0
Intergovernmental		165,773		56,368		35,874		0
Interest		0		0		0		0
Special Assessments		2,195		0		0		0
Interfund Loans Receivable		2,477,710		0		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		0		0		0		0
Prepaid Items		25,241		0		0		0
Restricted Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0		0		0		186,534
Total Assets	\$	11,693,176	\$	1,509,785	\$	1,765,661	\$	186,534
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	54,403	\$	1,323	\$	45,307	\$	106
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		51,201		0		0		0
Intergovernmental Payable		19,892		0		6,587		0
Interfund Loans Payable		0		0		0		0
Unearned Revenue		0		0		0		0
Compensated Absences Payable		16,906		0		0		0
Total Liabilities		142,402		1,323		51,894		106
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts		963,605		82,386		67,642		0
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		978,510		894,586		1,082,111		0
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		1,942,115		976,972		1,149,753		0
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable		2,502,951		0		0		0
Restricted		0		531,490		564,014		186,428
Assigned		229,189		0		0		0
Unassigned		6,876,519		0		0		0
Total Fund Balances		9,608,659		531,490		564,014		186,428
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	11,693,176	\$	1,509,785	\$	1,765,661	\$	186,534

L	Historic oveland TIF Fund		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds				
\$	29,396	\$	1,604,718	\$	9,027,258			
	0		623,676		5,332,830			
	299,354		0		299,354			
	0		0		103,163			
	21,375		642,427		921,817			
	0		395		395			
	0		0		2,195			
	0		210,967		2,688,677			
	0		64,860		64,860			
	0		2,217		27,458			
	0		0		186,534			
\$	350,125	\$	3,149,260	\$	18,654,541			
Ф	0	Φ	12.056	¢.	112 105			
\$	0	\$	12,056	\$	113,195			
	0		3,546		54,747			
	0		497		26,976			
	2,051,967 0		636,710 142,828		2,688,677 142,828			
	0		142,828		16,906			
	2,051,967		795,637		3,043,329			
	2,031,907		193,031		3,043,329			
	21,375		359,985		1,494,993			
	299,354		606,011		3,860,572			
	320,729		965,996		5,355,565			
	0		67,077		2,570,028			
	0		1,429,321		2,711,253			
	0		521,621		750,810			
	(2,022,571)		(630,392)		4,223,556			
	(2,022,571)		1,387,627		10,255,647			
	(=,===;=,=)		-,, , , -,		,,			
\$	350,125	\$	3,149,260	\$	18,654,541			

# Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 10,255,647
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		26,182,434
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Property Taxes	104,478	
Income Taxes	803,300	
Special Assessments	2,195	
Intergovernmental Revenues	585,020	1,494,993
The net pension/OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current per therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:  Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Net Pension Liability Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net OPEB Liability  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	1,039,996 (815,437) (5,516,810) 770,493 (429,276) (1,841,054)	(6,792,088)
General Obligation Bonds Payable Special Obligation TIF Bonds Payable Deferred Loss on Debt Refunding Capital Leases Compensated Absences Payable Accrued Interest Payable	(3,297,894) (550,000) 6,419 (1,074,340) (327,443) (11,575)	(5,254,833)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 25,886,153



# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	G	eneral Fund	Para	amedic Fund	Fi	re and EMS Fund	Im	ommunity provement orporation Fund
Revenues:	-				-			
Property Taxes	\$	962,300	\$	887,974	\$	1,074,113	\$	0
Municipal Income Tax		5,054,386		0		0		0
Intergovernmental Revenue		600,598		112,871		71,703		0
Charges for Services		88,541		373,654		0		0
Licenses and Permits		242,882		0		0		0
Investment Earnings		0		0		0		0
Special Assessments		48,162		0		0		0
Fines and Forfeitures		33,803		0		0		0
All Other Revenue		112,213		13,388		200		9
Total Revenues		7,142,885		1,387,887		1,146,016		9
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		3,411,143		1,276,489		873,485		0
Leisure Time Activities		489,150		0		0		0
Community Environment		243,260		0		0		0
Transportation		0		0		0		0
General Government		2,005,078		0		0		18,022
Capital Outlay		0		0		0		0
Debt Service:								
Principal Retirement		20,915		0		100,228		0
Interest & Fiscal Charges		3,125		0		38,636		0
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		6,172,671		1,276,489		1,012,349		18,022
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		970,214		111,398		133,667		(18,013)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Sale of Capital Assets		9,196		0		0		261,100
Other Financing Sources - Capital Leases		112,055		0		0		0
Transfers In		148,516		0		0		0
Transfers Out		(181,852)		0		(116,193)		(148,516)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		87,915		0		(116,193)		112,584
Net Change in Fund Balances		1,058,129		111,398		17,474		94,571
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		8,550,530		420,092		546,540		91,857
Increase in Inventory		0		0		0		0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	9,608,659	\$	531,490	\$	564,014	\$	186,428

L	Historic oveland TIF Fund	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
5	295,189	\$ 601,536	\$	3,821,112
	0	0		5,054,386
	39,641	1,867,158		2,691,971
	0	0		462,195
	0	2,500		245,382
	0	121,497		121,497
	0	10,743		58,905
	0	3,635		37,438
	0	42,694		168,504
	334,830	 2,649,763		12,661,390
	0	1,102,743		6,663,860
	0	0		489,150
	0	0		243,260
	0	825,938		825,938
	0	272,640		2,295,740
	76,102	389,203		465,305
	0	272,428		393,571
	0	 145,940		187,701
	76,102	 3,008,892		11,564,525
	258,728	(359,129)		1,096,865
	0	4,899		275,195
	0	0		112,055
	0	558,611		707,127
	(181,348)	(79,218)		(707,127)
	(181,348)	 484,292		387,250
	77,380	125,163		1,484,115
	(2,099,951)	1,258,140		8,767,208
	0	4,324		4,324
	(2,022,571)	\$ 1,387,627	\$	10,255,647

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds  Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		\$ 1,484,115
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Outlay	1,026,767	
Depreciation Expense	(926,323)	100,444
The statement of activities reports losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. Conversely, the governmental funds do not report any loss on the		
disposal of capital assets.		(339,892)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Increase in Property Tax Revenue	14,831	
Increase in Income Tax Revenue	35,724	
Decrease in Intergovernmental Revenue	(10,534)	
Increase in Special Assessments Revenue	1,613	41,634
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows:		
Pension	473,700	
OPEB	8,314	482,014
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities:		
Pension	(872,239)	
OPEB	(330,762)	(1,203,001)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net position.		
Capital Lease Issuance		(112,055)

Repayment of bond and loan principal is an expenditure in the governmental		
funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net		
position.		
General Obligation Bond Principal Payment	272,428	
Deferred Loss on Bond Refunding	(917)	
Capital Lease Payment	121,143	
Premium Amortization	3,021	395,675
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas		
in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		587
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of		
current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the		
governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences	(24,366)	
Change in Inventory	4,324	 (20,042)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 829,479

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 965,179	\$ 965,179	\$ 962,247	\$ (2,932)
Municipal Income Tax	4,798,700	4,798,700	4,927,911	129,211
Intergovernmental Revenue	353,900	353,900	338,609	(15,291)
Charges for Services	651,070	651,070	657,513	6,443
Licenses and Permits	254,200	254,200	242,820	(11,380)
Special Assessments	3,500	3,500	2,247	(1,253)
Fines and Forfeitures	65,000	65,000	37,757	(27,243)
All Other Revenues	120,995	120,995	425,833	304,838
Total Revenues	7,212,544	7,212,544	7,594,937	382,393
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	3,774,559	3,744,812	3,461,800	283,012
Leisure Time Activities	682,071	596,171	518,550	77,621
Community Environment	279,412	284,412	249,528	34,884
General Government	2,735,216	3,015,381	2,798,530	216,851
Total Expenditures	7,471,258	7,640,776	7,028,408	612,368
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(258,714)	(428,232)	566,529	994,761
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	100	100	9,196	9,096
Transfers In	0	0	148,516	148,516
Transfers Out	(181,852)	(181,852)	(181,852)	0
Advances In	776,960	544,425	15,000	(529,425)
Advances Out	(47,467)	(47,467)	(47,467)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	547,741	315,206	(56,607)	(371,813)
Net Change in Fund Balance	289,027	(113,026)	509,922	622,948
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	3,944,128	3,944,128	3,944,128	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	147,907	147,907	147,907	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 4,381,062	\$ 3,979,009	\$ 4,601,957	\$ 622,948

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Fund – Paramedic Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

						Fin I	iance with nal Budget Positive
	Orig	inal Budget	Fir	nal Budget	Actual		legative)
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$	892,776	\$	892,776	\$ 887,927	\$	(4,849)
Intergovernmental Revenue		112,500		112,500	112,871		371
Charges for Services		325,000		325,000	361,435		36,435
All Other Revenues		0		10,377	13,388		3,011
Total Revenues		1,330,276		1,340,653	1,375,621		34,968
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		1,672,429		1,672,429	 1,277,582		394,847
Total Expenditures		1,672,429		1,672,429	1,277,582		394,847
Net Change in Fund Balance		(342,153)		(331,776)	98,039		429,815
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		379,100		379,100	379,100		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		5,037		5,037	5,037		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	41,984	\$	52,361	\$ 482,176	\$	429,815

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Fund – Fire and EMS Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Orig	inal Budget	Fi	nal Budget	Actual		iance with all Budget Positive Vegative)
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$	1,079,956	\$	1,079,956	\$ 1,074,057	\$	(5,899)
Intergovernmental Revenue		71,471		73,781	71,703		(2,078)
All Other Revenues		1,200		1,400	200		(1,200)
Total Revenues		1,152,627		1,155,137	1,145,960		(9,177)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		1,599,048		1,620,612	 1,018,089		602,523
Total Expenditures		1,599,048		1,620,612	1,018,089		602,523
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(446,421)		(465,475)	127,871		593,346
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Sale of Capital Assets		2,510		0	0		0
Transfers Out		(116,193)		(116,193)	(116,193)		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		(113,683)		(116,193)	(116,193)		0
Net Change in Fund Balance		(560,104)		(581,668)	11,678		593,346
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		553,122		553,122	553,122		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		7,021		7,021	7,021		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	39	\$	(21,525)	\$ 571,821	\$	593,346

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Special Revenue Fund – Community Improvement Corporation Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Origi	nal Budget	Fii	nal Budget	Actual		ance with al Budget Positive Jegative)
Revenues:							
All Other Revenues	\$	1,000	\$	9	\$ 9	\$	0
Total Revenues		1,000		9	9		0
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General Government		93,951		105,251	 24,016		81,235
Total Expenditures		93,951		105,251	 24,016		81,235
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(92,951)		(105,242)	(24,007)		81,235
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Sale of Capital Assets		0		261,100	261,100		0
Transfers Out		0		(148,000)	(148,516)		(516)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		0		113,100	 112,584		(516)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(92,951)		7,858	88,577		80,719
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		91,857		91,857	91,857		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		1,100		1,100	1,100		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	6	\$	100,815	\$ 181,534	\$	80,719

# Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2020

# Business-Type Activities

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Sewer	Stormwater
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 553,970	\$ 708,327	\$ 423,275
Receivables:			
Accounts	301,125	649,216	70,996
Intergovernmental	0	0	0
Interest	72	138	15
Prepaid Items	3,501	578	542
Total Current Assets	858,668	1,358,259	494,828
Non Current Assets:			
Capital Assets:			
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	860,537	81,580	49,685
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	11,502,690	771,852	3,315,165
Total Non Current Assets	12,363,227	853,432	3,364,850
Total Assets	13,221,895	2,211,691	3,859,678
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Charge on Debt Refunding	0	0	17,000
Pension	81,319	13,170	13,265
OPEB	65,554	10,626	10,656
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	146,873	23,796	40,921
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	2,714	14,148	10,259
Accrued Wages and Benefits	4,080	0	3,440
Intergovernmental Payable	1,205	311,854	124
Compensated Absences Payable - Current	12,600	0	13,138
Accrued Interest Payable	11,834	0	964
General Obligation Bonds Payable - Current	210,000	0	100,000
OPWC Loans Payable - Current	240,668	0	67,544
Total Current Liabilities	483,101	326,002	195,469
Long Term Liabilities:			
Compensated Absences Payable	36,195	0	0
General Obligation Bonds Payable	4,048,043	0	310,000
OPWC Loans Payable	2,355,637	0	773,767
Net Pension Liability	436,625	71,229	69,411
Net OPEB Liability	352,047	57,430	55,963
Total Long Term Liabilities	7,228,547	128,659	1,209,141
Total Liabilities	7,711,648	454,661	1,404,610

S	anitation	Total		
\$	182,589	\$	1,868,161	
	185,148		1,206,485	
	25,162		25,162	
	41		266	
	838		5,459	
	393,778		3,105,533	
	0		991,802	
	42,756		15,632,463	
	42,756		16,624,265	
	436,534		19,729,798	
	0		17,000	
	19,186		126,940	
	15,473		102,309	
	34,659	246,249		
	79,454		106,575	
	79,434		7,520	
	187		313,370	
	0		25,738	
	0		12,798	
	0		310,000	
	0		308,212	
	79,641		1,084,213	
	0		36,195	
	0		4,358,043	
	0		3,129,404	
	103,469		680,734	
	83,424		548,864	
	186,893		8,753,240	
	266,534		9,837,453	
		(	Continued)	

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2020

## Business-Type Activities

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Sewer	Stormwater
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Pension	92,619	15,108	14,722
OPEB	50,492	8,243	8,030
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	143,111	23,351	22,752
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,531,548	853,432	2,130,539
Unrestricted	(1,017,539)	904,043	342,698
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$ 5,514,009	\$ 1,757,475	\$ 2,473,237

Sa	anitation	Total			
	21,949		144,398		
	11,965	78,730			
	33,914	223,128			
	42,756		9,558,275		
	127,989		357,191		
\$	170,745	\$	9,915,466		

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Business-Type Activities

	<b>7</b> 1			
	Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Stormwater	
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$ 1,895,228	\$ 3,978,159	\$ 445,222	
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	1,895,228	3,978,159	445,222	
Operating Expenses:				
Personal Services	670,570	116,164	83,919	
Contractual Services	456,590	3,864,134	86,999	
Materials and Supplies	97,340	19,205	12,571	
Depreciation	480,841	46,931	148,452	
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	1,705,341	4,046,434	331,941	
Operating Income (Loss)	189,887	(68,275)	113,281	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):				
Intergovernmental Grants	0	0	0	
Investment Earnings	1,005	2,336	260	
Interest Expense	(139,230)	0	(21,892)	
Other Nonoperating Revenue	52,356	7,957	8,458	
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(85,869)	10,293	(13,174)	
Change in Net Position	104,018	(57,982)	100,107	
Net Position Beginning of Year	5,409,991	1,815,457	2,373,130	
Net Position End of Year	\$ 5,514,009	\$ 1,757,475	\$ 2,473,237	

Sanitation	Total		
\$ 1,161,522	\$ 7,480,131		
1,161,522	7,480,131		
165,985	1,036,638		
1,034,153	5,441,876		
18,814	147,930		
8,958	685,182		
1,227,910	7,311,626		
(66,388)	168,505		
25,162	25,162		
681	4,282		
0 12,162	(161,122) 80,933		
38,005	(50,745)		
(28,383)	117,760		
199,128	9,797,706		
\$ 170,745	\$ 9,915,466		

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

# Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Sewer	Stormwater
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Received from Customers	\$1,904,258	\$3,972,735	\$453,642
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(553,314)	(3,877,270)	(99,645)
Cash Payments to Employees	(600,944)	(99,580)	(93,828)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	750,000	(4,115)	260,169
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Intergovernmental Grants	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	0	0	0
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(212,092)	(9,390)	(60,575)
OPWC Loan Retirement	(111,410)	0	(33,772)
Principal Paid on General Obligation Bonds	(205,000)	0	(95,000)
Interest Paid on All Debt	(146,111)	0	(13,558)
Net Cash Used for Capital and			
Related Financing Activities	(674,613)	(9,390)	(202,905)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Receipts of Interest	1,101	2,554	287
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	1,101	2,554	287
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	76,488	(10,951)	57,551
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	477,482	719,278	365,724
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$553,970	\$708,327	\$423,275

Sanitation	Total
Samation	I Otal
¢1 172 901	\$7.502.426
\$1,172,801	\$7,503,436
(1,052,230)	(5,582,459)
(144,389)	(938,741)
(23,818)	982,236
26,429	26,429
26,429	26,429
0	(282,057)
0	(145,182)
0	(300,000)
0	(159,669)
0	(886,908)
749	4,691
749	4,691
3,360	126,448
179,229	1,741,713
\$182,589	\$1,868,161
\$102,309	\$1,000,101

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

# Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Water	Sewer	Stormwater
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to			
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$189,887	(\$68,275)	\$113,281
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to			
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation Expense	480,841	46,931	148,452
Nonoperating Revenue	52,356	7,957	8,458
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows:			
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(43,326)	(13,381)	(38)
Decrease in Prepaid Items	239	12	81
Decrease in Deferred Outflows of Resources	109,201	16,234	22,951
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	743	(52)	(71)
Increase (Decrease) in Intergovernmental Payable	(555)	6,062	(78)
Decrease in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(18,042)	(1,750)	(6,957)
Increase in Compensated Absences	4,115	0	1,039
Decrease in Net Pension Liability	(179,691)	(25,120)	(43,401)
Increase (Decrease) in Net OPEB Liability	31,563	7,329	(2,698)
Increase in Deferred Inflows of Resources	122,669	19,938	19,150
Total Adjustments	560,113	64,160	146,888
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$750,000	(\$4,115)	\$260,169
<del>-</del>			

Sanitation	Total
(\$66,388)	\$168,505
8,958	685,182
12,168	80,939
(889)	(57,634)
43	375
24,458	172,844
743	1,363
(98)	5,331
(2,569)	(29,318)
0	5,154
(38,815)	(287,027)
9,438	45,632
29,133	190,890
42,570	813,731
(\$23,818)	\$982,236

# Statement of Net Position Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2020

	Custodial Fu	
Assets:		
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	\$	1,955
Total Assets		1,955
Liabilities:		
Due to Others		1,955
Total Liabilities		1,955
Net Position:		
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	0

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

# Statement of Changes in Net Position Fiduciary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Custo	odial Fund
Additions:		
Fines and Forfeiture Collections for other Governments	\$	8,385
Total Additions		8,385
<b>Deductions:</b>		
Distribution of Fines and Forfeitures to other Governments		8,385
Total Deductions		8,385
Change in Net Position		0
Net Position at Beginning of Year		0
Net Position End of Year	\$	0

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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

### A. Reporting Entity

The City of Loveland, Ohio (the "City") is a home-rule municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a Council-Manager form of government, was adopted on July 25, 1961.

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity; Omnibus" in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which include the following services: police protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance, and other governmental services. The City also provides refuse collection services (on a contractual basis) and owns and operates a water treatment and distribution system, a wastewater treatment and collection system and a storm water collection system, each of which is reported as an enterprise fund. In addition, the City has included the Community Improvement Corporation of Loveland (CIC) as a blended component unit.

The Community Improvement Corporation of Loveland (CIC), a non-profit organization, is a five-member board comprised of two elected or appointed officials of the City to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by Council, and three residents, business owners, or property owners of the City to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by Council. Although it is legally separate from the City, the CIC is reported as if it were part of the primary government due to the City being the primary source of debt retirement funding for the CIC. The CIC is responsible for research and development of the City, including the assurance that mortgage payments will be made to foster such development, the acquisition, construction, equipment and improvement of buildings, structures and other properties, the acquisition of sites for such development, the lease, sale and subdivision of such sites and incurring of debt in order to carry out such development, and to make loans to any individual or business entity in order to carry out such development purpose for the City. Funding to finance the CIC comes from the sale of properties owned by the CIC and contributions from the City and private sources.

### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain City functions or activities.

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

## B. <u>Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting</u> (Continued)

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. The following fund types are used by the City:

Governmental Funds - are those funds through which most governmental functions of the City are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except those accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the City's major governmental funds:

General - This fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Principal sources of revenue are municipal income taxes and shared tax revenues. Primary expenditures are for police protection, community environment and general government.

<u>Paramedic</u> - This fund is used to account for the City's paramedic services, which are funded by property taxes and fees.

<u>Fire and EMS</u> - This fund is used to account for costs primarily related to facility maintenance, insurance, utilities, dispatching and debt service for Fire and EMS services, which are funded by property taxes.

<u>Community Improvement Corporation</u> – This fund is used to account for the activities of the Loveland Community Improvement Corporation (CIC). The CIC of Loveland serves an economic development agency by advancing, encouraging, and promoting the industrial, economic, commercial, and civic development of the City. Funding comes from the sale of properties owned by the CIC and contributions from the City and private sources.

<u>Historic Loveland TIF</u> – This fund is used to account for the TIF monies being collected for the redevelopment of the Historic Loveland area.

**Proprietary Funds** - The proprietary funds are accounted for on an "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources associated with the operation of the proprietary funds are included on the balance sheet. The proprietary fund operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position.

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

## B. <u>Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting</u> (Continued)

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, in which the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

 $\underline{\text{Water}}$  - This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's water treatment and distribution systems.

<u>Sewer</u> - This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's sewage treatment and collection systems.

Stormwater – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's stormwater system.

<u>Sanitation</u> – This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's refuse collection system.

## Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets the City holds in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and other funds. The City's fiduciary fund is a custodial fund which accounts for the activity of the mayor's court.

## C. <u>Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements</u>

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

Interfund receivables and payables between governmental and business-type activities have been eliminated in the government-wide statement of net position. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated through the process of consolidation.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

## C. <u>Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements</u> (Continued)

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets, current liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

All proprietary and fiduciary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/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 net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

#### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

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

## D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the City is 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned and is available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. 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 specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis.

Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes income taxes, interest on investments, and state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees, gasoline tax, and local government assistance). Other revenue, including licenses, permits, certain charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally these revenues are not measurable until received.

Special assessments receivable which are measurable but not available are recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Property taxes which are measurable at December 31, 2020 but which are not intended to finance 2020 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Property taxes are further described in Note 4.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the government-wide statements, proprietary funds, and the custodial fund. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses recognized when incurred.

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

### E. Budgetary Process

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 appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds other than custodial funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however only governmental funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control is at the personal services and non-personal services object level within each fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

### 1. Tax Budget

By July 15, the Manager submits an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

## 2. Estimated Resources

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

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

## E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

### 3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the personal services and non-personal services object level within each fund. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of City Council. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual for the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

## 4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. Encumbrances outstanding at year end, however, are not reported as expenditures in the accompanying basic financial statements.

#### 5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

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

## E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

## 6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the budgetary basis.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual" for the General Fund and the Major Special Revenue Funds:

	Net Change in I	Fund Balance		
			Fire	Community
	General	Paramedic	and EMS	Improvement
_	Fund	Fund	Fund	Corporation Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$1,058,129	\$111,398	\$17,474	\$94,571
Increase (Decrease):				
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2020				
received during 2021	(954,758)	(50,263)	(71)	0
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2019				
received during 2020	869,082	37,997	15	0
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2020				
paid during 2021	142,402	1,323	51,894	106
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2019				
paid during 2020	(296,101)	(2,042)	(13,618)	(1,100)
2020 Prepaids for 2021	(25,241)	0	0	0
2019 Prepaids for 2020	25,096	0	0	0
Change in Interfund Balances	(32,467)	0	0	0
Outstanding Encumbrances	(297,945)	(374)	(44,016)	(5,000)
Perspective Difference:				
Activity of Funds Reclassified				
for GAAP Reporting Purposes	21,725	0	0	0
Budget Basis	\$509,922	\$98,039	\$11,678	\$88,577

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

### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and the State Treasurer's Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). STAR Ohio is considered a cash equivalent because it is a highly liquid investment with an original maturity date of three months or less.

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintains its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds' share of equity in pooled deposits and investments are considered to be cash equivalents. See Note 3 "Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments."

#### G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. The City allocates interest among certain funds based upon the fund's cash balance at the date of investment. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools" and GASB Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application," the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is recognized as revenue in the operating statements.

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. See Note 3 "Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments".

The City's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the City. The City measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value. For fiscal year 2020, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

## H. Inventory

On the government-wide financial statements inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds when purchased.

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

#### I. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life threshold of three or more years.

# 1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

Contributed capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. Capital assets include land, improvements to land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined at December 31, 1987 by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

## 2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business-Type Activities

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the proprietary funds are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost), including interest capitalized during construction and architectural and engineering fees where applicable. Contributed capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. These assets are reported in both the Business-Type Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the respective funds.

#### 3. Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land and construction in progress. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Governmental and

	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives (Years)
Land Improvements	20
Buildings	25 - 50
Building Improvements	20 - 30
Infrastructure	10 - 20
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture, Fixtures and	
Vehicles	3 - 30

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

## J. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

Obligation	Fund
General/Special Obligation Bonds	General Bond Retirement Fund Water Fund, Stormwater Fund
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans	Water Fund, Stormwater Fund
Capital Leases	Fire and EMS Fund
Compensated Absences/Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability	General Fund Street Maintenance Fund Water Fund Sewer Fund Sanitation Fund Stormwater Fund

### **K.** Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments. For governmental funds, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government-wide statement of net position, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

Compensated absences are expensed in the water and stormwater enterprise funds when earned. The related liability is reported within the fund.

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

## L. Restricted Assets

Certain cash and cash equivalents are classified as restricted on the balance sheet because these funds are being held by a trustee, an agent or by the City for specified purposes.

## M. Intergovernmental Revenues

In governmental funds, grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, entitlements and shared revenues are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursable grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are made.

Grants received for proprietary fund operations are recognized as revenues when measurable and earned. Such resources restricted for the construction of capital assets are recorded as contributed capital.

## N. Pension/OPEB

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

#### O. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures 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. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

## P. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2020 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

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

### Q. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

*Nonspendable* – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City's highest level of decision making authority. For the City, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by City Council. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

Assigned – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City has no formal policy authorizing a body or official to assign amounts for specific purposes.

*Unassigned* – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources as they are needed.

## R. Net Position

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

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

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

## S. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City reports deferred outflows for the deferred charge on debt refunding and for deferred pension/OPEB amounts. The deferred charge on debt refunding is reported in the government-wide statement of net position and proprietary funds statement of net position. 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. Deferred outflows of resources are reported for pension/OPEB amounts on the government-wide and proprietary funds statement of net position. See Notes 8 and 9.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, unavailable amounts, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB are reported on the government-wide and proprietary funds statement of net position. See Notes 8 and 9.

## T. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. 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 treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, storm water collection and refuse collection. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

## **U.** Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no special or extraordinary items to report during 2020.

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

# V. Estimates

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

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#### **NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCE**

### A. Classification

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned 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 constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

				Community			
			Fire	Improvement	Historic	Nonmajor	Total
	General	Paramedic	and EMS	Corporation	Loveland TIF	Governmental	Governmental
Fund Balances	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Nonspendable:							
Interfund Loans Receivable	\$2,477,710	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,477,710
Supplies Inventory	0	0	0	0	0	64,860	64,860
Prepaid Items	25,241	0	0	0	0	2,217	27,458
Total Nonspendable	2,502,951	0	0	0	0	67,077	2,570,028
Restricted:							
Fire and EMS Services	0	531,490	564,014	O	0	176,652	1,272,156
Street Maintenance	0	0	0	O	0	736,220	736,220
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	O	0	19,215	19,215
Coronavirus Relief	0	0	0	0	0	151,843	151,843
Court Computer Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	12,252	12,252
Community Environment	0	O	0	186,428	0	0	186,428
Lighting District Improvements	0	0	0	O	0	52,367	52,367
Debt Retirement	0	0	0	O	0	280,418	280,418
Capital Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	354	354
Total Restricted	0	531,490	564,014	186,428	0	1,429,321	2,711,253
Assigned:							
Materials and Supplies	229,189	0	0	0	0	0	229,189
Capital Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	521,621	521,621
Total Assigned	229,189	0	0	0	0	521,621	750,810
Unassigned (Deficits):	6,876,519	0	0	0	(2,022,571)	(630,392)	4,223,556
Total Fund Balances	\$9,608,659	\$531,490	\$564,014	\$186,428	(\$2,022,571)	\$1,387,627	\$10,255,647

#### **B. Stabilization Arrangements**

Resolutions have been passed by City Council establishing emergency reserves for the General Fund, Fire and EMS Fund, and Stormwater Fund. The General Fund emergency reserve balance shall not be less than 15% of regular General Fund operating revenues. The emergency reserve balance in the Fire and EMS Fund shall be a minimum of 5% of normal operating expenditures. The Stormwater Fund emergency reserve shall be a minimum of 10% of normal operating expenses. In cases of fiscal emergency, expenditures from the reserves shall be made pursuant only to a resolution of City Council.

At December 31, 2020, emergency reserve balances for the General Fund, Fire and EMS Fund, and Stormwater Fund were \$1,081,897, \$148,886, and \$37,000, respectively. The General, Fire and EMS, and Stormwater Fund reserves are reported in the General Fund.

#### NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments.

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories. Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds which are not needed for immediate use but, which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- 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, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 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;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

## NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

### A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute.

Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to the City and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS 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.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$4,855,238 and the bank balance was \$5,558,532. Federal depository insurance covered \$2,234,804 of the bank balance and \$3,323,728 was exposed to custodial risk and was collateralized with securities held in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

### **B.** Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2020 were as follows:

		Credit	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in Years)		Years)
	Fair Value	Rating	Hierarchy	less than 1	1-3	3-5
STAR Ohio <sup>3</sup>	\$4,513,538	AAAm 1	NA	\$4,513,538	\$0	\$0
		1		. , ,	\$0	
Money Market Fund <sup>3</sup>	2,900	AAAm ¹	NA	2,900	U	0
Marketable CD's	1,712,232	$AAA^2$	Level 2	495,084	969,473	247,675
Total Investments	\$6,228,670			\$5,011,522	\$969,473	\$247,675

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Standard & Poor's

*Interest Rate Risk* – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date, the City has no policy beyond that of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> All are fully FDIC insured and therefore have an implied AAA credit rating

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Reported at amortized cost

## NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

## B. Investments (Continued)

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 investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the City's investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities pledged by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the City.

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. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Investments classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

#### **NOTE 4 - TAXES**

#### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2020 were levied after October 1, 2019 on assessed values as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last revaluation was completed for tax year 2020 for Clermont County, 2018 for Warren County, and 2017 for Hamilton County. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder is payable by June 20.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

The County Treasurers collect property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the counties including the City of Loveland. The County Auditors periodically remit to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

# **NOTE 4 – TAXES** (Continued)

## A. Property Taxes (Continued)

The assessed values upon which the 2020 property tax receipts were based were as follows:

		County	
	Hamilton	Clermont	Warren
Real Property: Residential/Agricultural	\$230,891,320	\$79,960,470	\$42,535,270
Personal Property:			
Public Utility Personal Property	6,970,230	1,558,250	363,870
Total Assessed Value	\$237,861,550	\$81,518,720	\$42,899,140
Tax Rate/Assessed Value	\$12.10/\$1,000	\$11.65/\$1,000	\$11.82/\$1,000

#### Tax Abatements

In 1989, the City of Loveland via Resolution 1989-62 and in conjunction with sections 3735.75 through 3735.70 of the Ohio Revised Code, established a Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) tax incentive program. The City's CRA program is a competitive tax incentive program which based on the adoption date the program is classified as a "pre-1994" program. "Pre-1994" programs allow for the most attractive terms. Businesses may receive 100% abatement on real property tax improvements for up to 15 years. The following determines if a project will get the full abatement value:

- 1. The business may receive one year of tax abatement for each \$250,000 invested in the building, up to a five year maximum.
- 2. The business may receive one year of tax abatement for each ten (10) new employees to be employed in the building, up to a five year maximum.
- 3. The business may receive one year of tax abatement for each \$200,000 of new payroll in the new building, up to a five year maximum.

If an abatement lasts four (4) or more years, the City requires that the business make a payment-in-lieu-of-taxes to the Loveland City School District equal to 15% of the value of the tax abatement. Thus, in the fourth and subsequent years, the actual value of the abatement is 85% of the real estate taxes that would have been paid on the value of the improvements.

Below is information relevant to the disclosure of these programs for the year ending December 31, 2020.

	I otal Amount of
	Taxes Abated
Tax Abatement Program	For the year 2020
Community Reinvestment Area (CRA)	
Manufacturing/Industrial	\$32,344
	\$32,344

# **NOTE 4 – TAXES** (Continued)

#### **B.** Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.00% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. For 2020, all income tax proceeds were recorded in the General Fund.

### **NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2020 consisted of property and income taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, accounts receivable, special assessments, interest, and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues.

### NOTE 6 – TRANSFERS AND INTERFUND LOANS

#### A. Transfers

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2020:

Fund	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	\$148,516	\$181,852
Fire and EMS Fund	0	116,193
Community Improvement Corporation Fund	0	148,516
Historic Loveland TIF Fund	0	181,348
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	558,611	79,218
Totals	\$707,127	\$707,127

Transfers are used to move revenues from the funds that statute or budget requires to collect them to the funds that statute or budget requires to expend them; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

The General Fund, Fire and EMS Fund, Historic Loveland TIF Fund, and Nonmajor Governmental Funds provided transfers to the Debt Service Fund during the year for debt retirement. The General Fund provided transfers to the Street Maintenance and Special Projects Funds for capital improvements. The Community Improvement Corporation Fund transferred \$148,516 to the General Fund, which was proceeds from the sale of land.

# NOTE 6 – TRANSFERS AND INTERFUND LOANS (Continued)

# B. Interfund Loans

Interfund balances at December 31, 2020 consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

	Interfund Loans	Interfund Loans
Fund	Receivable	Payable
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	\$2,477,710	\$0
Historic Loveland TIF Fund	0	2,051,967
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	210,967	636,710
Totals	\$2,688,677	\$2,688,677

The interfund loan receivable and payable balances result from the General Fund and Special Projects Fund advances of monies to other funds to assist with cashflow.

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## **NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

# A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2020:

## Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2019	Additions	Deletions	2020
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$7,163,136	\$0	(\$335,000)	\$6,828,136
Construction in Progress	1,556,658	91,834	(1,550,568)	97,924
Subtotal	8,719,794	91,834	(1,885,568)	6,926,060
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	8,456,615	1,325,535	(6,115)	9,776,035
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,662,509	0	0	1,662,509
Machinery and Equipment	4,367,030	337,466	(19,010)	4,685,486
Infrastructure	22,462,661	822,500	0	23,285,161
Total Cost	\$45,668,609	\$2,577,335	(\$1,910,693)	\$46,335,251
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2019	Additions	Deletions	2020
Buildings	(\$3,129,047)	(\$189,361)	\$1,223	(\$3,317,185)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(838,227)	(42,855)	0	(881,082)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,902,652)	(302,737)	19,010	(3,186,379)
Infrastructure	(12,376,801)	(391,370)	0	(12,768,171)
Total Depreciation	(\$19,246,727)	(\$926,323) *	\$20,233	(\$20,152,817)
Net Value:	\$26,421,882			\$26,182,434

<sup>\*</sup> Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$318,626
Leisure Time Activities	96,542
Transportation	440,324
General Government	70,831
Total Depreciation Expense	\$926,323

# **NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS** (Continued)

# B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in business-type activities capital assets at December 31, 2020:

### Historical Cost:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2019	Additions	Deletions	2020
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$920,027	\$0	\$0	\$920,027
Construction In Progress	481,138	71,775	(481,138)	71,775
Subtotal	1,401,165	71,775	(481,138)	991,802
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	5,512,711	0	0	5,512,711
Utility Structures in Service	21,870,325	510,997	0	22,381,322
Machinery and Equipment	899,549	203,158	(199,550)	903,157
Total Cost	\$29,683,750	\$785,930	(\$680,688)	\$29,788,992
Accumulated Depreciation:				
•	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2019	Additions	Deletions	2020
Buildings and Improvements	(\$2,443,777)	(\$187,561)	\$0	(\$2,631,338)
Utility Structures in Service	(9,649,936)	(426,952)	0	(10,076,888)
Machinery and Equipment	(585,382)	(70,669)	199,550	(456,501)
Total Depreciation	(\$12,679,095)	(\$685,182)	\$199,550	(\$13,164,727)
Net Value:	\$17,004,655			\$16,624,265

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#### NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

## Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The 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 represents the City's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

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

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

## Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - City employees other than full-time police officers participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

## **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS comprehensive annual financial report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

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

#### State and Local

#### Age and Service Requirements:

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

#### Formula:

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

### Group B

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

#### State and Local

#### Age and Service Requirements:

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

#### Formula:

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

#### Group C

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

#### State and Local

# Age and Service Requirements:

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

#### Formula:

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

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

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3.00% simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

Benefits in the Combined Plan consist of both an age-and-service formula benefit (defined benefit) and a defined contribution element. The defined benefit element is calculated on the basis of age, FAS, and years of service. Eligibility regarding age and years of service in the Combined Plan is the same as the Traditional Pension Plan. The benefit formula for the defined benefit component of the plan for State and Local members in transition Groups A and B applies a factor of 1.00% to the member's FAS for the first 30 years of service.

## **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

A factor of 1.25% is applied to years of service in excess of 30. The benefit formula for transition Group C applies a factor of 1.0% to the member's FAS and the first 35 years of service and a factor of 1.25% is applied to years in excess of 35. Persons retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit. The defined contribution portion of the benefit is based on accumulated member contributions plus or minus any investment gains or losses on those contributions. Members retiring under the Combined Plan receive a 3.00% COLA adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their benefit.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the OPERS's Board of Trustees. Member-Directed Plan and Combined Plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the Combined Plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. 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% each year. For additional information, see the Plan Statement in the OPERS comprehensive annual financial report.

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

	State	
	and Local	
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	14.0 %	
Employee	10.0 %	
2020 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	14.0 %	
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0	
Total Employer	14.0 %	
Employee	10.0 %	

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$226,382 for 2020.

## **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

### Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OPF)

Plan Description - City full-time police officers participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OPF. OPF 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. OPF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OPF fiduciary net position. The report that may be obtained by visiting the OPF website at <a href="https://www.op-f.org">www.op-f.org</a> 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 OPF may retire and receive a lifetime monthly pension. OPF offers four types of service retirement: normal, service commuted, age/service commuted and actuarially reduced. Each type has different eligibility guidelines and is calculated using the member's average annual salary. The following discussion of the pension formula relates to normal service retirement.

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

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5 percent for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.0 percent for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.5 percent for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72 percent of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit.

Under normal service retirement, retired members who are at least 55 years old and have been receiving OPF 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 and statutory survivors.

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

### **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

	Police
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	19.50 %
Employee:	
January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020	12.25 %
2020 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	19.00 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50
Total Employer	19.50 %
Employee:	
January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020	12.25 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$315,950 for 2020.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OPF's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. The City's proportion of the net pension liability 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:

Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	OPERS \$2,245,380	OP&F \$3,952,164	Total \$6,197,544
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,243,360	\$5,952,104	\$0,197,544
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2020	0.011360%	0.058668%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2019	0.011294%	0.058461%	
Percentage Change	0.000066%	0.000207%	
Pension Expense	\$425,563	\$554,066	\$979,629

## **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Changes in assumptions \$119,929 \$97,015 \$2	16,944
Differences between expected and	
actual experience 0 149,603 1	49,603
Change in proportionate share 70,159 187,898 2	58,057
City contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date <u>226,382</u> <u>315,950</u> <u>5</u>	42,332
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources \$416,470 \$750,466 \$1,1	56,936
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments \$447,904 \$190,921 \$6	38,825
Differences between expected and	
actual experience 28,389 203,827 2	32,216
Change in proportionate share088,794	88,794
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources \$476,293 \$483,542 \$9	59,835

\$542,332 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2021. 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	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:			
2021	\$17,752	(\$7,896)	\$9,856
2022	(144,653)	16,546	(128,107)
2023	18,546	125,884	144,430
2024	(177,850)	(166,091)	(343,941)
2025	0	(17,469)	(17,469)
Total	(\$286,205)	(\$49,026)	(\$335,231)

### 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.

### **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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 in the December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation
Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees)
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Post 1/7/13 retirees)
Investment Rate of Return
Actuarial Cost Method

Wage Inflation
Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees)
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Post 1/7/13 retirees)
Investment Rate of Return
Actuarial Cost Method

December 31, 2019

3.25 percent

3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
3 percent simple
1.4 percent simple through 2020. 2.15 percent simple, thereafter
7.2 percent

Individual Entry Age

December 31, 2018

3.25 percent

3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
3 percent simple
3 percent simple through 2018. 2.15 percent simple, thereafter
7.2 percent
Individual Entry Age

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

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

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 17.2% for 2019.

### **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2019 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

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

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.2 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.2 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.2 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Increa		
	(6.20%)	(7.20%)	(8.20%)
City's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$3,703,360	\$2,245,380	\$934,701

### **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

# Actuarial Assumptions – OPF

OPF's total pension liability as of December 31, 2019 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2019, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OPF's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Assumptions considered were: withdrawal rates, disability retirement, service retirement, DROP elections, mortality, percent married and forms of the payment, DROP interest rate, CPI-based COLA, investment returns, salary increases and payroll growth.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of January 1, 2019, compared with January 1, 2018, are presented below.

	January 1, 2019	January 1, 2018
Valuation Date	January 1, 2019, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2019	January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.0 percent	8.0 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent

For the January 1, 2019 valuation, mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent.

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

For the January 1, 2019 valuation, mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

## **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.40
Non-US Equity	16.00	5.80
Private Markets	8.00	8.00
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.70
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.70
Private Credit	5.00	5.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00	2.50
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.60
Real Assets	8.00	7.40
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.40
Total	120.00 %	

<sup>\*</sup> levered 2x

OPF's Board of Trustees has incorporated the "risk parity" concept into OPF's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.2 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

## **NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**

**Discount Rate** For 2019, the total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent. The discount rate used for 2018 was 8.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00 percent. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

**Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate** Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (9.00 percent) than the current rate.

	Current		
	1% Decrease (7.00%)	Discount Rate (8.00%)	1% Increase (9.00%)
City's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$5,477,560	\$3,952,164	\$2,676,319

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#### **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

## Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for OPEB. OPEB is a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. 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 OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

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

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

## Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have 20 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' comprehensive annual financial report referenced below for additional information.

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS' Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, health care is not being funded.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2020, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 0 percent during calendar year 2020. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2020 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2020.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2020, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$8,314 for 2020.

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. OP&F's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$1,810,415	\$579,503	\$2,389,918
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability-2020	0.013107%	0.058668%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability-2019	0.012337%	0.058461%	
Percentage Change	0.000770%	0.000207%	
OPEB Expense	\$323,326	\$91,017	\$414,343

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

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

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Changes in assumptions	\$286,565	\$338,799	\$625,364
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	49	0	49
Change in proportionate share	49,276	189,799	239,075
City contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	0	8,314	8,314
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$335,890	\$536,912	\$872,802
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$92,185	\$26,668	\$118,853
Changes in assumptions	0	123,498	123,498
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	165,575	62,320	227,895
Change in proportionate share	1,775	35,985	37,760
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$259,535	\$248,471	\$508,006

\$8,314 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:			
2021	\$92,477	\$52,387	\$144,864
2022	23,204	52,387	75,591
2023	75	57,856	57,931
2024	(39,401)	49,231	9,830
2025	0	53,628	53,628
2026	0	9,780	9,780
2027	0	4,858	4,858
Total	\$76,355	\$280,127	\$356,482

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

## Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.16 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.96 percent
Investment Rate of Return:	
Current measurement date	6.00 percent
Prior Measurement date	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
Current measurement date	2.75 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.71 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
Current measurement date	10.5 percent initial,
	3.5 percent ultimate in 2030

Actuarial Cost Method Individual Entry Age Normal

10.0 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029

Prior Measurement date

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

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

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, 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 19.7 percent for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2019 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

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

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.16 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 2.75 percent.

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.16 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.16 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.16 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(2.16%)	(3.16%)	(4.16%)
City's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$2,369,221	\$1,810,415	\$1,362,997

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2020 is 10.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 percent in the most recent valuation.

	Current Hearth Care		
	Cost Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase
City's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$1,756,993	\$1,810,415	\$1,863,160

Current Health Core

## Changes between Measurement Date and Reporting Date

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

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

## Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

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

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

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

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

Valuation Date

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

Single discount rate Cost of Living Adjustments

rolled forward to December 31, 2019 Entry Age Normal 8.0 percent 3.75 percent to 10.5 percent Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5 3.56 percent 3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent

January 1, 2019, with actuarial liabilities January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2018 Entry Age Normal 8.0 percent 3.75 percent to 10.5 percent Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5 4.66 percent 3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, are summarized below:

**NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)** 

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.40
Non-US Equity	16.00	5.80
Private Markets	8.00	8.00
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.70
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.70
Private Credit	5.00	5.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00	2.50
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.60
Real Assets	8.00	7.40
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.40
Total	120.00 %	

<sup>\*</sup> levered 2x

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.2 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate For 2019, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.56 percent. For 2018, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return of 8 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.75 percent at December 31, 2019 and 4.13 percent at December 31, 2018, was blended with the long-term rate of 8 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.56 percent for 2019 and 4.66 percent for 2018. The municipal bond rate was determined using the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2034. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

## **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)**

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.56 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.56 percent), or one percentage point higher (4.56 percent) than the current rate.

	Current			
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Incr			
	(2.56%)	(3.56%)	(4.56%)	
City's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB liability	\$718,546	\$579,503	\$463,967	

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.

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## **NOTE 10 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES**

All full-time City employees earn sick leave at the rate of 10 hours per calendar month of active service, up to a limit of 1,424 hours. Upon retirement from the City any employee, with 15 years of active service, receives one hour of monetary compensation for every two hours of unused sick leave. A retiring employee's payout may not exceed 1,248 hours of unused sick leave. The monetary compensation is the hourly rate of compensation of the employee at the time of retirement.

All full-time City employees earn vacation at varying rates based upon length of service. An employee may carry forward up to one year of vacation credit, plus six days, to the next year. Upon separation from the City, the employee (or his estate) is paid for his accumulated unused vacation leave balance, which is not to exceed the carryover for one year.

In the government-wide statement of net position, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account. The amount increased from a beginning of year balance of \$303,077 to a year-end balance of \$344,349.

At December 31, 2020 the total accumulated unpaid time recorded in the Governmental Activities was as follows:

	Hours	Amount
Sick Leave	3,894	\$159,299
Vacation/Compensatory	4,956	185,050
Total	8,850	\$344,349

Compensated absences attributable to the Enterprise Funds of \$61,933 have been recorded within the Enterprise Funds and are not included in the above figures.

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## NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations of the City at December 31, 2020 were as follows:

		Balance			Balance	Amount
		December 31,			December 31,	Due Within
		2019	Issued	(Retired)	2020	One Year
Governmental Activities Debt: General Obligation Bonds:						
2017 Land Acquisition Refunding Bonds	1-2.63%	\$355,000	\$0	(\$40,000)	\$315,000	\$40,000
2011 HVAC	2-4.6%	205,000	0	(15,000)	190,000	15,000
2011 Parking and Municipal Real Estate	2-4.6%	955,000	0	(65,000)	890,000	65,000
2012 Various Purpose Refunding Bonds	1-2.5%	225,000	0	(70,000)	155,000	80,000
2016 Training Tower	3.59%	475,946	0	(32,428)	443,518	33,592
2018 Safety Center	2-4%	1,300,000	0	(50,000)	1,250,000	50,000
		3,515,946	0	(272,428)	3,243,518	283,592
Bond Premium		57,397	0	(3,021)	54,376	0
Total General Obligation Bonds		3,573,343	0	(275,449)	3,297,894	283,592
Special Obligation TIF Bonds:						
2017 Downtown Revitalization	3.75%	550,000	0	0	550,000	0
Governmental Activities Other Long-Term Obli	igations:					
Capital Leases		1,083,428	112,055	(121,143)	1,074,340	144,012
Compensated Absences		303,077	192,967	(151,695)	344,349	201,956
Total Governmental Activities		\$5,509,848	\$305,022	(\$548,287)	\$5,266,583	\$629,560

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## NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

		Balance December 31, 2019	Issued	(Retired)	Balance December 31, 2020	Amount Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities Debt:						
General Obligation Bonds:						
2017 Stormwater Refunding Bonds	1-2.63%	\$170,000	\$0	(\$30,000)	\$140,000	\$30,000
2012 Stormwater System Refunding	1-2.50%	280,000	0	(65,000)	215,000	70,000
2012 Stormwater System Refunding	1-2.75%	55,000	0	0	55,000	0
2013 Water Tower Bond	1-4.00%	3,325,000	0	(145,000)	3,180,000	145,000
2018 Water Tower Maintenance Bond	2-4.00%	1,040,000	0	(60,000)	980,000	65,000
		4,870,000	0	(300,000)	4,570,000	310,000
Bond Premium		104,582	0	(6,539)	98,043	0
Total General Obligation Bonds		4,974,582	0	(306,539)	4,668,043	310,000
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans:*						
2002 West Loveland Waterline	0.00%	45,000	0	(7,500)	37,500	15,000
2003 West Loveland Avenue Storm Drainage	0.00%	75,013	0	(8,335)	66,678	16,670
2004 Elysion Extension	0.00%	131,095	0	(11,918)	119,177	23,836
2005 Walker Extension	0.00%	114,797	0	(9,566)	105,231	19,132
2007 Downtown Water Line	0.00%	194,801	0	(12,175)	182,626	24,350
2008 Broadway and Hanna	0.00%	86,590	0	(4,811)	81,779	9,622
2011 Waterline Replacement	0.00%	292,250	0	(11,690)	280,560	23,380
2011 Bellwood Storm Drainage	0.00%	182,654	0	(7,306)	175,348	14,612
2012 Wall Street Waterline	0.00%	276,352	0	(12,015)	264,337	24,030
2012 Park Center Waterline	0.00%	225,633	0	(8,357)	217,276	16,714
2012 Fallis Road Waterline	0.00%	348,509	0	(13,404)	335,105	26,808
2013 Twightwee Waterline	0.00%	169,644	0	(5,850)	163,794	11,700
2013 Stoneybrook Storm Drainage	0.00%	209,700	0	(6,990)	202,710	13,980
2015 Union-Cemetery Waterline	0.00%	466,104	0	(14,124)	451,980	28,248
2015 Fifth Street Reconstruction	0.00%	28,729	0	(898)	27,831	1,796
2017 Loveland Madeira Storm Sewer	0.00%	378,987	0	(10,243)	368,744	20,486
2019 SR 48 and Loveland/Miamiville Waterline	0.00%	356,940	0	0	356,940	17,848
Total Ohio Public Works Commission Loans		3,582,798	0	(145,182)	3,437,616	308,212
Business-Type Activities Other Long-Term Obligations:						
Compensated Absences		56,779	28,850	(23,696)	61,933	25,738
Total Business-Type Activities		\$8,614,159	\$28,850	(\$475,417)	\$8,167,592	\$643,950
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<sup>\*</sup>The Ohio Public Works Commission Loans are direct borrowings.

## NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

## A. Principal and Interest Requirements

A summary of the City's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2020, follows:

	Governmental Activities					
	General Oblig	gation Bonds	Special Obliga	tion Bonds		
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
2021	\$283,592	\$118,278	\$0	\$20,625		
2022	294,798	111,436	0	20,625		
2023	221,047	102,534	0	20,625		
2024	227,341	95,096	0	20,625		
2025	233,681	87,322	0	20,625		
2026-2030	1,160,262	306,248	550,000	20,625		
2031-2035	552,797	108,836	0	0		
2036-2038	270,000	22,000	0	0		
Totals	\$3,243,518	\$951,750	\$550,000	\$123,750		

**Business-Type Activities** General Obligation Bonds OPWC Loans\* Principal Years Interest Principal Interest 2021 \$310,000 \$308,212 \$153,574 \$0 2022 320,000 145,298 308,206 0 2023 325,000 137,257 300,704 0 2024 270,000 129,490 293,203 0 276,540 2025 250,000 122,516 0 2026-2030 0 1,295,000 501,192 1,102,142 0 2031-2035 1,320,000 247,600 668,775 179,834 2036-2040 480,000 29,000 0 \$4,570,000 **Totals** \$1,465,927 \$3,437,616 \$0

<sup>\*</sup>The Ohio Public Works Commission Loans are direct borrowings.

## **NOTE 12 - CAPITAL LEASE COMMITMENTS**

The City leases various public safety vehicles and related equipment. The cost of the leased assets and the related liability are accounted for in the Governmental Activities capital assets and long-term debt accounts. The original cost of the assets under capital lease is \$1,576,678.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under the capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2020:

	Governmental
Year Ending December 31,	Capital Leases
2021	\$183,422
2022	183,422
2023	183,422
2024	161,481
2025	120,513
2026-2029	425,472
Minimum Lease Payments	1,257,732
Less: Amount representing interest at the City's	
incremental borrowing rate of interest	(183,392)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$1,074,340

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#### NOTE 13 - INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

Medical coverage is offered to employees through a self-funded insurance plan. The plan is offered to local governments state-wide through the Jefferson Health Plan (JHP) in Steubenville, Ohio and administered by United Healthcare of Ohio. The City makes payments to the Risk Management Agency based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay claims and actual amounts needed to pay fixed costs (premiums for stop-loss coverage and medical conversion and administrative fees and services). Effective August 2015, the JHP modified its bylaws, which eliminated the liability for claims-run out. In addition, withdrawing members waive all claims and rights to any reserve or surplus balance held by the benefits pool.

The City also pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

The City continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss through the Public Entities Pool (PEP) of Ohio. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages during the past three years.

Workers' Compensation claims are covered through the City's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

## NOTE 14 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The fund deficits of \$2,022,571 in the Historic Loveland TIF Fund and \$630,392 in the Recreation Land TIF Fund (capital projects funds) arose from the recognition of interfund loans payable in the individual fund balance sheet.

#### **NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES**

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

## **NOTE 16 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS**

At December 31, 2020 the City had encumbrance commitments in the Governmental Funds as follows:

Fund	Encumbrances
General Fund	\$297,945
Paramedic Fund	374
Fire and EMS Fund	44,016
Community Improvement Corporation Fund	5,000
Historic Loveland TIF Fund	10,500
Other Governmental Funds	279,374
Total Governmental Funds	\$637,209

The City had the following contractual commitments at December 31, 2020:

Remaining	
Contractual	Expected Date
Commitment	of Completion
\$3,860	June 2021
25,360	June 2021
230,966	September 2021
\$260,186	
	Contractual Commitment  \$3,860 25,360 230,966



# $R_{\it EQUIRED}$ $S_{\it UPPLEMENTARY}$ $I_{\it NFORMATION}$

# Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Seven Years

## Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	2014	2015	2016
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.011898%	0.011898%	0.011766%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$1,402,619	\$1,435,031	\$2,038,055
City's covered payroll	\$1,604,000	\$1,554,658	\$1,462,883
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	87.45%	92.31%	139.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.36%	86.45%	81.08%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

## Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Year	2014	2015	2016
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.058369%	0.058369%	0.057384%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$2,842,739	\$3,023,743	\$3,691,570
City's covered payroll	\$1,341,209	\$1,281,795	\$1,295,679
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	211.95%	235.90%	284.91%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.00%	72.20%	66.77%
	75.0070	, 2.20 , 0	30.7770

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2014 is not available. The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net Pension Liability, which is the prior year end.

See notes to the required supplementary information

2017	2018	2019	2020
0.010582%	0.009995%	0.011294%	0.011360%
\$2,402,977	\$1,567,941	\$3,093,196	\$2,245,380
\$1,370,233	\$1,304,031	\$1,527,236	\$1,600,686
175.37%	120.24%	202.54%	140.28%
77.25%	84.66%	74.70%	82.17%
2017	2018	2019	2020
0.054576%	0.053348%	0.058461%	0.058668%
\$3,456,759	\$3,274,180	\$4,771,963	\$3,952,164
\$1,303,800	\$1,294,747	\$1,403,389	\$1,560,074
265.13%	252.88%	340.03%	253.33%
68.36%	70.91%	63.07%	69.89%

## Schedule of City Pension Contributions Last Eight Years

## **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$208,520	\$186,559	\$175,546
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	208,520	186,559	175,546
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
City's covered payroll	\$1,604,000	\$1,554,658	\$1,462,883
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

## **Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund**

Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$212,984	\$243,541	\$246,179
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	212,984	243,541	246,179
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
City's covered payroll	\$1,341,209	\$1,281,795	\$1,295,679
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.88%	19.00%	19.00%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2013 is not available. See notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$164,428	\$169,524	\$213,813	\$224,096	\$226,382
164,428	169,524	213,813	224,096	226,382
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,370,233	\$1,304,031	\$1,527,236	\$1,600,686	\$1,617,014
12.00%	13.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$247,722	\$246,002	\$266,644	\$296,414	\$315,950
247,722	246,002	266,644	296,414	315,950
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,303,800	\$1,294,747	\$1,403,389	\$1,560,074	\$1,662,895
19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%



# Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability

Last Four Years

Ohio Public Employees Ret	irement System
---------------------------	----------------

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.011597%	0.011004%	0.012337%	0.013107%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$1,171,312	\$1,194,926	\$1,608,452	\$1,810,415
City's covered payroll	\$1,370,233	\$1,304,031	\$1,527,236	\$1,600,686
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	85.48%	91.63%	105.32%	113.10%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	54.05%	54.14%	46.33%	47.80%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

## Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.054576%	0.053348%	0.058461%	0.058668%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) City's covered payroll	\$2,590,578 \$1,303,800	\$3,022,598 \$1,294,747	\$532,377 \$1,403,389	\$579,503 \$1,560,074
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	198.69%	233.45%	37.94%	37.15%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	15.96%	14.13%	46.57%	47.08%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years

will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2017 is not available.

The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net OPEB Liability,

which is the prior year end.

See notes to the required supplementary information

## Schedule of City's Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Contributions Last Eight Years

Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$16,040	\$31,093	\$29,258
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	16,040	31,093	29,258
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
City's covered payroll	\$1,604,000	\$1,554,658	\$1,462,883
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

## **Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund**

Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$48,552	\$6,409	\$6,478
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	48,552	6,409	6,478
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
City's covered payroll	\$1,341,209	\$1,281,795	\$1,295,679
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	3.62%	0.50%	0.50%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2013 is not available.

See notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$27,405	\$13,040	\$0	\$0	\$0
27,405	13,040	0	0	0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,370,233	\$1,304,031	\$1,527,236	\$1,600,686	\$1,617,014
2.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$6,519	\$6,474	\$7,017	\$7,800	\$8,314
6,519	6,474	7,017	7,800	8,314
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,303,800	\$1,294,747	\$1,403,389	\$1,560,074	\$1,662,895
0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## **NET PENSION LIABILITY**

## OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2020.

Changes in assumptions:

2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2017: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.00% to 7.50%
- Decrease in wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25%
- Change in future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.02% to 3.25%-10.75%
- Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality Table.

2018: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 7.50% to 7.20%

2020: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Change in COLA from 3.00% to 1.4% for post 1/7/13 retirees.

## OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2020.

Changes in assumptions:

2014-2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

# Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## **NET PENSION LIABILITY** (Continued)

## OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND (Continued)

2018: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.25% to 8.00%
- Decrease salary increases from 3.75% to 3.25%
- Change in payroll growth from 3.75% to 3.25%
- Reduce DROP interest rate from 4.5% to 4.0%
- Reduce CPI-based COLA from 2.6% to 2.2%
- Inflation component reduced from 3.25% to 2.75%
- For the January 1, 2017, valuation, mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006
- For the January 1, 2017, valuation, mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006

2019-2020: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

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# Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## **NET OPEB LIABILITY**

## OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the periods 2018-2020.

Changes in assumptions:

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.85% to 3.96%.
- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 6.50% to 6.00%
- Change in health care cost trend rate from 7.5% to 10%
- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 3.31% to 3.71%

2020: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.96% to 3.16%.
- Change in health care cost trend rate from 10.0% to 10.5%
- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 3.71% to 2.75%

## OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms:

2018: There were no changes in benefit terms.

2019: The retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan were replaced with a stipend-based health care model.

2020: There were no changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions:

2018: The single discount rate changed from 3.79% to 3.24%.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.24% to 4.66%.

2020: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 4.66% to 3.56%.

# Combining and Individual $F_{\mathit{UND}}$ Statements and Schedules

The following combining statements and schedules include the Major and Nonmajor Governmental Funds.

## Nonmajor Governmental Funds

## Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than amounts relating to trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes.

## Sick Leave Reserve/Escrow Fund

To account for reserve balances set aside for budget stabilization as well as for payouts to retirees for sick, vacation and compensatory time accrued through their employment with the City. (The Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances are not presented because this fund is reported as part of the General Fund on a GAAP basis.)

## **Street Maintenance Fund**

To account for revenues distributed by the State from the motor vehicle registration and gasoline tax. Expenditures may only be used for City street construction, maintenance and repair.

### Coronavirus Relief Fund

This fund is used to account for Coronavirus Relief funds received through passage of the CARES Act. These funds can be used for necessary expenditures incurred due to the Covid-19 public health emergency.

## **Enforcement and Education Fund**

To account for resources used to educate the public regarding laws governing the operation of motor vehicles while under the influence of alcohol.

## **FEMA Fund**

To account for federal resources used for emergency management of disasters.

## Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund

To account for permissive auto license taxes levied for street construction, maintenance and repair.

## **Fire Protection Fund**

To account for the activities provided by the City's fire protection service funded by property taxes.

## **State Highway Fund**

To account for revenues distributed by the State from the motor vehicle registration and gasoline tax designated for construction, maintenance and repair of State highways located within the City.

## **Mayors Court Computer Fund**

To account for the assessment fee charged to each issued citation to be used only for the purchase and maintenance of computerizing the Mayor's Court operations.

#### Special Revenue Funds (Continued)

#### **Lighting District Fund**

To account for assessments to be used for electric utility charges.

#### **Debt Service Funds**

The Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond principal and interest from governmental resources and special assessment levies when the government is obligated in some manner for payment.

#### **General Bond Retirement Fund**

This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources to be used for the retirement of general obligation debt.

#### **Debt Retirement Sinking Fund**

To account for the accumulation of resources for retirement of the special obligation tax increment financing bonds.

#### Capital Projects Funds

The Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

#### **Recreation Land TIF Fund**

To account for service payments (in lieu of taxes) as a result of a tax increment financing agreement. Proceeds from the Christman Land TIF bond issuance were used to purchase land in the TIF district which will be developed into a City park.

#### **Training Tower Building Fund**

To account for debt proceeds used to construct a fire training tower for the Loveland-Symmes Fire Department.

#### **Special Projects Fund**

To account for the accumulation of resources for the City's various capital projects.

# Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2020

		Nonmajor Special venue Funds	Nonmajor Debt Service Funds		Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds			cal Nonmajor overnmental Funds
Assets:								
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	1,002,575	\$	280,418	\$	321,725	\$	1,604,718
Receivables:								
Taxes		623,676		0		0		623,676
Intergovernmental		642,427		0		0		642,427
Interest		0		0		395		395
Interfund Loans Receivable		0		0		210,967		210,967
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		64,860		0		0		64,860
Prepaid Items		2,217		0		0		2,217
Total Assets	\$	2,335,755	\$	280,418	\$	533,087	\$	3,149,260
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	7,262	\$	0	\$	4,794	\$	12,056
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	Ψ	3,546	Ψ	0	Ψ	0	Ψ	3,546
Intergovernmental Payable		497		0		0		497
Interfund Loans Payable		0		0		636,710		636,710
Unearned Revenue		142,828		0		030,710		142,828
Total Liabilities		154,133		0		641,504		795,637
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts		359,985		0		0		359,985
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		606,011		0		0		606,011
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		965,996		0	-	0		965,996
Fund Balances:					-			
Nonspendable		67,077		0		0		67,077
Restricted		1,148,549		280,418		354		1,429,321
Assigned		0		0		521,621		521,621
Unassigned		0		0		(630,392)		(630,392)
Total Fund Balances				280,418	-			
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of		1,215,626		200,418		(108,417)		1,387,627
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	2,335,755	\$	280,418	\$	533,087	\$	3,149,260
Accounted and Fund Dalances	Ψ	2,333,133	Ψ	200,710	Ψ	333,007	Ψ	3,177,200

### Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 601,536	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 601,536
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,812,055	24,757	30,346	1,867,158
Licenses and Permits	2,500	0	0	2,500
Investment Earnings	0	0	121,497	121,497
Special Assessments	10,726	0	17	10,743
Fines and Forfeitures	3,635	0	0	3,635
All Other Revenue	42,694	0	0	42,694
Total Revenues	2,473,146	24,757	151,860	2,649,763
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	1,102,743	0	0	1,102,743
Transportation	825,938	0	0	825,938
General Government	272,640	0	0	272,640
Capital Outlay	0	0	389,203	389,203
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	272,428	0	272,428
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0	145,940	0	145,940
Total Expenditures	2,201,321	418,368	389,203	3,008,892
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	271,825	(393,611)	(237,343)	(359,129)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	4,899	0	0	4,899
Transfers In	75,000	448,611	35,000	558,611
Transfers Out	(31,751)	0	(47,467)	(79,218)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	48,148	448,611	(12,467)	484,292
Net Change in Fund Balances	319,973	55,000	(249,810)	125,163
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	891,329	225,418	141,393	1,258,140
Increase in Inventory	4,324	0	0	4,324
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 1,215,626	\$ 280,418	\$ (108,417)	\$ 1,387,627

# Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds December 31, 2020

	Street Maintenance Fund		 oronavirus elief Fund	Enforcement and Education Fund		FEN	ЛА Fund
Assets:							
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	383,655	\$ 144,898	\$	19,215	\$	3,864
Receivables:							
Taxes		0	0		0		0
Intergovernmental		349,317	147,979		0		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		64,860	0		0		0
Prepaid Items		2,217	 0		0		0
Total Assets	\$	800,049	\$ 292,877	\$	19,215	\$	3,864
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	\$	1,238	\$ 2,070	\$	0	\$	0
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		3,546	0		0		0
Intergovernmental Payable		497	0		0		0
Unearned Revenue		0	142,828		0		0
Total Liabilities		5,281	144,898		0		0
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Unavailable Amounts		232,878	0		0		0
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		0	0		0		0
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		232,878	0		0		0
Fund Balances:							
Nonspendable		67,077	0		0		0
Restricted		494,813	147,979		19,215		3,864
Total Fund Balances		561,890	147,979		19,215		3,864
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of							
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	800,049	\$ 292,877	\$	19,215	\$	3,864

Мо	ermissive otor Vehicle icense Tax Fund	Fire	Protection Fund	Stat	State Highway Fund		yors Court puter Fund	Lighting District Fund		Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	
\$	71,062	\$	180,566	\$	134,696	\$	12,252	\$	52,367	\$	1,002,575
	0		623,676		0		0		0		623,676
	78,623		38,185		28,323		0		0		642,427
	0		0		0		0		0		64,860
	0		0		0		0		0		2,217
\$	149,685	\$	842,427	\$	163,019	\$	12,252	\$	52,367	\$	2,335,755
\$	0	\$	3,954	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	7,262
	0		0		0		0		0		3,546
	0		0		0		0		0		497
	0		0		0		0		0		142,828
	0		3,954		0		0		0	_	154,133
	52,415		55,810		18,882		0		0		359,985
	0		606,011		0		0		0		606,011
	52,415		661,821		18,882		0		0		965,996
	0		0		0		0		0		67,077
	97,270		176,652		144,137		12,252		52,367		1,148,549
	97,270		176,652		144,137		12,252		52,367		1,215,626
\$	149,685	\$	842,427	\$	163,019	\$	12,252	\$	52,367	\$	2,335,755

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Street Maintenance Fund	Coronavirus Relief Fund	Enforcement and Education Fund	FEMA Fund
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Intergovernmental Revenue	702,841	817,877	0	4,000
Licenses and Permits	0	0	0	0
Special Assessments	0	0	0	0
Fines and Forfeitures	0	0	577	0
All Other Revenue	33,317	0	0	0
Total Revenues	736,158	817,877	577	4,000
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	0	409,829	0	136
Transportation	687,053	0	0	0
General Government	0	260,069	0	0
Total Expenditures	687,053	669,898	0	136
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	49,105	147,979	577	3,864
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	0	0
Transfers In	75,000	0	0	0
Transfers Out	(31,751)	0	0	0
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	43,249	0	0	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	92,354	147,979	577	3,864
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	465,212	0	18,638	0
Increase in Inventory	4,324	0	0	0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 561,890	\$ 147,979	\$ 19,215	\$ 3,864

Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund	Fire Protection Fund	State Highway Fund	Mayors Court Computer Fund	Lighting District Fund	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
\$ 0	\$ 601,536	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 601,536
153,889	76,461	56,987	0	0	1,812,055
2,500	0	0	0	0	2,500
0	0	0	0	10,726	10,726
0	0	0	3,058	0	3,635
0	9,377	0	0	0	42,694
156,389	687,374	56,987	3,058	10,726	2,473,146
0	692,778	0	0	0	1,102,743
127,172	0	11,713	0	0	825,938
0	0	0	3,070	9,501	272,640
127,172	692,778	11,713	3,070	9,501	2,201,321
29,217	(5,404)	45,274	(12)	1,225	271,825
0	4,899	0	0	0	4,899
0	0	0	0	0	75,000
0	0	0	0	0	(31,751)
0	4,899	0	0	0	48,148
29,217	(505)	45,274	(12)	1,225	319,973
68,053	177,157	98,863	12,264	51,142	891,329
0	0	0	0	0	4,324
\$ 97,270	\$ 176,652	\$ 144,137	\$ 12,252	\$ 52,367	\$ 1,215,626

# Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Debt Service Funds December 31, 2020

Assets:	General Bond Retirement Fund		 Retirement king Fund	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds		
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	60,418	\$ 220,000	\$	280,418	
Total Assets	\$	60,418	\$ 220,000	\$	280,418	
Liabilities: Total Liabilities	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	
Fund Balances:						
Restricted		60,418	220,000		280,418	
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		60,418	220,000		280,418	
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>	\$	60,418	\$ \$ 220,000		280,418	

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Debt Service Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General Bond Retirement Fund		Debt Retirement Sinking Fund		ll Nonmajor bt Service Funds
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	24,757	\$	0	\$ 24,757
<b>Total Revenues</b>		24,757		0	 24,757
Expenditures:					
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement		272,428		0	272,428
Interest & Fiscal Charges		145,940		0	145,940
Total Expenditures		418,368		0	418,368
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures		(393,611)		0	(393,611)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In		393,611		55,000	448,611
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		393,611		55,000	448,611
Net Change in Fund Balances		0		55,000	55,000
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		60,418		165,000	 225,418
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	60,418	\$	220,000	\$ 280,418

# Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds December 31, 2020

	Recreation Land TIF Fund		Training Tower Building Fund		Special Projects Fund		Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	
Assets:								
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	6,318	\$	354	\$	315,053	\$	321,725
Receivables:								
Interest		0		0		395		395
Interfund Loans Receivable		0		0		210,967		210,967
Total Assets	\$	6,318	\$	354	\$	526,415	\$	533,087
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	0	\$	0	\$	4,794	\$	4,794
Interfund Loans Payable		636,710		0		0		636,710
Total Liabilities		636,710		0	4,794			641,504
Fund Balances:								
Restricted		0		354		0		354
Assigned		0		0		521,621		521,621
Unassigned		(630,392)		0		0		(630,392)
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		(630,392)		354		521,621		(108,417)
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>	\$	6,318	\$	354	\$ 526,415		\$	533,087

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Recreation Land TIF Fund	Training Tower Building Fund	Special Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Capital Project Funds	
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 30,346	\$ 30,346	
Investment Earnings	0	0	121,497	121,497	
Special Assessments	0	0	17	17	
Total Revenues	0	0	151,860	151,860	
Expenditures:					
Capital Outlay	0	0	389,203	389,203	
Total Expenditures	0	0	389,203	389,203	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	0	0	(237,343)	(237,343)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	0	0	35,000	35,000	
Transfers Out	(47,467)	0	0	(47,467)	
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(47,467)	0	35,000	(12,467)	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(47,467)	0	(202,343)	(249,810)	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	(582,925)	354	723,964	141,393	
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ (630,392)	\$ 354	\$ 521,621	\$ (108,417)	

Revenues:	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual	Fin I	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
						0.42.2.4		/=\
Property Taxes	\$	965,179	\$	965,179	\$	962,247	\$	(2,932)
Municipal Income Tax		4,798,700		4,798,700		4,927,911		129,211
Intergovernmental Revenue		353,900		353,900		338,609		(15,291)
Charges for Services		651,070		651,070		657,513		6,443
Licenses and Permits		254,200		254,200		242,820		(11,380)
Special Assessments		3,500		3,500		2,247		(1,253)
Fines and Forfeitures		65,000		65,000		37,757		(27,243)
All Other Revenue		120,995		120,995		425,833		304,838
Total Revenues		7,212,544		7,212,544		7,594,937		382,393
Expenditures:								
Security of Persons and Property:								
Police:								
Personal Services		2,939,793		2,939,793		2,729,592		210,201
Other Expenditures		834,766		805,019		732,208		72,811
Total Security of Persons and Property		3,774,559		3,744,812		3,461,800		283,012
Leisure Time Activities:								
Parks and Recreation:								
Personal Services		365,595		365,595		352,769		12,826
Other Expenditures		316,476		230,576		165,781		64,795
Total Leisure Time Activities	_	682,071		596,171		518,550		77,621
Community Environment:								
Building and Zoning:								
Personal Services		181,554		181,554		178,715		2,839
Other Expenditures		97,858		102,858		70,813		32,045
Total Community Environment		279,412		284,412		249,528		34,884
							(	Continued)

	Original			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)
General Government:				
City Council:				
Personal Services	66,408	68,108	67,733	375
Other Expenditures	19,056	19,056	14,752	4,304
Total City Council	85,464	87,164	82,485	4,679
City Manager:				
Personal Services	500,947	504,247	477,748	26,499
Total City Manager	500,947	504,247	477,748	26,499
Mayor's Court:				
Personal Services	85,928	85,928	83,793	2,135
Other Expenditures	22,550	22,550	9,372	13,178
Total Mayor's Court	108,478	108,478	93,165	15,313
Administration:				
Personal Services	3,600	3,600	3,840	(240)
Other Expenditures	16,400	16,400	10,187	6,213
Total Administration	20,000	20,000	14,027	5,973
Finance and Income Tax:				
Personal Services	337,006	374,431	346,481	27,950
Other Expenditures	28,205	24,905	5,779	19,126
Total Finance and Income Tax	365,211	399,336	352,260	47,076
Solicitor:				
Other Expenditures	85,500	85,500	75,913	9,587
Total Solicitor	85,500	85,500	75,913	9,587
General Operations:				
Other Expenditures	1,546,487	1,784,227	1,679,347	104,880
Total General Operations	1,546,487	1,784,227	1,679,347	104,880
				(Continued)

				Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Einal Dudaat	A -41	Positive
Engineer	Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Engineer: Personal Services	10.070	22 170	20.002	2.277
	19,879	23,179	20,802	2,377
Other Expenditures	3,250	3,250	2,783	467
Total Engineer	23,129	26,429	23,585	2,844
Total General Government	2,735,216	3,015,381	2,798,530	216,851
Total Expenditures	7,471,258	7,640,776	7,028,408	612,368
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(258,714)	(428,232)	566,529	994,761
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	100	100	9,196	9,096
Transfers In	0	0	148,516	148,516
Transfers Out	(181,852)	(181,852)	(181,852)	0
Advances In	776,960	544,425	15,000	(529,425)
Advances Out	(47,467)	(47,467)	(47,467)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	547,741	315,206	(56,607)	(371,813)
Net Change in Fund Balance	289,027	(113,026)	509,922	622,948
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	3,944,128	3,944,128	3,944,128	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	147,907	147,907	147,907	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 4,381,062	\$ 3,979,009	\$ 4,601,957	\$ 622,948

							Fin I	iance with al Budget Positive
Revenues:	Orig	inal Budget	Fir	al Budget	-	Actual	(N	(egative)
Property Taxes	\$	902 776	\$	902 776	\$	997.027	\$	(4.940)
Intergovernmental Revenue	Þ	892,776	Þ	892,776	Э	887,927	Þ	(4,849) 371
-		112,500		112,500		112,871		
Charges for Services		325,000		325,000		361,435		36,435
All Other Revenues		0		10,377		13,388		3,011
Total Revenues		1,330,276		1,340,653		1,375,621		34,968
Expenditures:								
Security of Persons and Property:								
Other Expenditures		1,672,429		1,672,429		1,277,582		394,847
Total Expenditures		1,672,429		1,672,429		1,277,582		394,847
Net Change in Fund Balance		(342,153)		(331,776)		98,039		429,815
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		379,100		379,100		379,100		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		5,037		5,037		5,037		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	41,984	\$	52,361	\$	482,176	\$	429,815

				Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budg	etFinal Budget	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 1,079,95	6 \$ 1,079,956	\$ 1,074,057	\$ (5,899)
Intergovernmental Revenue	71,47	73,781	71,703	(2,078)
All Other Revenues	1,20	0 1,400	200	(1,200)
Total Revenues	1,152,62	7 1,155,137	1,145,960	(9,177)
Expenditures:				
Security of Persons and Property:				
Other Expenditures	1,599,04	8 1,620,612	1,018,089	602,523
Total Expenditures	1,599,04	8 1,620,612	1,018,089	602,523
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(446,42	1) (465,475)	127,871	593,346
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	2,51	0 0	0	0
Transfers Out	(116,19	3) (116,193)	(116,193)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(113,68	3) (116,193)	(116,193)	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(560,10	4) (581,668)	11,678	593,346
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	553,12	2 553,122	553,122	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	7,02	7,021	7,021	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 3	9 \$ (21,525)	\$ 571,821	\$ 593,346

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Major Funds – Special Revenue Fund – Community Improvement Corporation Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
All Other Revenues	\$ 1,000	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 0
Total Revenues	1,000	9	9	0
Expenditures:				
General Government:				
Other Expenditures	93,951	105,251	24,016	81,235
Total Expenditures	93,951	105,251	24,016	81,235
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(92,951)	(105,242)	(24,007)	81,235
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	0	261,100	261,100	0
Transfers Out	0	(148,000)	(148,516)	(516)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0	113,100	112,584	(516)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(92,951)	7,858	88,577	80,719
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	91,857	91,857	91,857	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	1,100	1,100	1,100	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 6	\$ 100,815	\$ 181,534	\$ 80,719

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Major Funds – Capital Projects Fund – Historic Loveland TIF Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	E'.	-1 D1 - 4	A street	Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive
Revenues:	<u>Fin</u>	al Budget	 Actual		egative)
Property Taxes	\$	295,189	\$ 295,189	\$	0
Intergovernmental Revenue		39,641	 39,641		0
Total Revenues		334,830	 334,830		0
Expenditures:					
Capital Outlay:					
Other Expenditures		104,632	 86,602		18,030
Total Expenditures		104,632	 86,602		18,030
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures		230,198	248,228		18,030
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers Out		(181,348)	(181,348)		0
Advances Out		(70,033)	(70,033)		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(251,381)	(251,381)		0
Net Change in Fund Balance		(21,183)	(3,153)		18,030
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		7,301	7,301		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		14,748	14,748		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	866	\$ 18,896	\$	18,030

#### SICK LEAVE RESERVE/ESCROW FUND

Revenues:	Fina	ıl Budget	 Actual	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Total Revenues	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0
Expenditures:					
General Government:					
Other Expenditures		1,393,081	 21,725		1,371,356
Total Expenditures		1,393,081	 21,725		1,371,356
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,393,081)	(21,725)		1,371,356
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,415,175	 1,415,175		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	22,094	\$ 1,393,450	\$	1,371,356

#### STREET MAINTENANCE FUND

	Variance with Final Budget							
	_ Fir	Final Budget Actual				Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:								
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	789,898	\$	708,162	\$	(81,736)		
All Other Revenues		7,323		33,317		25,994		
Total Revenues		797,221		741,479		(55,742)		
Expenditures:								
Transportation:								
Personal Services		400,322		385,312		15,010		
Other Expenditures		596,141 339,438				256,703		
Total Expenditures		996,463		724,750		271,713		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(199,242)		16,729		215,971		
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers In		75,000		75,000		0		
Transfers Out		(31,751)		(31,751)		0		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		43,249		43,249		0		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(155,993)		59,978		215,971		
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		298,021		298,021		0		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	142,028	\$	357,999	\$	215,971		

#### CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND

			Variance with		
			Final Budget		
			Positive		
_	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 812,726	\$ 812,726	\$ 0		
Total Revenues	812,726	812,726	0		
Expenditures:					
Security of Persons and Property:					
Other Expenditures	638,233	416,953	221,280		
General Government:					
Other Expenditures	394,298	392,523	1,775		
Total Expenditures	1,032,531	809,476	223,055		
Net Change in Fund Balance	(219,805)	3,250	223,055		
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	0	0	0		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ (219,805)	\$ 3,250	\$ 223,055		

#### ENFORCEMENT AND EDUCATION FUND

					Variance with Final Budget		
					P	ositive	
	Fina	l Budget	A	Actual	(N	egative)	
Revenues:					<u> </u>		
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	500	\$	602	\$	102	
Total Revenues		500		602		102	
Expenditures:							
Security of Persons and Property:							
Other Expenditures		18,645		0		18,645	
Total Expenditures		18,645		0		18,645	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(18,145)		602		18,747	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		18,613		18,613		0	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	468	\$	19,215	\$	18,747	

#### FEMA FUND

	E.	ID 1 4		Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive
	Fm	al Budget	 Actual	(N	egative)
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	4,000	\$ 4,000	\$	0
Total Revenues		4,000	 4,000		0
Expenditures:					
Security of Persons and Property:					
Other Expenditures		20,173	2,742		17,431
Total Expenditures		20,173	2,742		17,431
Net Change in Fund Balance		(16,173)	1,258		17,431
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		0	 0		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	(16,173)	\$ 1,258	\$	17,431

#### PERMISSIVE MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE TAX FUND

	<b>.</b>	15.1	1	Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive
n.	Fina	1 Budget	 Actual	(N	egative)
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	160,000	\$ 154,151	\$	(5,849)
Licenses and Permits		4,000	 2,500		(1,500)
Total Revenues		164,000	 156,651		(7,349)
Expenditures:					
Transportation:					
Other Expenditures		170,951	134,217		36,734
Total Expenditures		170,951	 134,217		36,734
Net Change in Fund Balance		(6,951)	22,434		29,385
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		48,628	 48,628		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	41,677	\$ 71,062	\$	29,385

#### FIRE PROTECTION FUND

	E'.	Final Budget Actual				Variance with Final Budget Positive		
Revenues:	Fina	ai Buaget		Actual	(IN	egative)		
	¢	604 794	¢	601.504	ø	(2.200)		
Property Taxes	\$	604,784	\$	601,504	\$	(3,280)		
Intergovernmental Revenue		76,100		76,461		361		
All Other Revenues		18,600		9,377		(9,223)		
Total Revenues		699,484		687,342		(12,142)		
Expenditures:								
Security of Persons and Property:								
Other Expenditures		875,256		692,885		182,371		
Total Expenditures		875,256		692,885		182,371		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(175,772)		(5,543)		170,229		
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Sale of Capital Assets		0		4,899		4,899		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		0		4,899		4,899		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(175,772)		(644)		175,128		
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		167,266		167,266		0		
Prior Year Encumbrances		10,489		10,489		0		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	1,983	\$	177,111	\$	175,128		

#### STATE HIGHWAY FUND

					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Fin	al Budget	Actual		(N	egative)	
Revenues:							
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	63,349	\$	57,418	\$	(5,931)	
Total Revenues		63,349		57,418		(5,931)	
Expenditures:							
Transportation:							
Other Expenditures		163,303		78,295		85,008	
Total Expenditures		163,303		78,295	-	85,008	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(99,954)		(20,877)		79,077	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		88,991		88,991		0	
Prior Year Encumbrances		1,800		1,800		0	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	(9,163)	\$	69,914	\$	79,077	

#### MAYORS COURT COMPUTER FUND

						Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Final	Budget	Actual		(N	egative)		
Revenues:								
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	9,100	\$	3,578	\$	(5,522)		
Total Revenues		9,100		3,578		(5,522)		
Expenditures:								
General Government:								
Other Expenditures		20,838		3,070		17,768		
Total Expenditures	-	20,838		3,070		17,768		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(11,738)		508		12,246		
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		11,614		11,614		0		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	(124)	\$	12,122	\$	12,246		

#### LIGHTING DISTRICT FUND

					Vari	ance with
			Final Budget			
					P	ositive
	Fina	l Budget	Actual		(N	egative)
Revenues:						
Special Assessments	\$	10,721	\$	10,726	\$	5
Total Revenues		10,721		10,726		5
Expenditures:						
General Government:						
Other Expenditures		61,710		9,501		52,209
Total Expenditures		61,710		9,501		52,209
Net Change in Fund Balance		(50,989)		1,225		52,214
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		51,142		51,142		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	153	\$	52,367	\$	52,214

#### GENERAL BOND RETIREMENT FUND

				Final Pos	ce with Budget sitive
	Fin	al Budget	 Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:					
Total Revenues	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0
Expenditures:					
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement		272,428	272,428		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		145,940	 145,940		0
Total Expenditures		418,368	 418,368		0
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures		(418,368)	(418,368)		0
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In		418,368	 418,368		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		418,368	 418,368		0
Net Change in Fund Balance		0	0		0
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		60,418	60,418		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	60,418	\$ 60,418	\$	0

#### DEBT RETIREMENT SINKING FUND

				Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Final B	udget	 Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Total Revenues	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	
Expenditures:						
General Government:						
Other Expenditures	2	20,000	 0		220,000	
Total Expenditures	2	20,000	 0		220,000	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	(2	20,000)	0		220,000	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In		55,000	 55,000		0	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		55,000	 55,000		0	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1	65,000)	55,000		220,000	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1	65,000	 165,000		0	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	0	\$ 220,000	\$	220,000	

#### RECREATION LAND TIF FUND

	Final Budget			Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:	11110	ii Budget		Actual		gative)
Total Revenues	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Expenditures:						
General Government:						
Other Expenditures		6,317		0		6,317
Total Expenditures		6,317		0		6,317
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures		(6,317)		0		6,317
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers Out		(47,467)		(47,467)		0
Advances In		47,467		47,467		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		0		0		0
Net Change in Fund Balance		(6,317)		0		6,317
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		6,318		6,318		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	1	\$	6,318	\$	6,317

#### TRAINING TOWER BUILDING FUND

	Fina1	Budget	A	ctual	Final l Pos	ce with Budget sitive ative)
Revenues:						
Total Revenues	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Expenditures:						
Total Expenditures		0		0		0
Net Change in Fund Balance		0		0		0
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		354		354		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	354	\$	354	\$	0

#### SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND

			Variance with Final Budget Positive	
Revenues:	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)	
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 293,796	\$ 30,346	\$ (263,450)	
Investment Earnings	150,000	90,317	(59,683)	
Special Assessments	0	17	17	
Total Revenues	443,796	120,680	(323,116)	
Expenditures:				
Capital Outlay:				
Other Expenditures	808,380	491,182	317,198	
Total Expenditures	808,380	491,182	317,198	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(364,584)	(370,502)	(5,918)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
OPWC Loan Proceeds	206,950	0	(206,950)	
Transfers In	35,000	35,000	0	
Advances In	55,033	55,033	0	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	296,983	90,033	(206,950)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(67,601)	(280,469)	(212,868)	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	67,753	67,753	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances	434,889	434,889	0	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 435,041	\$ 222,173	\$ (212,868)	



# STATISTICAL SECTION



# STATISTICAL TABLES

This part of the City's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

#### Contents

Comenis	
Financial Trends  These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial position has changed over time.	S 2 – S 13
Revenue Capacity  These schedules contain information to help the reader understand and assess the factors affecting the City's ability to generate its most significant local revenue source, the income tax.	S 14 – S 16
<b>Debt Capacity</b> These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	S 18 – S 25
Economic and Demographic Information  These schedules offer economic and demographic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place and to provide information that facilitates comparisons of financial information over time and among governments.	S 26 – S 29
Operating Information  These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	S 30 – S 35
Sources Note:	

Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

Net Position by Component Last Ten Years (accrual basis of accounting)

		*	*	*
	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$13,154,734	\$15,270,813	\$16,042,573	\$19,348,404
Restricted	3,572,372	3,250,298	2,679,663	1,466,093
Unrestricted	2,645,239	3,173,831	4,640,392	(216,362)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	\$19,372,345	\$21,694,942	\$23,362,628	\$20,598,135
<b>Business-type Activities:</b>				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$12,112,597	\$9,655,406	\$9,836,758	\$9,343,559
Restricted	0	0	0	0
Unrestricted	1,819,854	1,738,906	2,177,421	2,024,449
Total Business-type Activities Net Position	\$13,932,451	\$11,394,312	\$12,014,179	\$11,368,008
Primary Government:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$25,267,331	\$24,926,219	\$25,879,331	\$28,691,963
Restricted	3,572,372	3,250,298	2,679,663	1,466,093
Unrestricted	4,465,093	4,912,737	6,817,813	1,808,087
<b>Total Primary Government Net Position</b>	\$33,304,796	\$33,089,254	\$35,376,807	\$31,966,143

<sup>\*</sup>Restated

		*			
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$18,469,680	\$19,372,310	\$19,515,289	\$19,470,195	\$21,354,268	\$21,320,995
1,662,026	1,741,174	2,582,085	3,082,182	2,738,327	3,267,704
918,195	1,242,738	(1,546,806)	(987,439)	964,079	1,297,454
\$21,049,901	\$22,356,222	\$20,550,568	\$21,564,938	\$25,056,674	\$25,886,153
\$9,452,972	\$9,402,549	\$9,384,084	\$9,450,023	\$9,558,726	\$9,558,275
0	0	0	0	0	0
1,808,310	2,013,249	1,415,095	379,312	238,980	357,191
\$11,261,282	\$11,415,798	\$10,799,179	\$9,829,335	\$9,797,706	\$9,915,466
\$27,922,652	\$28,774,859	\$28,899,373	\$28,920,218	\$30,912,994	\$30,879,270
1,662,026	1,741,174	2,582,085	3,082,182	2,738,327	3,267,704
2,726,505	3,255,987	(131,711)	(608,127)	1,203,059	1,654,645
\$32,311,183	\$33,772,020	\$31,349,747	\$31,394,273	\$34,854,380	\$35,801,619

# Changes in Net Position Last Ten Years (accrual basis of accounting)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenses				
Governmental Activities:				
Security of Persons and Property	\$5,110,699	\$4,837,756	\$4,774,133	\$4,788,410
Leisure Time Activities	509,744	523,757	459,669	557,894
Community Environment	221,506	172,262	184,344	189,090
Transportation	1,019,091	905,724	925,791	1,089,455
General Government	2,068,656	1,954,219	1,625,043	2,218,449
Interest and Fiscal Charges	344,242	391,273	172,961	163,308
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	9,273,938	8,784,991	8,141,941	9,006,606
Business-type Activities:				
Water	1,483,481	2,008,015	1,371,256	2,002,504
Sewer	3,002,905	3,297,500	3,474,707	3,675,503
Stormwater	479,090	422,135	370,944	436,323
Sanitation	982,682	1,043,202	1,099,467	1,091,547
Total Business-type Activities Expenses	5,948,158	6,770,852	6,316,374	7,205,877
Total Primary Government Expenses	\$15,222,096	\$15,555,843	\$14,458,315	\$16,212,483
Program Revenues				
Governmental Activities:				
Charges for Services				
Security of Persons and Property	\$189,146	\$192,509	\$181,463	\$182,785
Leisure Time Activities	0	26,505	29,500	40,500
Community Environment	135,082	178,239	158,425	165,852
Transportation	13,748	26,505	29,500	40,500
General Government	70,734	71,170	65,042	92,168
Operating Grants and Contributions	663,752	710,800	679,478	676,950
Capital Grants and Contributions	29,910	0	104,150	836,473
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	1,102,372	1,205,728	1,247,558	2,035,228

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$5,453,273	\$5,618,023	\$5,633,283	\$6,127,457	\$3,994,878	\$7,072,582
499,115	547,141	571,890	606,679	732,085	647,383
230,338	225,430	231,565	205,287	263,089	267,964
1,152,321	875,995	890,979	1,000,071	1,237,520	1,016,545
2,329,335	1,769,444	1,670,528	1,572,391	1,907,524	2,684,061
227,739	214,338	237,372	208,954	192,818	185,010
9,892,121	9,250,371	9,235,617	9,720,839	8,327,914	11,873,545
2,076,354	1,629,209	1,635,665	2,687,529	1,887,236	1,844,571
3,839,457	3,931,317	3,969,609	4,228,739	3,900,701	4,046,434
354,508	316,694	341,908	356,470	403,698	353,833
1,064,171	1,160,450	1,166,271	1,190,149	1,228,695	1,227,910
7,334,490	7,037,670	7,113,453	8,462,887	7,420,330	7,472,748
\$17,226,611	\$16,288,041	\$16,349,070	\$18,183,726	\$15,748,244	\$19,346,293
\$485,461	\$509,839	\$489,297	\$465,256	\$569,468	\$464,282
30,270	26,000	77,000	4,550	16,600	4,075
137,929	139,613	150,818	134,286	104,907	144,424
30,270	26,000	77,000	4,550	16,600	2,500
110,989	95,394	6,461	26,267	25,384	35,406
827,199	765,072	717,431	739,541	933,613	1,735,383
446,948	281,482	260,860	73,004	295,162	93,403
2,069,066	1,843,400	1,778,867	1,447,454	1,961,734	2,479,473
				<del></del>	

(continued)

### Changes in Net Position Last Ten Years (accrual basis of accounting)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Business-type Activities:				
Charges for Services				
Water	1,534,373	1,619,459	1,584,915	1,589,706
Sewer	3,259,099	3,280,557	3,747,355	3,763,128
Stormwater	437,022	446,027	444,496	432,907
Sanitation	1,098,143	1,053,516	1,095,765	1,093,114
Operating Grants and Contributions	47,017	42,044	36,918	37,475
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	51,350
Total Business-type Activities Program Revenues	6,375,654	6,441,603	6,909,449	6,967,680
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	7,478,026	7,647,331	8,157,007	9,002,908
Net (Expense)/Revenue				
Governmental Activities	(8,171,566)	(7,579,263)	(6,894,383)	(6,971,378)
Business-type Activities	427,496	(329,249)	593,075	(238,197)
Total Primary Government Net (Expense)/Revenue	(\$7,744,070)	(\$7,908,512)	(\$6,301,308)	(\$7,209,575)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental Activities:	<b>42.505.525</b>	<b>#2.024.02</b>	Φ2 070 702	ΦΩ 05Ω 011
Property Taxes	\$2,787,525	\$2,834,027	\$2,879,782	\$2,872,211
Municipal Income Taxes	3,363,631	3,566,706	3,598,230	3,634,505
Other Local Taxes	181,457	152,759	161,261	156,184
Intergovernmental, Unrestricted	860,409	874,364	793,951	596,562
Investment Earnings	75,345	32,693	37,912	36,690
Miscellaneous	350,851	232,421	435,555	318,017
Transfers	376,372	215,616	(26,792)	47,340
Total Governmental Activities	7,995,590	7,908,586	7,879,899	7,661,509
Business-type Activities:				
Investment Earnings	0	0	0	0
Transfers	(376,372)	(215,616)	26,792	(47,340)
Total Business-type Activities	(376,372)	(215,616)	26,792	(47,340)
Total Primary Government	\$7,619,218	\$7,692,970	\$7,906,691	\$7,614,169
Change in Net Position				
Governmental Activities	(\$175,976)	\$329,323	\$985,516	\$690,131
Business-type Activities	51,124	(544,865)	619,867	(285,537)
Total Primary Government Change in Net Position	(\$124,852)	(\$215,542)	\$1,605,383	\$404,594

=						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	1,679,873	1,669,782	1,675,413	1,733,174	1,811,604	1,947,584
	3,990,202	3,983,094	3,932,224	4,041,076	3,935,132	3,986,116
	437,155	431,533	443,771	447,207	449,995	453,680
	1,138,687	1,124,066	1,141,690	1,163,059	1,162,874	1,173,684
	32,489	34,026	32,272	49,057	26,429	25,162
	1,299	0	0	60,883	0	0
	7,279,705	7,242,501	7,225,370	7,494,456	7,386,034	7,586,226
	9,348,771	9,085,901	9,004,237	8,941,910	9,347,768	10,065,699
	(7,823,055)	(7,406,971)	(7,456,750)	(8,273,385)	(6,366,180)	(9,394,072)
	(54,785)	204,831	111,917	(968,431)	(34,296)	113,478
	(\$7,877,840)	(\$7,202,140)	(\$7,344,833)	(\$9,241,816)	(\$6,400,476)	(\$9,280,594)
	\$3,224,922	\$3,273,696	\$3,463,847	\$3,714,377	\$3,750,809	\$3,835,943
	4,067,529	4,381,413	4,385,652	4,495,030	4,773,872	5,090,110
	151,224	155,423	151,433	165,372	159,253	154,846
	603,570	561,963	564,817	572,734	641,921	852,651
	31,671	35,133	68,775	108,661	241,238	121,497
	143,964	254,762	335,047	222,703	282,033	168,504
	51,941	50,902	43,412	8,878	8,790	0
	8,274,821	8,713,292	9,012,983	9,287,755	9,857,916	10,223,551
	0	587	3,127	7,465	11,457	4,282
	(51,941)	(50,902)	(43,412)	(8,878)	(8,790)	0
	(51,941)	(50,315)	(40,285)	(1,413)	2,667	4,282
	\$8,222,880	\$8,662,977	\$8,972,698	\$9,286,342	\$9,860,583	\$10,227,833
	\$451,766	\$1,306,321	\$1,556,233	\$1,014,370	\$3,491,736	\$829,479
	(106,726)	154,516	71,632	(969,844)	(31,629)	117,760
	\$345,040	\$1,460,837	\$1,627,865	\$44,526	\$3,460,107	\$947,239

# Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Years (modified accrual basis of accounting)

			*	
	2011	2012	2013	2014
General Fund				
Nonspendable	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Assigned	16,986	60,149	407,220	245,738
Unassigned	2,863,996	3,241,068	3,765,277	4,301,272
Total General Fund	2,880,982	3,301,217	4,172,497	4,547,010
All Other Governmental Funds				
Nonspendable	\$2,600,937	\$2,610,992	\$31,158	\$37,775
Restricted	937,726	781,979	2,289,299	1,097,524
Assigned	0	0	0	0
Unassigned	(938,059)	(1,141,994)	(286,805)	(2,001,065)
Total All Other Governmental Funds	2,600,604	2,250,977	2,033,652	(865,766)
Total Governmental Funds	\$5,481,586	\$5,552,194	\$6,206,149	\$3,681,244

<sup>\*</sup>Restated

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,319	\$2,470,339	\$2,502,951
937,705	6,627	86,329	13,866	43,268	229,189
4,544,994	6,894,401	7,827,774	8,826,304	6,036,923	6,876,519
5,482,699	6,901,028	7,914,103	8,879,489	8,550,530	9,608,659
\$19,787	\$84,453	\$66,204	\$60,075	\$62,913	\$67,077
1,255,059	1,351,823	2,107,784	3,764,360	2,187,101	2,711,253
0	0	0	0	649,540	521,621
(2,459,974)	(3,322,056)	(2,677,476)	(2,691,731)	(2,682,876)	(2,652,963)
(1,185,128)	(1,885,780)	(503,488)	1,132,704	216,678	646,988
\$4,297,571	\$5,015,248	\$7,410,615	\$10,012,193	\$8,767,208	\$10,255,647

# Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Years (modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$2,720,526	\$2,875,721	\$2,887,385	\$2,870,722
Municipal Income Tax	3,447,047	3,496,995	3,722,897	3,723,125
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,577,254	1,559,656	1,583,098	2,108,775
Charges for Services	144,706	75,933	78,118	78,596
Licenses and Permits	307,596	313,988	337,581	367,765
Investment Earnings	75,345	32,693	37,912	36,690
Special Assessments	81,369	112,305	92,902	109,106
Fines and Forfeitures	129,146	132,509	121,463	122,785
All Other Revenue	350,851	232,421	435,555	318,017
Total Revenues	8,833,840	8,832,221	9,296,911	9,735,581
Expenditures: Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	4,865,064	4,542,557	4,578,183	5,833,472
Leisure Time Activities	391,113	405,289	344,436	434,864
Community Environment	209,694	183,688	184,730	189,090
Transportation	595,393	646,133	712,908	780,618
General Government	2,074,607	2,087,152	1,730,094	2,263,090
Capital Outlay	318,937	226,810	347,122	1,353,063
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	685,212	643,828	573,500	572,243
Interest and Fiscal Charges	329,285	347,441	202,174	159,283
Total Expenditures	9,469,305	9,082,898	8,673,147	11,585,723
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(635,465)	(250,677)	623,764	(1,850,142)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$3,209,671	\$3,288,628	\$3,428,837	\$3,718,153	\$3,773,117	\$3,821,112
3,956,067	4,418,607	4,446,776	4,496,060	4,811,133	5,054,386
1,875,764	1,432,747	1,505,028	1,371,840	1,756,248	2,691,971
387,922	429,928	413,289	419,501	516,571	462,195
331,424	331,804	437,249	279,848	283,014	245,382
31,671	35,133	68,775	108,661	241,238	121,497
109,950	50,995	48,997	40,610	14,495	58,905
115,692	97,714	95,542	67,241	78,362	37,438
143,964	254,762	335,047	222,703	282,033	168,504
10,162,125	10,340,318	10,779,540	10,724,617	11,756,211	12,661,390
5,110,692	5,138,967	5,452,714	5,497,421	6,068,700	6,663,860
396,848	448,081	541,706	481,425	588,387	489,150
230,762	221,275	213,703	199,538	228,504	243,260
695,119	657,364	714,686	670,877	825,808	825,938
1,418,460	1,319,812	1,556,810	1,615,625	2,828,052	2,295,740
1,040,598	1,722,184	281,266	515,863	1,952,691	465,305
651,817	622,121	1,167,976	361,263	402,947	393,571
223,455	208,405	232,132	204,608	195,536	187,701
9,767,751	10,338,209	10,160,993	9,546,620	13,090,625	11,564,525
2,707,731	10,550,207	10,100,773	<i>)</i> , <i>3</i> 10,020	13,070,023	11,501,525
394,374	2,109	618,547	1,177,997	(1,334,414)	1,096,865
					(continued)

# Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Years (modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	11,400	9,505	8,088	7,859
Other Financing Sources - Capital Leases	0	0	0	1,137,762
Loan Proceeds	0	0	0	465,000
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan Issuance	0	75,698	0	0
Issuance of General Obligation Bonds	1,700,000	0	215,000	0
Refunding General Obligation Bonds Issued	0	715,000	0	0
Premium on General Obligation Bonds	0	0	20,616	0
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	0	(704,589)	0	0
Transfers In	946,651	889,160	745,216	1,237,184
Transfers Out	(570,279)	(673,544)	(699,063)	(1,189,844)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	2,087,772	311,230	289,857	1,657,961
Special Items:	0	0	0	(2,339,341)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$1,452,307	\$60,553	\$913,621	(\$2,531,522)
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	10.99%	11.59%	9.66%	8.43%

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
63,000	0	572,681	14,153	7,374	275,195
125,000	0	204,027	0	69,065	112,055
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	600,000	550,000	1,350,000	0	0
0	0	410,000	0	0	0
0	0	0	60,418	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
741,647	779,387	964,061	754,680	923,652	707,127
(689,706)	(728,485)	(905,700)	(745,802)	(914,862)	(707,127)
239,941	650,902	1,795,069	1,433,449	85,229	387,250
0	0	0	0	0	0
\$634,315	\$653,011	\$2,413,616	\$2,611,446	(\$1,249,185)	\$1,484,115
9.65%	9.47%	15.44%	6.48%	6.24%	5.52%

#### Income Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds Last Ten Years

Tax year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Income Tax Rate	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Estimated Personal Income	\$315,529,900	\$333,848,600	\$356,901,800	\$350,423,300
Total Tax Collected (net of refunds)	\$3,155,299	\$3,338,486	\$3,569,018	\$3,504,233
Income Tax Receipts				
Withholding	1,855,112	1,848,693	1,969,933	1,947,710
Percentage	59%	55%	55%	55%
Corporate	359,024	454,367	448,949	440,386
Percentage	11%	14%	13%	13%
Individuals	941,163	1,035,426	1,150,136	1,116,137
Percentage	30%	31%	32%	32%

Source: City Income Tax Department

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
\$376,604,700	\$408,809,222	\$418,071,710	\$430,636,734	\$450,627,638	\$466,161,300
\$3,766,047	\$4,088,092	\$4,180,717	\$4,306,367	\$4,506,276	\$4,661,613
2,124,522	2,348,990	2,353,645	2,598,637	2,697,480	2,901,269
57%	57%	56%	60%	60%	62%
427,054	470,445	457,553	320,046	425,472	294,774
11%	12%	11%	8%	9%	6%
1,214,471	1,268,657	1,369,519	1,387,684	1,383,324	1,465,570
32%	31%	33%	32%	31%	32%

#### Income Tax Statistics Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	Tax Year 2019 (filed in 2020)							
		Local						
	Number	Percent of	Taxable	Percent of				
	of Filers	Total	Income	Income				
\$0 - \$24,999	1,061	25.71%	\$10,950,189	2.61%				
25,000 - 49,999	705	17.08%	26,376,091	6.28%				
50,000 - 74,999	571	13.84%	35,328,359	8.41%				
75,000 - 99,999	439	10.64%	38,170,950	9.09%				
Over 100,000	1,351	32.73%	309,083,597	73.61%				
Total	4,127	100.00%	\$419,909,186	100.00%				

### Tax Year 2010 (filed in 2011)

		Local					
	Number	Percent of	Taxable	Percent of			
	of Filers	Total	Income	Income			
\$0 - \$19,999	1,472	31.02%	\$12,141,056	3.98%			
20,000 - 49,999	1,168	24.62%	39,776,409	13.04%			
50,000 - 74,999	657	13.85%	40,594,291	13.30%			
75,000 - 99,999	440	9.27%	38,295,568	12.55%			
Over 100,000	1,008	21.24%	174,299,757	57.13%			
Total	4,745	100.00%	\$305,107,081	100.00%			

Source: City Income Tax Department



#### Ratios of Outstanding Debt By Type Last Ten Years

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Governmental Activities (1)				
General Obligation Bonds Payable	\$4,853,800	\$4,365,300	\$4,006,800	\$3,485,000
Special Obligation TIF Bonds	0	0	0	0
Installment Loan	0	0	0	414,557
Capital Leases	0	0	0	1,137,762
Business-type Activities (1)				
General Obligation Bonds Payable	\$2,128,895	\$2,005,581	\$5,340,440	\$5,102,169
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans	2,787,751	3,953,604	4,139,964	3,875,285
Capital Leases	12,714	7,206	1,470	0
Total Primary Government	\$9,783,160	\$10,331,691	\$13,488,674	\$14,014,773
Population (2)				
City of Loveland	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160
Outstanding Debt Per Capita	\$805	\$850	\$1,109	\$1,153
Income (3)				
Personal	\$329,104,400	\$354,133,758	\$355,735,000	\$350,423,300
Percentage of Personal Income	2.97%	2.92%	3.79%	4.00%

#### **Sources:**

- (1) Finance Director's Office
- (2) US Bureau of Census of Population
- (3) City Income Tax Department

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$3,055,000	\$3,186,641	\$2,737,469	\$3,882,668	\$3,573,343	\$3,297,894
0	0	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
325,830	234,176	0	0	0	0
1,129,672	1,067,564	1,207,050	1,111,006	1,083,428	1,074,340
\$4,862,098	\$4,622,027	\$4,381,956	\$5,276,121	\$4,974,582	\$4,668,043
4,136,015	3,788,661	3,849,052	3,542,975	3,582,798	3,437,616
0	0	0	0	0	0
\$13,508,615	\$12,899,069	\$12,725,527	\$14,362,770	\$13,764,151	\$13,027,893
12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	13,485
\$1,111	\$1,061	\$1,047	\$1,181	\$1,132	\$966
, ,	, ,,	, ,,-	, , -	, , -	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
\$376,604,700	\$408,809,222	\$418,071,710	\$430,636,734	\$450,627,638	\$466,161,300
3.59%	3.16%	3.04%	3.34%	3.05%	2.79%

#### Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding Last Ten Years

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population (1)	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160
Estimated Actual Value (2)	\$815,086,437	\$817,585,218	\$829,313,737	\$870,983,339
General Bonded Debt (3) General Obligation Bonds	\$6,982,695	\$6,370,881	\$9,347,240	\$8,587,169
Resources Available to Pay Principal (4)	\$61,516	\$5,491	\$0	\$0
Net General Bonded Debt	\$6,921,179	\$6,365,390	\$9,347,240	\$8,587,169
Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Estimated Actual Value	0.85%	0.78%	1.13%	0.99%
Net Bonded Debt per Capita	\$569.18	\$523.47	\$768.69	\$706.18

#### **Source:**

- (1) U.S. Bureau of Census of Population
- (2) County Auditor
- (3) Includes all general obligation bonded debt
- (4) Includes only Debt Service funds available for general obligation bonded debt

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	13,485
\$888,604,349	\$910,246,336	\$984,511,119	\$1,005,437,394	\$1,017,313,686	\$1,148,705,916
\$7,917,098	\$7,808,668	\$7,669,425	\$9,708,789	\$9,097,925	\$8,515,937
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$170,418	\$225,418	\$280,418
\$7,917,098	\$7,808,668	\$7,669,425	\$9,538,371	\$8,872,507	\$8,235,519
			. , ,	. , ,	
0.89%	0.86%	0.78%	0.95%	0.87%	0.72%
\$651.08	\$642.16	\$630.71	\$784.41	\$729.65	\$610.72



Computation of Direct and Overlapping
Debt Attributable to Governmental Activities
December 31, 2020

Jurisdiction	Gross Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable to the City of Loveland (1)	Amount Applicable to the City of Loveland
Direct:			
City of Loveland	\$4,922,234	100.00%	\$4,922,234
Overlapping:			
Hamilton County	112,935,000	1.21%	1,366,514
Warren County	28,785,000	0.56%	161,196
Loveland City School District	5,875,000	34.39%	2,020,413
Sycamore Community School District	142,080,189	1.04%	1,477,634
Little Miami School District	103,984,913	3.44%	3,577,081
		Subtotal	8,602,838
		Total	\$13,525,072

Source: Hamilton County Auditor, Warren County Auditor, Clermont County Auditor

<sup>(1)</sup> Percentages determined by dividing each overlapping subdivisions' assessed valuation within the City by the subdivisions' total assessed valuation.

#### Debt Limitations Last Ten Years

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Debt				
Net Assessed Valuation	\$288,674,650	\$289,666,570	\$294,117,190	\$308,967,430
Legal Debt Limitation (%) (1)	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%
Legal Debt Limitation (\$) (1)	30,310,838	30,414,990	30,882,305	32,441,580
City Debt Outstanding (2)	4,853,800	4,365,300	4,006,800	3,485,000
Less: Applicable Debt Service Fund Amounts	(61,516)	(5,491)	0	0
Net Indebtedness Subject to Limitation	4,792,284	4,359,809	4,006,800	3,485,000
Overall Legal Debt Margin	\$25,518,554	\$26,055,181	\$26,875,505	\$28,956,580
Debt Margin as a Percentage of Debt Limit	84.19%	85.67%	87.03%	89.26%
Unvoted Debt				
Net Assessed Valuation	\$288,674,650	\$289,666,570	\$294,117,190	\$308,967,430
Legal Debt Limitation (%) (1)	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Legal Debt Limitation (\$) (1)	15,877,106	15,931,661	16,176,445	16,993,209
City Debt Outstanding (2)	4,853,800	4,365,300	4,006,800	3,485,000
Less: Applicable Debt Service Fund Amounts	(61,516)	(5,491)	0	0
Net Indebtedness Subject to Limitation	4,792,284	4,359,809	4,006,800	3,485,000
Overall Legal Debt Margin	\$11,084,822	\$11,571,852	\$12,169,645	\$13,508,209

<sup>(1)</sup> Direct Debt Limitation based upon Section 133, The Uniform Bond Act of the Ohio Revised Code.

<sup>(2)</sup> City Debt Outstanding includes Non Self-Supporting General Obligation Bonds and Notes only. Enterprise Debt is not considered in the computation of the Legal Debt Margin.

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$315,281,720	\$322,994,330	\$349,283,750	\$356,980,000	\$361,415,410	\$407,997,790
10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%
33,104,581	33,914,405	36,674,794	37,482,900	37,948,618	42,839,768
3,055,000	3,186,641	2,737,469	3,822,250	3,515,946	3,243,518
0	0	0	(170,418)	(225,418)	(280,418)
3,055,000	3,186,641	2,737,469	3,651,832	3,290,528	2,963,100
\$30,049,581	\$30,727,764	\$33,937,325	\$33,831,068	\$34,658,090	\$39,876,668
90.77%	90.60%	92.54%	90.26%	91.33%	93.08%
\$315,281,720	\$322,994,330	\$349,283,750	\$356,980,000	\$361,415,410	\$407,997,790
5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
17,340,495	17,764,688	19,210,606	19,633,900	19,877,848	22,439,878
3,055,000	3,186,641	2,737,469	3,822,250	3,515,946	3,243,518
0	0	0	(170,418)	(225,418)	(280,418)
3,055,000	3,186,641	2,737,469	3,651,832	3,290,528	2,963,100
\$14,285,495	\$14,578,047	\$16,473,137	\$15,982,068	\$16,587,320	\$19,476,778

#### Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Years

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Population</b> (1)				
City of Loveland	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160
Hamilton County	802,374	802,374	802,374	802,374
Income (2)				
Total Personal	\$329,104,400	\$354,133,758	\$355,735,000	\$350,423,300
Per Capita	27,065	29,123	29,255	28,818
Unemployment Rate (3)				
Federal	8.9%	7.8%	7.4%	6.2%
State	8.6%	6.7%	7.4%	5.7%
Hamilton County	8.6%	7.0%	7.1%	5.3%
Civilian Work Force Estimates (3)				
State	5,806,000	5,696,700	5,766,000	5,719,000
Hamilton County	430,600	408,600	403,300	404,116

#### **Sources:**

- (1) U.S. Bureau of Census of Population
- (2) City Income Tax Department
- (3) State Department of Labor Statistics

## City of Loveland

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	13,485
802,374	802,374	802,374	802,374	802,374	817,473
			7		,
\$376,604,700	\$408,809,222	\$418,071,710	\$430,636,734	\$450,627,638	\$466,161,300
30,971	33,619	34,381	35,414	37,058	34,569
4.9%	4.7%	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	6.7%
4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.2%	5.5%
4.4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%	4.4%	4.9%
5,719,500	5,751,600	5,664,800	5,788,200	5,779,300	5,763,300
404,100	408,900	402,900	414,700	415,000	410,248



# Principal Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

			)
Employer	Nature of Business	Employees	Rank
Loveland Board of Education	Education	823	1
Onesource Employee Management	Business Management	657	2
Swimsafe Pool Management Inc.	Retail	415	3
Kroger Limited Partnership	Retail	269	4
Sheakley HR LLC	Business Management	152	5
Robert McCabe Company, Inc.	Retail	128	6
Loveland-Symmes Fire Department	<b>Emergency Medical Services</b>	122	7
Workhorse Technologies Inc.	Technology	102	8
Federal Express Corporation	Shipping	97	9
St. Columban Church	Education	95	10
Total		2,860	
Total Employment within the City (1)		N/A	

2011 Employer Nature of Business Employees Rank 1 Loveland Board of Education Education 841 2 Lodge Care Center Healthcare 189 Kroger Limited Partnership Retail 3 150 Pure Romance Retail 125 4 5 Federal Express Corporation Shipping 123 Manufacturing Amano Cincinnati, Inc 110 6 7 McCabe Lumber Retail 87 **SST Bearing Corporation** 8 Manufacturing 83 Pioneer Cladding and Glazing Manufacturing 9 68 London Computer Systems Technology 60 10 Total 1,836 Total Employment within the City (1) N/A

(1) - Total employment within the City is not available.

Source: City Income Tax Department

#### Full Time Equivalent Employees by Function Last Ten Years

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Governmental Activities</b>				
General Government				
Finance	6.50	5.50	5.00	5.00
Mayor's Court	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
City Manager's Office	3.25	2.75	2.50	2.50
Council/Clerk of Council	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Security of Persons and Property				
Police	21.75	21.75	21.00	19.00
Community Environment				
Engineering	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Building and Zoning	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>				
Utilities, Streets, Storm, Sanitation and Parks (F	Public Works I	Department)		
	15.25	15.50	14.25	12.75
Total Employees	51.75	50.50	48.25	43.75

**Method:** 1.00 for each full-time, 0.50 for each part-time and 0.25 for each seasonal employee

## City of Loveland

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.50	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.50
0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.50	19.50	22.50
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00
12.75	12.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	14.50
42.25	42.25	42.25	45.25	46.75	50.00

### Operating Indicators by Function Last Ten Years

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Governmental Activities				
General Government				
Court				
Number of Criminal Cases	288	297	204	201
Number of Traffic Cases	1,314	1,221	1,199	1,037
Licenses and Permits				
Number of Residential Building Permits	129	133	168	177
Number of Commercial Building Permits	54	77	94	91
Number of Residential Building Inspections	386	407	421	413
Number of Commercial Building Inspections	50	163	177	112
Security of Persons and Property				
Police				
Number of Calls for Service	11,460	10,507	12,275	13,804
Number of Criminal Arrests	789	536	630	565
Number of DUI Arrests	24	26	36	31
Number of Traffic Accidents	161	180	156	163
Transportation				
Street				
Number of Streets Resurfaced	5	6	6	2
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>				
Water				
Number of Service Connections	4,830	4,875	4,891	4,923
Daily Average Consumption (MGD)	1.304M	1.258M	1.230M	1.212M
Peak Daily Consumption (MGD)	2.21M	2.52M	1.80M	2.39M

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
135	98	77	68	47	16
920	814	656	591	588	237
181	169	200	140	149	144
134	93	144	103	105	69
476	434	349	266	413	357
153	123	149	254	462	239
14,160	12,360	10,661	10,457	9,644	8,653
502	389	337	380	343	227
44	46	66	34	20	24
181	186	205	205	210	140
	_	0	1.5	20	4.4
3	6	8	16	20	11
4,996	5,037	5,060	5,080	5,094	5,099
1.240M	1.201M	1.156M	1.153M	1.046M	1.130M
2.06M	2.32M	2.21M	2.07M	2.15M	2.47M

### Capital Asset Statistics by Function Last Ten Years

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Governmental Activities</b>				
Security of Persons and Property				
Police				
Stations	1	1	1	1
Vehicles	13	13	14	14
Fire/EMS				
Vehicles	12	15	15	15
Transportation				
Street				
Number of Paved Streets	199	206	202	202
Total Paved Miles	102	104	102	102
Signal Controlled Intersections	13	13	13	13
Licensed Vehicles	12	13	13	13
Leisure Time Activities				
Parks and Recreation				
Land (acres)	99	99	99	99
Buildings	5	5	5	5
Parks	10	10	10	10
Playgrounds	7	7	7	7
Tennis Courts	7	7	7	7
Skate Board Park	1	1	1	1
Baseball/Softball Diamonds	10	10	10	10
Basketball Courts	3	3	3	3
Soccer Fields	8	8	8	8
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>				
Utilities				
Water				
Water Towers	3	3	3	4
Waterlines (Miles)	76	76	76	76
Water Treatment Plants	1	1	1	1
Buildings	8	8	8	8
Licensed Vehicles	5	5	5	5
Pump Stations	3	3	3	3
Storage Capacity (thousands of gallons)	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	1	1	1	1	1
14	13	14	15	17	17
16	17	17	19	19	21
201	201	209	209	209	209
109	109	109	109	109	109
13	13	13	13	13	13
24	25	25	25	25	25
99	99	99	99	99	99
5	5	5	5	5	5
10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7
7	7	7	7	7	7
1	1	1	1	1	1
10	9	9	9	9	9
3	4	4	4	4	4
8	8	8	8	8	8
4	4	4	4	4	4
78	78	79	79	79	79
1	1	1	1	1	1
8	8	8	8	8	8
11	11	11	11	11	11
3	3	3	3	3	3
5,000	5,000	5,555	5,555	5,555	5,555





#### **CITY OF LOVELAND**

#### **HAMILTON COUNTY**

#### **AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION**

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



Certified for Release 8/19/2021

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