REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020





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Members of Council City of Willard 631 South Myrtle Avenue Willard, Ohio 44890

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

August 25, 2021



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Independent Auditor's Report

City of Willard Huron County 631 South Myrtle Avenue P.O. Box 367 Willard, Ohio 44890

To the Members of Council and City Manager:

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 Willard, Huron County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Willard's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City of Willard's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Willard'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 Willard, Huron County, 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 and the coronavirus relief fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

City of Willard Huron County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 22 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the City of Willard. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated July 19, 2021, on our consideration of the City of Willard's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Willard'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 Willard's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

July 19, 2021

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- The total net position of the City increased \$1,016,327. Net position of governmental activities increased \$548,155 or 4.41% from 2019's net position and net position of business-type activities increased \$468,172 or 4.16% from 2019's net position.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$4,223,927 or 68.52% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$1,940,674 or 31.48% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The City had \$5,616,446 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,940,674 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$3,675,772 were offset by general revenues (primarily income taxes, property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$4,223,927.
- The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$3,729,323 in 2020. The expenditures of the general fund totaled \$3,225,507 in 2020. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$503,816 or 14.09%.
- The coronavirus relief fund had revenues of \$637,895 in 2020. The expenditures of the coronavirus relief fund totaled \$628,086 in 2020. The net increase in fund balance for the coronavirus relief fund was \$9,809.
- The income tax capital improvement fund had revenues of \$637,551 in 2020. The expenditures and other financing uses of the income tax capital improvement fund totaled \$272,084 in 2020. The net increase in fund balance for the income tax capital improvement fund was \$365,467 or 102.62%.
- Net position for the business-type activities, which are made up of the sewer, water and storm water enterprise funds, increased in 2020 by \$468,172 from 2019 net position. This increase in net position was mainly due to decreasing expenses and increasing charges for services revenues.
- ➤ In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources came in \$307,580 less than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures were \$1,609,709 less than the amount in the final budget.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

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

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

Governmental activities - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including police, fire, street maintenance, capital improvements and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes and intergovernmental revenues including federal and State grants and other shared revenues.

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

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, coronavirus relief fund and income tax capital improvement fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water and storm water management functions. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses an internal service fund to account for its self-insurance program for medical-related employee benefits. The City's sewer and water enterprise funds are considered major funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's net pension and net OPEB assets/liabilities.

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The table below provides a summary of the City's assets, deferred inflows of resources, liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and net position at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	Governmental Activities		Business-typ	e Activities	Total		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Assets							
Current and other assets	\$ 8,209,464	\$ 7,151,612	\$ 4,400,992	\$ 3,834,300	\$ 12,610,456	\$ 10,985,912	
Capital assets, net	14,438,582	14,641,039	12,143,987	12,498,272	26,582,569	27,139,311	
Total assets	22,648,046	21,792,651	16,544,979	16,332,572	39,193,025	38,125,223	
Deferred outflows of resource	e <u>s</u>						
Pension	1,131,549	2,541,246	177,448	469,501	1,308,997	3,010,747	
OPEB	724,868	648,700	130,654	75,089	855,522	723,789	
Total deferred							
outflows of resources	1,856,417	3,189,946	308,102	544,590	2,164,519	3,734,536	
Liabilities							
Current liabilities	616,531	800,696	739,280	855,434	1,355,811	1,656,130	
Long-term liabilities:							
Due within one year	325,659	262,267	277,979	322,333	603,638	584,600	
Net pension liability	5,619,964	7,561,608	1,045,980	1,516,624	6,665,944	9,078,232	
Net OPEB liability	1,883,916	1,900,425	736,390	722,997	2,620,306	2,623,422	
Other amounts	879,949	1,003,181	1,833,663	2,025,363	2,713,612	3,028,544	
Total liabilities	9,326,019	11,528,177	4,633,292	5,442,751	13,959,311	16,970,928	
Deferred inflows of resources	į						
Property taxes	318,000	315,650	-	-	318,000	315,650	
Pension	1,194,119	284,111	318,848	106,467	1,512,967	390,578	
OPEB	679,154	415,643	159,641	54,816	838,795	470,459	
Total deferred							
inflows of resources	2,191,273	1,015,404	478,489	161,283	2,669,762	1,176,687	
Net position							
Net investment in capital assets	13,367,048	13,406,078	9,733,541	9,834,308	23,100,589	23,240,386	
Restricted	3,065,579	3,139,102	-	-	3,065,579	3,139,102	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,445,456)	(4,106,164)	2,007,759	1,438,820	(1,437,697)	(2,667,344)	
Total net position	\$ 12,987,171	\$ 12,439,016	\$11,741,300	\$11,273,128	\$ 24,728,471	\$ 23,712,144	

The net pension liability/asset is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net pension asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2020, the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$24,728,471. At year-end, net position was \$12,987,171 and \$11,741,300 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

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

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 67.82% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicles, infrastructure and utility plant in service. The City's net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2020, was \$13,367,048 and \$9,733,541 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net position, \$3,065,579, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

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

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			ess-type vities	Total		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Revenues							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 759,724	\$ 708,772	\$ 3,893,786	\$ 3,321,981	\$ 4,653,510	\$ 4,030,753	
Operating grants and contributions	1,131,805	526,728	-	-	1,131,805	526,728	
Capital grants and contributions	49,145	208,434	118,730		167,875	208,434	
Total program revenues	1,940,674	1,443,934	4,012,516	3,321,981	5,953,190	4,765,915	
General revenues:							
Property taxes	333,851	321,263	-	-	333,851	321,263	
Income taxes	3,359,114	3,421,843	-	-	3,359,114	3,421,843	
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	259,341	252,419	-	-	259,341	252,419	
Investment earnings	171,603	355,557	16,421	46,258	188,024	401,815	
Miscellaneous	100,018	25,443	62	147	100,080	25,590	
Total general revenues	4,223,927	4,376,525	16,483	46,405	4,240,410	4,422,930	
Total revenues	6,164,601	5,820,459	4,028,999	3,368,386	10,193,600	9,188,845	
Expenses							
General government	724,380	717,842	-	-	724,380	717,842	
Security of persons and property	3,294,955	808,055	-	-	3,294,955	808,055	
Public health and welfare	8,100	17,976	-	-	8,100	17,976	
Transportation	987,027	1,263,613	-	-	987,027	1,263,613	
Community environment	349,832	399,858	-	-	349,832	399,858	
Leisure time activity	239,672	370,451	-	-	239,672	370,451	
Interest and fiscal charges	12,480	15,655	-	-	12,480	15,655	
Sewer	-	-	1,995,796	2,211,937	1,995,796	2,211,937	
Water			1,565,031	1,855,438	1,565,031	1,855,438	
Total expenses	5,616,446	3,593,450	3,560,827	4,067,375	9,177,273	7,660,825	
Transfers		(9,000)		9,000			
Change in net position	548,155	2,218,009	468,172	(689,989)	1,016,327	1,528,020	
Net position at beginning of year	12,439,016	10,221,007	11,273,128	11,963,117	23,712,144	22,184,124	
Net position at end of year	\$12,987,171	\$12,439,016	\$11,741,300	\$11,273,128	\$24,728,471	\$ 23,712,144	

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

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased \$548,155 in 2020. Expenses for security of persons in property in 2019 were drastically lower than normal primarily due to the implementation of a new stipend-based health care model by Ohio Police & Fire (OP&F). The security of persons and property expenses in 2020 were back to normal levels. Revenues increased primarily because of an increase in operating grants and contributions, particularly coronavirus relief funds from the CARES Act.

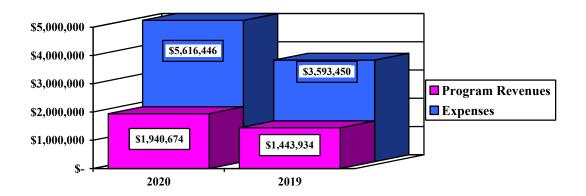
Security of persons and property which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire department accounted for \$3,294,955 or 35.91% of the total expenses of the City. Security of persons and property expenses were partially funded by \$501,249 in direct charges to users of the services. General government expenses totaled \$724,380. General government expenses were partially funded by \$65,406 in direct charges to users of the services. Transportation expenses totaled \$987,027. Transportation expenses were partially funded by \$56,414 in direct charges to users of the services, \$418,649 in operating grants and contributions and \$36,640 in capital grants and contributions.

The State and federal government contributed to the City a total of \$1,131,805 in operating grants and contributions and \$49,145 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose.

General revenues totaled \$4,223,927 and amounted to 68.52% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$3,692,965. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government revenue and property tax reimbursements received from the State, making up \$259,341.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As can be seen in the graph below, the City is highly dependent upon general revenues (primarily property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements) to support its governmental activities. As program revenues are not sufficient to cover total governmental expenses for 2020.

Governmental Activities – Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



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

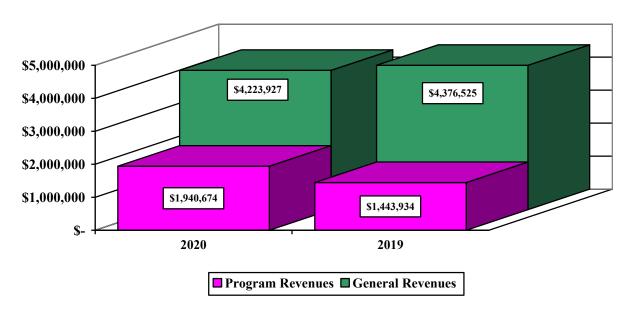
Governmental Activities

	 otal Cost of Services 2020	 Net Cost of Services 2020	 tal Cost of Services 2019	 et Cost of Services 2019
Program expenses:				
General government	\$ 724,380	\$ 543,323	\$ 717,842	\$ 666,504
Security of persons and property	3,294,955	2,250,391	808,055	318,877
Public health and welfare	8,100	(19,360)	17,976	(8,709)
Transportation	987,027	475,324	1,263,613	638,124
Community environment	349,832	254,680	399,858	249,430
Leisure time activity	239,672	158,934	370,451	269,635
Interest and fiscal charges	 12,480	 12,480	 15,655	 15,655
Total	\$ 5,616,446	\$ 3,675,772	\$ 3,593,450	\$ 2,149,516

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 65.45% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.

The chart below illustrates the City's program revenues versus general revenues for 2020 and 2019.

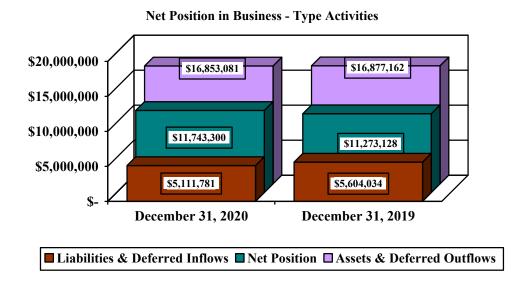
Governmental Activities – General and Program Revenues



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

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include the sewer, water and storm water enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$4,012,516, general revenues of \$16,483, and expenses of \$3,560,827 for 2020. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and net position at year-end 2020 and 2019.



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at year-

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$6,786,180, which is \$1,218,012 greater than the previous year's fund balance of \$5,568,168. The following schedule indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2020 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Balances 12/31/20	Fund Balances	Increase
Major funds:			
General	\$ 4,079,941	\$ 3,576,125	\$ 503,816
Coronavirus relief	9,809	-	9,809
Income tax capital improvement	721,620	356,153	365,467
Other nonmajor governmental funds	1,974,810	1,635,890	338,920
Total	\$ 6,786,180	\$ 5,568,168	\$ 1,218,012

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

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$503,816. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	2020	2019	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Revenues _			
Taxes	\$ 2,614,279	\$ 2,729,931	(4.24) %
Charges for services	517,544	475,440	8.86 %
Fines and forfeitures	4,960	11,522	(56.95) %
Intergovernmental	243,526	261,426	(6.85) %
Licenses and permits	108,963	64,520	68.88 %
Investment income	172,876	353,915	(51.15) %
Other	18,583	28,716	(35.29) %
Total	\$ 3,680,731	\$ 3,925,470	(6.23) %

Tax revenue represents 71.03% of all general fund revenue. Income tax revenue decreased by approximately \$123,000 from the prior year as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related shut-downs. The increase in charges for services is primarily due to an increase in emergency rescue calls. Intergovernmental revenue decreased due to less Local Government Revenue from the State. The City's investment earnings decreased 51.15% from the prior year. This was a result of sharply lower interest rates.

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

	2020	2019	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Expenditures			
General government	\$ 498,380	\$ 571,019	(12.72) %
Security of persons and property	2,161,508	2,602,559	(16.95) %
Public health and welfare	5,016	16,121	(68.89) %
Transportation	324,465	421,211	(22.97) %
Community environment	236,138	256,901	(8.08) %
Total	\$ 3,225,507	\$ 3,867,811	(16.61) %

The total general fund expenditures of the City decreased 16.61%. General fund expenditures decreased for mainly two reasons. First of all, the City made cuts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The City was unsure how large an impact the pandemic would have on revenues so the City took a conservative approach and reduced spending. The second reason for the decrease was that CARES Act money received from the federal government in the coronavirus relief fund was able to be used to offset some expenditures that were typically recorded in the general fund.

Coronavirus Relief Fund

The coronavirus relief fund had revenues of \$637,895 in 2020. The expenditures of the coronavirus relief fund totaled \$628,086 in 2020. The net increase in fund balance for the coronavirus relief fund was \$9,809.

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

Income Tax Capital Improvement Fund

The income tax capital improvement fund had revenues of \$637,551 in 2020. The expenditures and other financing uses of the income tax capital improvement fund totaled \$272,084 in 2020. The net decrease in fund balance for the income tax capital improvement fund was \$365,467 or 102.62%.

Budgeting Highlights

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

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund. In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources came in \$307,580 less than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures were \$1,609,709 less than the amount in the final budget. The final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were unchanged from the original budgeted revenues. Final budgeted expenditures were also unchanged from the original budget.

Proprietary Funds

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

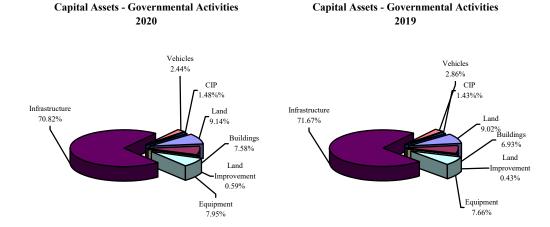
At the end of 2020, the City had \$26,582,569 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicles, infrastructure and utility plant in service. Of this total, \$14,438,582 was reported in governmental activities and \$12,143,987 was reported in business-type activities. See Note 9 for further description of capital assets. The following table shows 2020 balances compared to 2019:

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	_	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities			Total					
		2020	_	2019		2020	_	2019	_	2020	_	2019
T J	ď	1 220 002	¢	1 220 002	ď	054.421	¢	054 421	¢	2 274 422	ø	2 274 422
Land	\$	1,320,002	\$	1,320,002	\$	954,431	\$	954,431	\$	2,274,433	\$	2,274,433
Construction in progress		214,433		209,418		-		-		214,433		209,418
Buildings		1,094,127		1,014,864		949,693		1,040,482		2,043,820		2,055,346
Land improvements		84,793		62,245		24,969		26,146		109,762		88,391
Equipment		1,147,962		1,121,655		3,178,245		3,309,410		4,326,207		4,431,065
Vehicles		352,567		419,065		153,433		179,264		506,000		598,329
Utility plant in service		-		-		6,883,216		6,988,539		6,883,216		6,988,539
Infrastructure		10,224,698		10,493,790				_		10,224,698		10,493,790
Totals	\$	14,438,582	\$	14,641,039	\$	12,143,987	\$	12,498,272	\$	26,582,569	\$	27,139,311

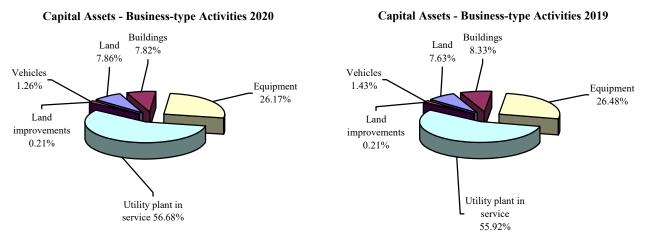
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental capital assets by category for 2020 and 2019.



The City's infrastructure is the largest capital asset category. These items are immovable and of value only to the City, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 70.82% of the City's total governmental capital assets.

The following graphs show the breakdown of business-type capital assets by category for 2020 and 2019.



The City's largest business-type capital asset category is utility plant in service, which includes water and sewer lines and the water plant. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's utility plant in service (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 56.68% of the City's total business-type capital assets.

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

Debt Administration

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

Governmental Activities

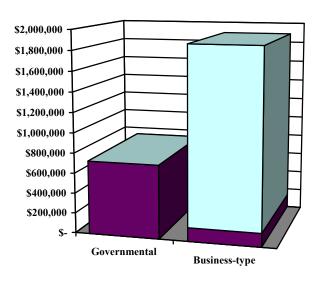
	2020	2019
Issue II loans	\$ 729,034	<u>\$ 843,961</u>
Total long-term obligations	\$ 729,034	\$ 843,961

Business-type Activities

	2020	2019
OWDA loans	\$ 1,753,411	\$ 1,952,470
Issue II loans	135,035	141,494
Total long-term obligations	\$ 1,888,446	\$ 2,093,964

A comparison of the long-term obligations by category is depicted in the chart below.

Long-term obligations





Further detail on the City's long-term obligations can be found in Note 12 to the financial statements.

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

Economic Conditions and Outlook

A quote from our City Manager "2020 was a year unlike any other. Our community and City government were forced to contend with a worldwide pandemic and the associated economic impact, all while maintaining a high level of municipal services". Our manufacturing sector remained strong with our well-established businesses including MTD Products, manufacturer of lawn and garden equipment; Pepperidge Farm, the Goldfish Capital of the World, Star of the West Flour Mill, LSC Communications, and Guardian Manufacturing. The City supported small local business by passing on funding in the form of grants. Grants ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each for a total of \$50,000 were awarded based on application approval. City Council waived utility late fees and penalties through our February 2021 utility bills. Our low crime rate, dedicated work force and cooperative spirit makes Willard a great place to live, work and raise your family.

Construction is complete for an independent living complex consisting of 13 duplex living units and a clubhouse. The nearly \$6 million dollar investment by the Willows at Willard and Mercy Hospital have many of its units occupied. The City saw two additional new homes constructed in 2020 along with two new condo's and one fire rebuild. The City of Willard also welcomed these new businesses: Living Tree Chiropractic, Surge Staffing Agency, and Lisa's Ice Cream.

The City had a 1.375% income tax rate in 2020. One eighth of a percent of that rate was approved by the citizens to support our police department, and that portion was put on the November ballot in 2018, as it expired 12-31-18. That levy was passed and will continue until 12-31-2023. A portion of the remaining tax is earmarked for capital improvements, maintenance and repair; an equal portion is used to provide funds for payment of service debt on bonds, notes, loans and other obligations issued prior to January 1, 2005, and the remainder is allocated to various other funds of the City for operational expenses. Income tax collections for 2020 were \$3,506,882 (on a cash-basis). This amounted to a 3.4% increase over collections in 2019. Local income taxes accounted for just over 23.9% of the City of Willard's revenue sources in 2020.

The City of Willard Recreation department received over \$38,000 in donations and this money was spent on the City Park Street Lights project, the Christmas Festival of Lights, Disc Golf, and park benches. The City provided a total of \$66,614 for capital improvements in our Recreation fund for the enjoyment of our community. We created our first annual Christmas Festival of Lights after our annual Christmas parade was cancelled due to Covid. More than half of the revenues for the Recreation Department came from Income Tax transfers in the amount of \$133,444.

The City completed only one partial OPWC project for the repaving of Euclid Street after the waterline project was complete. We were advised to consider 20% budget cuts due to the Covid pandemic, therefore we cancelled our 2020 Street Paving project

The City of Willard Park and Recreation Department was able to add light into the darkness of the 2020 pandemic. Our festival, concerts, ball games and parades were canceled due to Covid. However, the recreation department found a way to add joy and encouragement to thousands with the invention of our first annual Christmas Festival of Lights. The recreation department utilized several other city departments to install 13 street pole lights which then provided electrical service to many of our lighted Christmas displays including the displays set up by local businesses and organizations.

2020 has been full of challenges for police departments. Not only did the pandemic limit our police department, so has the Black Lives Matter movement that calls for police reform throughout the country. While we work to review and update many of our police policies, the Willard Police Department has had the pleasure of maintaining support from our citizens. 2020 saw the decline of criminal damaging, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drug offenses, parking complaints, and theft from vehicle complaints. Working together with other agencies resulted in many arrests, but none of it would have been possible without participation from Willard residents.

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

The Fire/EMS department services the City of Willard and the majority of the four surrounding townships. They cover 95 square miles for E.M.S. and 71 square miles for fire. Overall, 2020 brought a 4.7% increase in activity from the previous year. As a result of the pandemic, we experienced the lowest call volume month in five years in April 2020, the beginning of the pandemic when people were afraid to go to the hospital. The department saw a 28% increase in call volume for the last quarter as compared to the last quarter 2019.

When the Wastewater Treatment Plant was designed and built in 1981, it could handle 1.36 MGD. With the upgrades that took place from 2012-2016, the plant can now treat 4.5 MGD and as high as 7.2 MGD during a peak flow condition. With upgrades to the Telemetry System, the plant was able to eliminate third shift and reduce manned plant hours from 16 to 13 hours per day. Upgrades were made to the laboratory equipment and processes, making the facility more efficient and compliant. Total cost for chemicals in 2020 was \$45,357.94 which is \$5,854.74 less than 2019. Electricity costs dropped \$234,195 to \$221,000 from 2019 to 2020. These decreased costs are encouraging to note because we treated more wastewater for 2020 than we did in 2019. In 2020 we treated 807.59182 MG as compared to 748.36079 MG in 2019.

The Willard Water Plant has a design capacity of 3.2 Million Gallons per Day (MGD). The average daily flow at the plant in 2020 was 1.254 MGD, so there is room to grow the amount of water we treat and disburse in a day. In 2019 the total amount spent on chemicals for the Water Plant was \$129,298.17. A 6.55% increase from 2019. This increase is also attributed to the 2 solar units deployed in the Reservoir in 2019 that emit ultrasonic sound waves to help control the algae problem. In 2019, only \$2,457.00 was spent on algaecide. In 2020 we spent \$12,086.25 for algaecide.

Please note we limited our 2020 capital projects because of the pandemic. However, our Maintenance Department crews still installed 170 feet of 4" waterlines from Long to Euclid street. In addition, they responded to 7 water main breaks, 14 water service leaks, and made 8 water taps. The crews flush and service the fire hydrants twice a year and repaired 4 hydrants. They completed 7 new sewer connections and investigated 65 sewer complaints. The maintenance department is also responsible for cleaning and repairing catch basins, installing concrete street panels, running the street sweeper for 110 miles in 2020. The maintenance crews mowed 159 code violations and planted 17 trees as part of the Myrtle Avenue Tree Project. Willard is proud to be named Tree City USA for the 40^{th} year.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information please contact: Lori Huff, Director of Finance, at 631 S. Myrtle Ave. P.O. Box 367, Willard, Ohio 44890.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 6,494,044	\$ 3,314,904	\$ 9,808,948
Cash in segregated accounts	120,622	-	120,622
Cash with fiscal agent	236,208	-	236,208
Receivables:			
Income taxes	487,417	-	487,417
Real and other taxes	335,515	-	335,515
Accounts	139,847	682,280	822,127
Special assessments	29,373	-	29,373
Due from other governments	274,257	-	274,257
Accrued interest	14,216	-	14,216
Materials and supplies inventory	30,967	136,661	167,628
Prepayments	140,180	4,760	144,940
Net pension asset	30,402	16,723	47,125
Restricted assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	-	122,080	122,080
Internal balance	(123,584)	123,584	-
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	1,534,435	954,431	2,488,866
Depreciable capital assets, net	12,904,147	11,189,556	24,093,703
Total capital assets, net	14,438,582	12,143,987	26,582,569
Total assets	22,648,046	16,544,979	39,193,025
Deferred outflows of resources:	1 121 540	177 440	1 200 007
Pension	1,131,549	177,448	1,308,997
OPEB	724,868	130,654	855,522
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,856,417	308,102	2,164,519
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	13,572	53,281	66,853
Accrued wages	78,173	22,411	100,584
Due to other governments	57,104	8,903	66,007
Accrued interest payable	1,016	10,605	11,621
Claims payable	124,166	· -	124,166
Notes payable	342,500	522,000	864,500
Payable from restricted assets:	- ,	,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Refundable deposits payable	_	122,080	122,080
Long-term liabilities:		,	,
Due within one year	325,659	277,979	603,638
Due in more than one year:	325,665	211,212	005,050
Net pension liability	5,619,964	1,045,980	6,665,944
Net OPEB liability	1,883,916	736,390	2,620,306
Other amounts due in more than one year .	879,949	1,833,663	2,713,612
Total liabilities	9,326,019	4,633,292	13,959,311
	7,320,017	1,033,272	13,737,311
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	318,000	-	318,000
Pension	1,194,119	318,848	1,512,967
OPEB	679,154	159,641	838,795
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,191,273	478,489	2,669,762
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	13,367,048	9,733,541	23,100,589
Restricted for:	, in the second second		, ,
Capital projects	93,321	-	93,321
Transportation projects	913,055	_	913,055
Electric system sale	1,575,000	_	1,575,000
Police and fire purposes	61,373	-	61,373
Perpetual care	29,552	-	29,552
Other purposes.	393,278		393,278
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,445,456)	2,007,759	(1,437,697)
Total net position	\$ 12,987,171	\$ 11,741,300	\$ 24,728,471
Total net position	φ 12,70/,1/1	ψ 11,/41,300	ψ ∠4,/∠0,4/1

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

			Program Revenues								
			Cl	harges for	Oper	ating Grants	Cap	ital Grants			
	Expenses		Servi	ces and Sales	and (Contributions	and Contribution				
Governmental activities:											
General government	\$	724,380	\$	65,406	\$	115,651	\$	-			
Security of persons and property		3,294,955		501,249		543,315		-			
Public health and welfare		8,100		27,460		_		-			
Transportation		987,027		56,414		418,649		36,640			
Community environment		349,832		76,232		6,415		12,505			
Leisure time activity		239,672		32,963		47,775		-			
Interest and fiscal charges		12,480		-		-		-			
Total governmental activities		5,616,446		759,724		1,131,805		49,145			
Business-type activities:											
Sewer		1,995,796		1,938,755		_		_			
Water		1,565,031		1,955,031		_		118,730			
Total business-type activities		3,560,827		3,893,786				118,730			
Total primary government	\$	9,177,273	\$	4,653,510	\$	1,131,805	\$	167,875			

General revenues: Property taxes levi

Property taxes levied for:
General purposes
Recreation
Police pension
Income taxes levied for:
General purposes
Police
Capital projects
Grants and entitlements not restricted
to specific programs
Investment earnings
Miscellaneous
Total general revenues
Change in net position
Net position at beginning of year
Net position at end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue

and		nges in Net Posit	tion	
overnmental	В	usiness-type		
Activities		Activities		Total
(5.42.222)				(5.40.000)
\$ (543,323)	\$	-	\$	(543,323)
(2,250,391)		-		(2,250,391)
19,360		-		19,360
(475,324)		-		(475,324)
(254,680)		-		(254,680)
(158,934)		-		(158,934)
(12,480)				(12,480)
(3,675,772)				(3,675,772)
-		(57,041)		(57,041)
<u>-</u>		508,730		508,730
-		451,689		451,689
(3,675,772)		451,689		(3,224,083)
262,819		-		262,819
45,248		-		45,248
25,784		=		25,784
2,416,221		-		2,416,221
305,342		-		305,342
637,551		-		637,551
259,341		-		259,341
171,603		16,421		188,024
100,018		62		100,080
4,223,927		16,483		4,240,410
548,155		468,172		1,016,327
12,439,016		11,273,128		23,712,144
\$ 12,987,171	\$	11,741,300	\$	24,728,471

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments. \$ 3,605,219 \$ 9,809 \$ 1,033,397 \$ 1,845,619 \$ 6,494,044 Cash in segregated accounts. 120,622 120,622 120,622 Receivables: 1 443,110 487,417 Real and other taxes. 260,967 6 44,311 487,417 Real and other taxes. 138,944 6 65,548 335,515 Accounts. 138,944 6 65,548 335,515 Accounts. 108,359 6 6 44,000 Due from other governments. 108,359 6 6 44,000 Materials and supplies inventory. 9,130 6 21,837 30,967 Prepayments. 138,454 7 1,226 140,180 Total assets. 8,799,118 9,809 \$ 1,033,397 \$ 2,252 135,572 Accounts payable. 8 9,809 \$ 1,033,397 \$ 2,252 \$ 13,572 Accounts payable. 9 9,809 \$ 1,033,397 \$ 2,252 \$ 13,572 <th>_</th> <th>General</th> <th></th> <th>navirus elief</th> <th colspan="2">Income Tax Capital Improvement</th> <th>Nonmajor vernmental Funds</th> <th>Go</th> <th>Total vernmental Funds</th>	_	General		navirus elief	Income Tax Capital Improvement		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Cash in segregated accounts. 4 120,622 120,622 Receivables: Income taxes. 443,106 - 44,311 487,417 Real and other taxes. 266,967 - - 68,548 335,515 Accounts. 138,294 - 1,553 19,984 Special assessments 29,373 - - 165,898 274,257 Account of interest 108,359 - - 165,898 274,257 Accrued interest 14,216 - - - 142,167 Materials and supplies inventory. 9,130 - 21,837 30,607 Prepayments. 138,454 - - 1,726 140,180 Total assets 5 4,799,118 9,809 1,033,397 2,270,114 8,112,438 Total assets 5 10,964 \$ \$ 356 2,252 13,572 Accounts payable. \$ \$ 356 \$ 2,252 \$ 13,572 Accounts payable. - \$ 92,02									
Recair and other taxes		3,605,219	\$	9,809	\$ 1,033,397	\$	1,845,619	\$	6,494,044
Income taxes	Cash in segregated accounts	-		-	-		120,622		120,622
Real and other taxes 266,967 68,548 335,515 Accounts. 138,294 1,553 19,847 Special assessments 29,373 - - 29,373 Interfund loans. 46,000 - - 46,000 Due from other governments. 108,359 - - 165,898 224,257 Accrued interest 14,216 - - 14,216 - 12,837 30,967 Prepayments. 138,454 - - 1,726 140,180 101,418 10,183 10,133,977 2,270,114 8,112,438 10,141 10,141 10,141 13,172 10,142,438 10,142 10,143 10,142 10,143 10,142 10,142 10,143 10,142 10,142 10,143 10,142 10,143 10,142 10,143 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142 10,142	Receivables:								
Special assessments		443,106		-	-		44,311		487,417
Special assessments 29,373 . . 29,373 Interfund loans 46,000 . . 46,000 Due from other governments. 108,359 . 165,898 274,257 Accrued interest 14,216 . . 21,837 30,967 Prepayments 138,454 . . 1,726 140,180 Total assets \$ 4,799,118 9,809 \$ 1,033,397 \$ 2,270,114 \$ 8,112,438 Liabilities: Accrued wages. 70,472 . 7,701 78,173 Due to other governments 48,336 . . 8,768 57,104 Interfund loans payable. . </td <td>Real and other taxes</td> <td>266,967</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>68,548</td> <td></td> <td>335,515</td>	Real and other taxes	266,967		-	-		68,548		335,515
Interfund loans	Accounts	138,294		-	-		1,553		139,847
Due from other governments	Special assessments	29,373		-	_		-		29,373
Accrued interest 14,216	Interfund loans	46,000		-	_		-		46,000
Accrued interest 14,216	Due from other governments	108,359		_	_		165,898		274,257
Materials and supplies inventory. 9,130 - - 21,837 30,967 Prepayments. 138,454 - - 1,726 140,180 Total assets. \$ 4,799,118 9,809 \$ 1,033,397 \$ 2,270,114 \$ 8,112,438 Liabilities: Accounts payable. \$ 10,964 \$ \$ 356 \$ 2,252 \$ 13,572 Accrued wages. 70,472 - 7,701 78,173 Due to other governments 48,336 - - 8,768 57,104 Interful donsn payable. - - 921 95 1,016 Notes payable. - - 310,500 32,000 342,500 Total liabilities. 129,772 - 311,777 96,816 538,365 Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. 253,020 - 64,980 318,000 Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 5,072 - 64,980 318,000 Special assessm	e	14,216		_	_		_		14,216
Prepayments				_	_		21.837		,
Total assets	11 ,			_	_		,		,
Accounts payable. \$ 10,964 \$ - \$ 356 \$ 2,252 \$ 13,572 Accrued wages. 70,472 7.701 78,173 Due to other governments 48,336 8,768 57,104 Interfund loans payable. 921 46,000 46,000 Accrued interest payable. 310,500 32,000 342,500 Notes payable. 310,500 32,000 342,500 Total liabilities 129,772 - 311,777 96,816 538,365 Deferred inflows of resources: Property tax revenue not available. 13,947 64,980 318,000 Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 13,947 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 5,072 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 29,373 19,400 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources 589,405 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources 589,405 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 <td>• •</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9,809</td> <td>\$ 1,033,397</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> <td>\$</td> <td></td>	• •			9,809	\$ 1,033,397	\$		\$	
Accounts payable. \$ 10,964 \$ - \$ 356 \$ 2,252 \$ 13,572 Accrued wages. 70,472 7.701 78,173 Due to other governments 48,336 8,768 57,104 Interfund loans payable. 921 46,000 46,000 Accrued interest payable. 310,500 32,000 342,500 Notes payable. 310,500 32,000 342,500 Total liabilities 129,772 - 311,777 96,816 538,365 Deferred inflows of resources: Property tax revenue not available. 13,947 64,980 318,000 Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 13,947 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 5,072 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 29,373 19,400 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources 589,405 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources 589,405 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
Accrued wages. 70,472 - 7,701 78,173 Due to other governments 48,336 - 8,768 57,104 Interfund loans payable. - - 46,000 46,000 Accrued interest payable. - 921 95 1,016 Notes payable. - 310,500 32,000 342,500 Total liabilities 129,772 - 311,777 96,816 538,365 Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxe slevied for the next fiscal year. 253,020 - 64,980 318,000 Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 13,947 - 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 5,072 - - 29,373 Intergovernmental revenue not available. 29,373 - 108,450 181,547 Income tax revenue not available. 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources. 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893		10,964	\$	_	\$ 356	\$	2,252	\$	13,572
Due to other governments 48,336 - 8,768 57,104 Interfund loans payable. - - 46,000 46,000 Accrued interest payable. - - 310,500 32,000 342,500 Total liabilities 129,772 - 311,777 96,816 538,365 Deferred inflows of resources: Property tax seel levied for the next fiscal year. 253,020 - - 64,980 318,000 Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 13,947 - - 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 5,072 - - 5,072 Special assessments revenue not available. 29,373 - - - 29,373 Intergovernmental revenue not available. 73,097 - 108,450 181,547 Income tax revenue not available. 214,896 - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances	1 7	70.472		_	-		7,701		,
Interfund loans payable.	6	,		_	_	8,768			
Accrued interest payable	•	-		_	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,
Notes payable	1 2	_		_	921	,			,
Deferred inflows of resources: 253,365 Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. 253,020 - - 64,980 318,000 Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 13,947 - - 64,980 318,000 Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 13,947 - - 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 5,072 - - - 5,072 Special assessments revenue not available. 29,373 - - - 29,373 Income tax revenue not available. 73,097 - - 108,450 181,547 Income tax revenue not available. 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources. 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - -									,
Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. 253,020 - - 64,980 318,000 Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 13,947 - - 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 5,072 - - - 5,072 Special assessments revenue not available. 29,373 - - 29,373 Intergovernmental revenue not available. 73,097 - - 108,450 181,547 Income tax revenue not available. 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources. 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows		129,772	-		 				
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year. 253,020 - - 64,980 318,000 Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 13,947 - - 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 5,072 - - - 5,072 Special assessments revenue not available. 29,373 - - - 29,373 Intergovernmental revenue not available. 73,097 - - 108,450 181,547 Income tax revenue not available. 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources. 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (_	- 7: -			- /				
Delinquent property tax revenue not available. 13,947 - - 3,568 17,515 Accrued interest not available. 5,072 - - - 5,072 Special assessments revenue not available. 29,373 - - - 29,373 Intergovernmental revenue not available. 73,097 - - 108,450 181,547 Income tax revenue not available. 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 <t< td=""><td>Deferred inflows of resources:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Deferred inflows of resources:								
Accrued interest not available 5,072 - - 5,072 Special assessments revenue not available 29,373 - - - 29,373 Intergovernmental revenue not available 73,097 - - 108,450 181,547 Income tax revenue not available 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows -	Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	253,020		-	-		64,980		318,000
Special assessments revenue not available. 29,373 - - 29,373 Intergovernmental revenue not available. 73,097 - - 108,450 181,547 Income tax revenue not available. 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources. 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable. 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed. - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned. 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows - - - - - 6,786,180	Delinquent property tax revenue not available	13,947		-	-	3,568			17,515
Intergovernmental revenue not available. 73,097 - - 108,450 181,547 Income tax revenue not available. 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources. 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable. 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed. - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned. 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows - - 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180	Accrued interest not available	5,072		-	-		-		5,072
Income tax revenue not available 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows	Special assessments revenue not available	29,373		-	_		-		29,373
Income tax revenue not available 214,896 - - 21,490 236,386 Total deferred inflows of resources 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows	Intergovernmental revenue not available	73,097		_	_		108,450		181,547
Fund balances: 589,405 - - 198,488 787,893 Fund balances: Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows		214,896		_	_		21,490		236,386
Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows		589,405		_	-		198,488		787,893
Nonspendable 1,730,911 - - 53,115 1,784,026 Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows	Fund halances								
Restricted. - 9,809 - 1,639,304 1,649,113 Committed - - 721,620 254,010 975,630 Assigned 1,124,744 - - - 70,304 1,195,048 Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows		1 720 011					52 115		1 784 026
Committed	1	1,730,911		0.800	-		,		, ,
Assigned		-	9,809		721 620				
Unassigned (deficit) 1,224,286 - - (41,923) 1,182,363 Total fund balances 4,079,941 9,809 721,620 1,974,810 6,786,180 Total liabilities, deferred inflows		1 104 744	-		/21,020		,		,
Total fund balances	2	· / /	=		-	,			, ,
Total liabilities, deferred inflows	Unassigned (deficit)	1,224,286			 -	(41,923)			1,182,363
,	_	4,079,941		9,809	 721,620	1,974,810		6,786,180	
	,	4,799,118	\$	9,809	\$ 1,033,397	\$	2,270,114	\$	8,112,438

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Income taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable 175.515 Intergovernmental receivable Special assessments receivable Total The net pension asset and net pension liability are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period respectively; therefore, the asset, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Net pension asset Deferred outflows of resources 1,131,549 Deferred outflows of resources 1,131,549 Deferred inflows of resources 1,131,549 Deferred outflows of resources 1,24,868 Deferred outflows of resources 1,24,868 Deferred outflows of resources 1,24,868 Deferred inflows of reso	Total governmental fund balances			\$ 6,786,180
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Income taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable and spanale to pay 30,402 Real and spanale	Amounts reported for governmental activities on the			
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Income taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable Real and sassessments receivable Real and sassessments receivable Special assessments receivable Total The net pension asset and net pension liability are not available to pay for current period, respectively; therefore, the asset, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Net pension asset Deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows for sources (1,194,119) Net pension liability Total The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures and is not due and payable in the current period through the current period through the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources (1,194,119) Net pension liability (5,619,964) Total The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures and is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources Deferred outflows of resources Net OPEB liability (1,838,202) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences Issue II loans payable Total An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)	statement of net position are different because:			
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Income taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable Real and sassessments receivable Real and sassessments receivable Special assessments receivable Total The net pension asset and net pension liability are not available to pay for current period, respectively; therefore, the asset, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Net pension asset Deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows for sources (1,194,119) Net pension liability Total The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures and is not due and payable in the current period through the current period through the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources (1,194,119) Net pension liability (5,619,964) Total The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures and is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources Deferred outflows of resources Net OPEB liability (1,838,202) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences Issue II loans payable Total An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			
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Total (5,652,132) The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures and is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources 724,868 Deferred inflows of resources (679,154) Net OPEB liability (1,883,916) Total (1,883,916) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences 476,574 Issue II loans payable 729,034 Total (1,205,608) An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)	Deferred inflows of resources		(1,194,119)	
The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures and is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources 724,868 Deferred inflows of resources (679,154) Net OPEB liability (1,883,916) Total (1,883,916) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences 476,574 Issue II loans payable 729,034 Total (1,205,608) An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)	Net pension liability		(5,619,964)	
expenditures and is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows of resources Other of PEB liability Total Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences I loans payable Total An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (1,542)	Total			(5,652,132)
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therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows of resources Other of PEB liability Total Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences Compensated absences Total An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. Total (1,542)				
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Deferred inflows of resources Net OPEB liability Total Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences 476,574 Issue II loans payable Total An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (1,883,916)			724,868	
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Total (1,838,202) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences 476,574 Issue II loans payable 729,034 Total (1,205,608) An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)	Net OPEB liability			
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences 476,574 Issue II loans payable 729,034 Total (1,205,608) An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)			()	(1,838,202)
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in the funds. Compensated absences Issue II loans payable Total An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (1,205,608)				
Compensated absences 476,574 Issue II loans payable 729,034 Total (1,205,608) An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)				
Issue II loans payable Total An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (1,205,608) (1,205,608)			476 574	
Total (1,205,608) An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)	<u>.</u>			
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.	* •		/29,034	(1.205.(00)
costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.	Total			(1,205,608)
of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)				
activities on the statement of net position. (11,542)				
Net position of governmental activities \$ 12,987,171	activities on the statement of net position.			 (11,542)
	Net position of governmental activities			\$ 12,987,171

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

	General	Co	ronavirus Relief		Income Tax Capital Improvement		Capital Governmental		vernmental	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:												
Income taxes	\$ 2,351,460	\$	-	\$	637,551	\$	467,564	\$	3,456,575			
Real and other taxes	262,819		-		-		71,032		333,851			
Charges for services	517,544		=		-		79,507		597,051			
Licenses and permits	108,963		-		-		-		108,963			
Fines and forfeitures	4,960		-		-		962		5,922			
Intergovernmental	243,526		637,895		-		465,798		1,347,219			
Investment income	172,876		-		-		21,536		194,412			
Rental income	-		-		-		21,354		21,354			
Contributions and donations	5,032		-		-		57,898		62,930			
Other	13,551		-		_		49,993		63,544			
Total revenues	3,680,731		637,895		637,551		1,235,644		6,191,821			
Expenditures:												
Current:												
General government	498,380		93,908		-		18,565		610,853			
Security of persons and property	2,161,508		235,916		-		428,102		2,825,526			
Public health and welfare	5,016		-		-		=		5,016			
Transportation	324,465		-		-		246,075		570,540			
Community environment	236,138		-		-		21,455		257,593			
Leisure time activity	-		1,874		-		183,120		184,994			
Capital outlay	_		296,388		126,260		17,824		440,472			
Debt service:												
Principal retirement	_		-		_		115,594		115,594			
Interest and fiscal charges	_		-		5,534		6,946		12,480			
Total expenditures	3,225,507		628,086		131,794		1,037,681		5,023,068			
Excess of revenues												
over expenditures	 455,224		9,809		505,757		197,963		1,168,753			
Other financing sources (uses):												
Sale of capital assets	48,592		-		-		=		48,592			
Transfers in	-		-		-		142,357		142,357			
Transfers (out)	-		-		(140,290)		(2,067)		(142,357)			
OPWC loan issuance	-		-		-		667		667			
Total other financing sources (uses)	 48,592		-		(140,290)		140,957		49,259			
Net change in fund balances	503,816		9,809		365,467		338,920		1,218,012			
Fund balances at												
beginning of year	 3,576,125				356,153		1,635,890		5,568,168			
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 4,079,941	\$	9,809	\$	721,620	\$	1,974,810	\$	6,786,180			

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		\$	1,218,012
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeds capital outlay in the current period. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$ 465,557 (668,014)		(202,457)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Income taxes Intergovernmental revenues Special assessments Investment income Total	 (97,461) 14,410 9,284 (5,115)		(78,882)
Proceeds of loans are reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net position.			(667)
Repayment of loan principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			115,594
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB Total	456,433 8,426		464,859
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB Total	 (820,546) (179,260)		(999,806)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(55,087)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.			84 500
service fund is allocated among the governmental activities. Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	86,589 548,155
Change in net position of governmental activities		φ	370,133

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Budgeted	Amou	ınts		Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive	
		Original		Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:					 			
Income taxes	\$	2,385,000	\$	2,385,000	\$ 2,276,638	\$	(108,362)	
Real and other taxes		280,030		280,030	263,500		(16,530)	
Charges for services		484,000		484,000	483,894		(106)	
Licenses and permits		46,500		46,500	108,963		62,463	
Fines and forfeitures		10,800		10,800	5,409		(5,391)	
Intergovernmental		581,900		581,900	242,395		(339,505)	
Investment income		35,000		35,000	30,859		(4,141)	
Contributions and donations		7,500		7,500	5,032		(2,468)	
Other		9,605		9,605	13,551		3,946	
Total revenues		3,840,335		3,840,335	 3,430,241		(410,094)	
Expenditures: Current:								
		613,144		613,144	470,896		142,248	
General government		3,493,464		3,493,464	2,249,198		1,244,266	
Security of persons and property Public health and welfare				, ,	, ,			
		30,755 445,169		30,755	5,896		24,859	
Transportation		342,308		445,169	347,515		97,654	
Community environment	-	4,924,840		342,308 4,924,840	 241,626 3,315,131		1,609,709	
Total expenditures	-	4,924,840		4,924,840	 3,313,131		1,609,709	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over (under) expenditures		(1,084,505)		(1,084,505)	 115,110		1,199,615	
Other Energing courses								
Other financing sources: Sale of capital assets		2,000		2,000	48,592		46,592	
Transfers in		2,000		2,000	55,922		,	
		2,000		2,000	 	-	55,922	
Total other financing sources	-	2,000		2,000	 104,514		102,514	
Net change in fund balances		(1,082,505)		(1,082,505)	219,624		1,302,129	
Fund balances at beginning of year		1,439,120		1,439,120	1,439,120		_	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		23,970	23,970		23,970	-		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	380,585	\$	380,585	\$ 1,682,714	\$	1,302,129	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Variance with Final Budget Positive						
	Original		Final		Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:								
Intergovernmental	\$		\$	637,895	\$ 637,895	\$	=	
Total revenues				637,895	637,895			
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government		-		93,908	93,908		-	
Security of persons and property		-		245,725	236,795		8,930	
Leisure time activity		-		1,874	1,874		-	
Capital outlay				296,388	 296,388		=	
Total expenditures				637,895	628,965		8,930	
Net change in fund balances		-		-	8,930		8,930	
Fund balances at beginning of year				-	 -		-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$		\$		\$ 8,930	\$	8,930	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	В	usiness-type Activi	ties - Enterprise Fun	ıds	Governmental
	Sewer	Water	Nonmajor Enterprise Fund	Total	Activities - Internal Service Fund
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	888,222	\$ 2,411,075	\$ 15,607	\$ 3,314,904	\$ -
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	-	-	236,208
Accounts	330,693	351,587	-	682,280	-
Materials and supplies inventory	21,922	114,739	-	136,661	-
Prepayments	-	4,760	-	4,760	-
Equity in pooled cash investments	-	122,080	-	122,080	-
Total current assets	1,240,837	3,004,241	15,607	4,260,685	236,208
Noncurrent assets:					
Net pension asset	9,914	6,809	-	16,723	-
Nondepreciable capital assets	505,410	449,021	_	954,431	_
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,733,716	5,455,840	_	11,189,556	_
Total capital assets, net	6,239,126	5,904,861	· 	12,143,987	
Total noncurrent assets	6,249,040	5,911,670		12,160,710	
Total assets	7,489,877	8,915,911	15,607	16,421,395	236,208
Deferred outflows of resources:					
Pension	94,861	82,587	-	177,448	-
OPEB	70,507	60,147	-	130,654	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	165,368	\$ 142,734	\$ -	\$ 308,102	

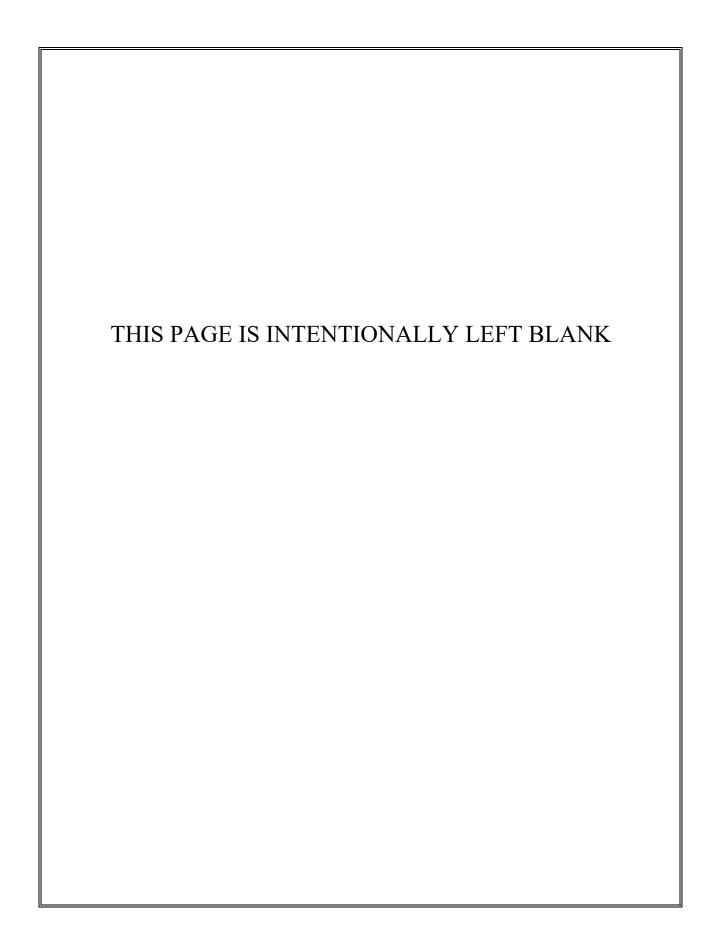
- - Continued

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2020

	В	ıds	Governmental		
	Sewer	Water	Nonmajor Enterprise Fund	Total	Activities - Internal Service Fund
Liabilities:	Sewei	- vv atei	<u> </u>		Service Fund
Current liabilities:					
	\$ 18,642	\$ 34,639	\$ -	\$ 53,281	\$ -
Accrued wages	14,215	8,196	_	22,411	_
Compensated absences	81,926	28,668	_	110,594	_
Due to other governments	5,287	3,616	_	8,903	_
Accrued interest payable	10,605	5,010	_	10.605	_
Payable from restricted assets:	10,003	_	-	10,003	-
Refundable deposits payable		122.000		122,080	
1 17	154.467	122,080	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
OWDA loans payable	154,467	2 000	-	154,467	-
OPWC loans payable	9,918	3,000	-	12,918	-
Notes payable	522,000	-	-	522,000	124.166
Claims payable				- 1015050	124,166
Total current liabilities	817,060	200,199		1,017,259	124,166
Long-term liabilities:					
Compensated absences payable	89,458	23,144	-	112,602	-
OWDA loans payable	1,598,944	=	=	1,598,944	-
OPWC loans payable	69,617	52,500	_	122,117	-
Net OPEB liability	436,561	299,829	_	736,390	-
Net pension liability	620,098	425,882	_	1,045,980	_
Total long-term liabilities	2,814,678	801,355		3,616,033	
Total liabilities	3,631,738	1,001,554		4,633,292	124,166
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Pension	197,529	121,319		318,848	
OPEB	97,311	62,330	-	159,641	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	294,840	183,649	- 	478,489	
Net position:	2 004 100	5.040.261		0.522.541	
Net investment in capital assets	3,884,180	5,849,361	-	9,733,541	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	(155,513)	2,024,081	15,607	1,884,175	112,042
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 3,728,667	\$ 7,873,442	\$ 15,607	11,617,716	\$ 112,042
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the interna	l service fund activ	rities related to enter	prise funds.	123,584	
Net position of business-type activities				\$ 11,741,300	

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

		Bı		Governmental							
						ımajor erprise				ctivities - Internal	
	S	ewer		Water		erprise Tund		Total	Service Fund		
Operating revenues:							-				
Charges for services	\$	1,931,105	\$	1,940,614	\$	-	\$	3,871,719	\$	1,249,775	
Tap-in fees		7,650		14,417		-		22,067		-	
Large claim reimbursements		-		-		-		-		691,684	
Other operating revenues		-		62		-		62		14,602	
Total operating revenues		1,938,755		1,955,093				3,893,848		1,956,061	
Operating expenses:											
Personal services		1,126,299		926,933		-		2,053,232		-	
Contract services		65,414		53,236		-		118,650		299,818	
Materials and supplies		113,186		162,864		-		276,050		-	
Utilities		233,953		120,729		-		354,682		-	
Claims expense		-		-		-		-		1,545,951	
Depreciation		443,338		310,688		-		754,026		-	
Other		1,635		650		-		2,285		-	
Total operating expenses		1,983,825		1,575,100		-		3,558,925		1,845,769	
Operating income (loss)		(45,070)		379,993				334,923		110,292	
Nonoperating expenses:											
Interest and fiscal charges		(27,839)		(143)		-		(27,982)		-	
Loss on disposal of capital assets		-		(693)		-		(693)		-	
Interest income		6,979		9,442		-		16,421		3,070	
Total nonoperating expenses		(20,860)		8,606		-		(12,254)		3,070	
Income (loss) before											
and capital contributions		(65,930)		388,599		-		322,669		113,362	
Capital contributions				118,730				118,730			
Change in net position		(65,930)		507,329		-		441,399		113,362	
Net position (deficit) at											
beginning of year		3,794,597		7,366,113		15,607				(1,320)	
Net position at end of year	\$:	3,728,667	\$	7,873,442	\$	15,607			\$	112,042	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal	service fu	and activities	relate	ed to enterprise	funds.			26,773			
Change in net position of business-type activities							\$	468,172			



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

	B	Governmental			
	Sewer	Water	Nonmajor Enterprise Fund	Total	Activities - Internal Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from customers \$	1,904,662	\$ 1,880,697	\$ -	\$ 3,785,359	\$ 1,249,775
Cash received from large claim reimbursements	_	_	-	-	691,684
Cash received from other operations	_	62	-	62	14,602
Cash payments for personal services	(1,126,177)	(908,117)	-	(2,034,294)	-
Cash payments for contract services	(63,826)	(92,368)	-	(156,194)	(299,818)
Cash payments for materials and supplies	(116,649)	(222,476)	-	(339,125)	-
Cash payments for utilities	(251,978)	(121,536)	-	(373,514)	-
Cash payments for claims	-	_	-	-	(1,529,094)
Cash payments for other expenses	(1,635)	(650)		(2,285)	
Net cash provided by					
operating activities	344,397	535,612		880,009	127,149
Cash flows from capital and related					
financing activities:					
Acquisition of capital assets	(143,659)	(256,775)	-	(400,434)	-
Sale of notes	522,000	-	-	522,000	-
Capital grant proceeds	-	118,730	-	118,730	-
Principal retirement	(745,641)	(29,877)	-	(775,518)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	(31,244)	(427)		(31,671)	
Net cash used in capital					
and related financing activities	(398,544)	(168,349)	-	(566,893)	
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest received	6,979	9,442		16,421	3,070
Net cash provided by investing activities	6,979	9,442		16,421	3,070
Net increase (decrease) in cash and					
investments	(47,168)	376,705	-	329,537	130,219
Cash and investments at beginning of year	935,390	2,156,450	15,607	3,107,447	105,989
Cash and investments at end of year	888,222	\$ 2,533,155	\$ 15,607	\$ 3,436,984	\$ 236,208

^{- -} Continued

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

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds						Gov	ernmental	
	Sewer		Water		onmajor nterprise Fund		Total	I	tivities - nternal vice Fund
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:									
Operating income (loss) \$	(45,070)	\$	379,993	\$	-	\$	334,923	\$	110,292
Adjustments:									
Depreciation	443,338		310,688		-		754,026		-
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows:									
Change in materials and supplies inventory	(4,609)		(92,589)		-		(97,198)		-
Change in accounts receivable	(34,093)		(74,334)		-		(108,427)		-
Change in prepayments	67		3,277		_		3,344		-
Change in net pension asset	(4,427)		(3,674)		-		(8,101)		-
Change in deferred outflows - pension	201,515		90,538		_		292,053		-
Change in deferred outflows - OPEB	(24,391)		(31,174)		-		(55,565)		-
Change in accounts payable	(15,613)		(34,901)		-		(50,514)		-
Change in accrued wages	(14,575)		(12,104)		-		(26,679)		-
Change in intergovernmental payable	(6,592)		(7,185)		_		(13,777)		-
Change in compensated absences payable	(24,478)		(6,058)		-		(30,536)		-
Change in net pension liability	(345,012)		(125,632)		-		(470,644)		-
Change in net OPEB liability	(23,521)		36,914		-		13,393		-
Change in deferred inflows - pension	159,946		52,435		-		212,381		-
Change in deferred inflows - OPEB	81,912		22,913		-		104,825		-
Change in claims payable	-		-		-		-		16,857
Change in payable from restricted assets			26,505				26,505		
Net cash provided by operating activities	344,397	\$	535,612	\$		\$	880,009	\$	127,149

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City of Willard ("The City") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution of the State of Ohio.

The City was originally organized as the Village of Chicago Junction in 1874. The name was changed to the Village of Willard in 1917, which became the City of Willard in 1959 as a home rule municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a council-manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety, public services, recreation and development.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the City's BFS include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization's Governing Board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific burdens on, the City. The City may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected Governing Board, a Governing Board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed Board that is fiscally dependent on the City. The City also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Willard, this includes police protection, fire protection, EMS services, street maintenance and repairs, planning and zoning, parks and recreation, water, sewer and storm water. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by Council through the budgetary process.

The City of Willard owns and is responsible for the lighting and any major repairs and improvements of the Willard Airport. Rental fees for use of public property and proceeds from the sale of airplane fuel are collected by the City and any minor repairs, services, and operations at the airport are performed by the City.

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

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

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

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

Jefferson Health Plan (JHP) Health Benefits Program

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

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

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

C. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

<u>General</u> - The general fund accounts and reports for all financial resources except those not accounted for in another fund. This includes, but is not limited to, police and fire protection, public health activities, cemetery, and the general administration of City functions. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Coronavirus relief</u> - This fund accounts for monies received from the federal government to provide relief to the City to combat the Coronavirus pandemic.

<u>Income tax capital improvement</u> - This fund accounts for income tax receipts that are used for the acquisition and construction of capital assets.

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

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

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

<u>Sewer</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Water</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to its residential and commercial users located within the City.

The City's nonmajor enterprise fund accounts for the provision of storm drainage runoff services to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

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

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

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

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

D. Measurement Focus

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

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary funds are charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include personnel and other expenses related to the operations of the enterprise activities. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 14 and 15 for deferred outflows of resources related the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

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

See Notes 14 and 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

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

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

F. Budgetary Data

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

Estimated Resources - The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this process, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected cash receipts of each fund. On or about January 1, this certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year.

Appropriations - In accordance with the City Charter, an annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by December 26 of each year for the following period January 1 to December 31; this must be submitted to the County by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department, and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council.

Lapsing of Appropriations - At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. Encumbrances are carried forward and are not re-appropriated as part of the subsequent year appropriations.

G. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized during the year for budget control purposes. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as expenditures under the City's budgetary basis of accounting. For GAAP reporting purposes, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported in the various fund balance classifications as part of fund balance.

H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

On the government-wide financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

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

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

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

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

I. Prepayments

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

J. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During 2020, investments were limited to investments in federal agency securities, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury bills, negotiable certificates of deposit and a U.S. Government money market fund. Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned and credited to the general fund during 2020 amounted to \$172,876, which included \$99,691 assigned from other funds of the City.

For purpose of presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

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

K. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. The City's infrastructure consists of streets, and water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized for business-type activities.

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

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

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

<u>Description</u>	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-type Activities Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10 years	10 years
Buildings	20-40 years	20-40 years
Equipment	5-15 years	5-15 years
Vehicles	5 years	5 years
Infrastructure	40 years	
Utility plant in service		40-80 years

L. Compensated Absences

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributed to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination (severance) benefits in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age 50 or greater with at least 10 years of service; or 20 years of service at any age were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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

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

N. Interfund Balances

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

O. Interfund Activity

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

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

P. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

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

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of City Council, which includes giving the Finance Director the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

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

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

Q. Restricted Assets

Amounts held as deposits for water service are restricted and can only be expended for the return of such deposit, or to apply to the customer's account when the service is discontinued.

R. Estimates

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

S. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. Capital contributions are reported as revenue in the proprietary fund financial statements. The City's water fund received \$118,730 in capital contributions from grantors during 2020.

T. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position.

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes primarily includes amounts restricted for school resource officer grant, emergency management, an urban development block grant, clock tower donations and military memorial donations.

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

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

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

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 Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2020.

V. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

W. Fair Value Measurements

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balance

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

Nonmajor governmental funds
CDBG
Deficit
\$ 41,923

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Monies held by the City are classified by State statute into three categories:

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

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

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

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and,
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

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

Protection of the deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Finance Director or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the City had \$1,100 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the City as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments", but is not considered part of the City's carrying amount of deposits at year end.

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year end, the City had \$120,622 deposited with the Huron County Treasurer for monies related to the municipal road fund permissive tax.

C. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The City utilizes a self-insurance third party administrator to review and pay claims. Money held by the administrator is presented as "cash with fiscal agent." The amount held by the fiscal agent at December 31, 2020 was \$236,208.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

D. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$1,726,778. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2020, \$1,862,097 of the City's bank balance of \$2,112,097 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the City's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the OPCS, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2020, the City's financial institutions did not participate in the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

E. Investments

As of December 31, 2020, the City had the following investments and maturities:

			Investment Maturities								
Investment type	Me	vasurement Value	61	months or less		7 to 12 months		13 to 18 months	 19 to 24 months	٠.	eater than 4 months
FNMA	\$	595,221	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	595,221
FFCB		1,228,140		-		-		-	-		1,228,140
FHLMC		1,702,867		-		-		-	257,407		1,445,460
Negotiable CDs		2,768,856		751,543		494,464		252,972	508,981		760,896
Commercial paper		424,680		424,680		-		-	-		-
U.S. Treasury bills		949,914		949,914		-		-	-		-
U.S. government money											
market fund	_	533,472	_	533,472	_	<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>		
Total	\$	8,203,150	\$	2,659,609	\$	494,464	\$	252,972	\$ 766,388	\$	4,029,717

The weighted average maturity of investments is 2.21 years.

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned the U.S. government money market fund an AAAm money market rating. The City's investments in federal agency securities and U.S. Treasury bills were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The City's investments in commercial paper were rated A-1 and P-1 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The City's investments in negotiable certificates of deposit are fully insured by the FDIC. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the City to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities, commercial paper and U.S. Treasury bills are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the City's name. The City's investments in negotiable CDs are insured by the FDIC. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the finance director or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2020:

	M	easurement	
Investment type		Value	% of Total
FNMA	\$	595,221	7.26
FFCB		1,228,140	14.97
FHLMC		1,702,867	20.76
Negotiable CDs		2,768,856	33.75
Commercial paper		424,680	5.18
U.S. Treasury bills		949,914	11.58
U.S. government money market	_	533,472	6.50
Total	\$	8,203,150	100.00

F. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

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

Cash	and	investments	per	note	disclosure:
		2			<u> </u>

Cabil alla III / Collinsii o per ii cie alla cie cali	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 1,726,778
Investments	8,203,150
Cash in segregated accounts	120,622
Cash with fiscal agent	236,208
Cash on hand	 1,100
Total	\$ 10,287,858

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Governmental activities	\$ 6,850,874
Business-type activities	 3,436,984
Total	\$ 10,287,858

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

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

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:	
Income tax capital improvement fund	\$ 140,290
Nonmajor governmental funds	 2,067
Total	\$ 142,357

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

The purpose of the transfer from the income tax capital improvement fund was to pay off existing debt.

The purpose of the transfer from the nonmajor governmental funds was to close a dormant fund.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

All transfers were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

B. Interfund loans consisted of the following at December 31, 2020, as reported on the fund financial statements.

Receivable fund	Payable fund	A	Amount		
General	Nonmajor governmental	\$	46,000		

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2020 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2019, are levied after October 1, 2020, and are collected in 2021 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$3.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and public utility property upon which 2020 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property

Residential/agricultural	\$ 54,085,910
Commercial/industrial/mineral	29,056,720
Public utility	
Real	3,411,410
Personal	 8,402,100
Total assessed value	\$ 94,956,140

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

For 2020, the City levies an income tax of 1.375%. The income tax is levied on the gross salaries, wages and other personnel service compensation earned by residents of the City and to the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City. Residents of the City are granted a full credit for taxes paid to other Ohio municipalities, up to the percentage which would be due to the City.

The revenue received from income tax is recorded directly into the City income tax fund, capital improvement fund, or police levy fund, a nonmajor governmental fund. The costs of operating the income tax department and income tax refunds are expended from the income tax fund. Pursuant to §197.14 of the City Charter, at least 40% of the remaining funds shall be allocated to capital improvements, maintenance and repair. The remaining balance shall be used in accordance with ordinances adopted and approved by Council.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2020, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), accrued interest, special assessments, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "Due from other governments" on the BFS. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2020.

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

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

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

Governmental activities:

Income taxes	\$ 487,417
Real and other taxes	335,515
Accounts	139,847
Special assessments	29,373
Due from other governments	274,257
Accrued interest	14,216
Business-type activities:	
Accounts	682,280

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the BFS. The only receivable not expected to be collected within the subsequent year is the special assessments receivable which is collected over the life of the assessments.

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

Governmental activities:	Balance 1/1/2020	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/2020	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 1,320,002	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,320,002	
Construction in progress	209,418	5,015		214,433	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,529,420	5,015		1,534,435	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land improvements	342,575	36,558	-	379,133	
Buildings	4,270,685	132,997	-	4,403,682	
Equipment	3,261,308	166,730	(17,367)	3,410,671	
Vehicles	3,158,065	40,365	-	3,198,430	
Infrastructure	14,314,736	83,892		14,398,628	
Total capital assets, being depreciated	25,347,369	460,542	(17,367)	25,790,544	
Less: accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	(280,330)	(14,010)	-	(294,340)	
Buildings	(3,255,821)	(53,734)	-	(3,309,555)	
Equipment	(2,139,653)	(140,423)	17,367	(2,262,709)	
Vehicles	(2,739,000)	(106,863)	-	(2,845,863)	
Infrastructure	(3,820,946)	(352,984)		(4,173,930)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(12,235,750)	(668,014)	17,367	(12,886,397)	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	13,111,619	(207,472)		12,904,147	
Total governmental activities capital assets	\$ 14,641,039	\$ (202,457)	\$ -	\$ 14,438,582	

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

B. Business-type activities capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

Business-type activities:	Balance 1/1/2020	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 954,431	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 954,431
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	954,431			954,431
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	112,014	2,000	-	114,014
Buildings	6,736,669	8,940	-	6,745,609
Equipment	8,237,658	161,790	(1,679)	8,397,769
Vehicles	812,918	-	-	812,918
Utility plant in service	13,345,409	227,704		13,573,113
Total capital assets, being depreciated:	29,244,668	400,434	(1,679)	29,643,423
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(85,868)	(3,177)	-	(89,045)
Buildings	(5,696,187)	(99,729)	-	(5,795,916)
Equipment	(4,928,248)	(292,262)	986	(5,219,524)
Vehicles	(633,654)	(25,831)	-	(659,485)
Utility plant in service	(6,356,870)	(333,027)		(6,689,897)
Total accumulated depreciation	(17,700,827)	(754,026)	986	(18,453,867)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	11,543,841	(353,592)	(693)	11,189,556
Total business-type activities capital assets	\$12,498,272	\$ (353,592)	\$ (693)	<u>\$ 12,143,987</u>

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

C. Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$	19,756
Security of persons and property		177,272
Public health and welfare		2,059
Transportation		335,909
Community environment		82,639
Leisure time activities	_	50,379
Total governmental activities	\$	668,014
Business-type activities:		
Sewer	\$	443,338
Water	_	310,688
Total business-type activities	\$	754,026

NOTE 10 - VACATION, SICK LEAVE AND ACCUMULATED UNPAID EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Vacation is earned and accrued monthly based upon the years of service, ranging from 4 hours/month to 20 hours/month. Vacation may be accrued up to two full years. Accrued vacation is paid at termination unless the employee has not completed one full year of service. The total obligation for vacation accrual for the City as a whole amounted to \$335,269 at December 31, 2020. Sick leave accumulates at a rate of 10 hours/month for all full-time employees. Accumulation of sick leave is limited to 1,440 hours. The amount payable to an eligible retiree is 35% of the unused accumulated sick leave.

The pay-off of the sick leave provision is also applicable in the case of death. The maximum liability to the City for accumulated sick leave vested employees on December 31, 2020 was \$364,501.

The City has union agreements with the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) and the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF). The FOP agreement covers all the full-time police officers and dispatchers except the chief of police, assistant chief of police and probationary employees in the first sixty days of employment. The agreement with the IAFF covers all full-time fire fighters except the chief and assistant chief. Non-union employees are governed by the charter and City ordinances.

The agreement states that 35% of accrued unpaid sick leave will be paid to an employee when the employee retires from active service with the City and qualifies and begins to receive pension payments under the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) or other State operated pension and retirement programs. Sick leave may be accumulated to a total of 1,440 hours. A full-time employee shall be entitled to a cash payment, equal to 35% of his daily wage, of any unused sick leave accumulated in the current year above the 1,440 hour limit. This payment is made during the last pay period each year. After an employee has worked for the City for one year, the employee is entitled to vacation leave following his anniversary date. An employee may accumulate two years of unused vacation. No employee shall be compensated for any vacation not taken unless the employee is leaving the service of the City.

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

NOTE 11 - NOTES PAYABLE

The City had the following bond anticipation notes outstanding at December 31, 2020:

	Issue Date	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/2019	Issued	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2020
Governmental activities:	Date	Rate	12/31/2019	Issueu	Reductions	12/31/2020
	,					
Note and Bond retirement fun						
Fire truck	2020	0.89%	\$ -	\$ 32,000	\$ -	\$ 32,000
Fire truck	2019	2.00%	45,000	-	(45,000)	-
Income tax capital						
<u>improvement fund:</u>						
Fire engine	2020	0.89%	-	108,500	-	108,500
Fire engine	2019	2.00%	121,000	-	(121,000)	-
Ambulance	2020	0.89%	-	202,000	-	202,000
Ambulance	2019	2.00%	225,000		(225,000)	
Total governmental activities			391,000	342,500	(391,000)	342,500
Business-type activities:						
Sewer fund:						
WWTP upgrade	2019	2.00%	570,000	-	(570,000)	-
WWTP upgrade	2020	0.89%		522,000		522,000
Total business-type activities			570,000	522,000	(570,000)	522,000
Total notes payable			\$ 961,000	\$ 864,500	\$ (961,000)	\$ 864,500

<u>Bond anticipation notes - fire truck:</u> On August 20, 2020, the City issued \$32,000 in fire truck bond anticipation notes. The proceeds were used to retire the 2019 notes. These notes bear an interest rate of 0.89% and mature on August 20, 2021. These notes are recorded as a liability in the note and bond retirement fund, which is the fund that received the proceeds. The note and bond retirement fund is a nonmajor governmental fund.

<u>Bond anticipation notes - fire engine:</u> On August 20, 2020, the City issued \$108,500 in fire engine bond anticipation notes. The proceeds were used to retire the 2019 notes. These notes bear an interest rate of 0.89% and mature on August 20, 2021. These notes are recorded as a liability in the income tax capital improvement fund, which is the fund that received the proceeds.

<u>Bond anticipation notes - ambulance:</u> On August 20, 2020, the City issued \$202,000 in ambulance bond anticipation notes. The proceeds were used to retire the 2019 notes. These notes bear an interest rate of 0.89% and mature on August 20, 2021. These notes are recorded as a liability in the income tax capital improvement fund, which is the fund that received the proceeds.

<u>Bond anticipation notes - WWTP upgrade:</u> On August 20, 2020, the City issued \$522,000 in bond anticipation notes. The proceeds were used to retire the 2019 notes. These notes bear an interest rate of 0.89% and mature on August 20, 2021. These notes are recorded as a liability in the sewer fund, which is the fund that received the proceeds.

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During 2020, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

Governmental activities:	Date of Issue	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/2019	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/2020	Amounts Due in One Year
Issue II loans - direct borrowings:							
Pearl Street repavement	1999	0.00%	\$ 3,516	\$ -	\$ (3,516)	\$ -	\$ -
East Howard repavement I	2002	0.00%	576	-	(576)	_	_
East Howard repavement II	2003	0.00%	13,508	-	(13,508)	_	_
Ash Street reconstruction I	2005	0.00%	12,876	-	(12,876)	-	_
North Main reconstruction	2005	0.00%	12,144	-	(12,144)	-	_
Ash Street reconstruction II	2006	0.00%	45,886	-	(3,059)	42,827	6,118
Myrtle Avenue curbs and ramps	2009	0.00%	15,750	-	(750)	15,000	1,500
US 224 widening	2010	0.00%	11,000	-	(11,000)	-	_
Myrtle Avenue phase VII	2011	0.00%	12,500	-	(500)	12,000	1,000
Neal Zick Road improvements	2013	0.00%	8,400	-	(8,400)	-	_
Crestwood Dr. reconstruction	2014	0.00%	3,097	-	(3,097)	-	-
Street improvements	2016	0.00%	667,475	-	(44,498)	622,977	88,997
Pearl Street improvements	2017	0.00%	10,373	-	(611)	9,762	1,220
US 224 improvements phase IV	2017	0.00%	13,875	-	(375)	13,500	750
Spring Street improvements	2018	0.00%	12,985	-	(684)	12,301	1,366
Euclid Street improvements	2020	0.00%		667		667	33
Total Issue II loans			843,961	667	(115,594)	729,034	100,984
Other long-term obligations:							
Net pension liability			7,561,608	-	(1,941,644)	5,619,964	_
Net OPEB liability			1,900,425	24,527	(41,036)	1,883,916	-
Compensated absences			421,487	250,227	(195,140)	476,574	224,675
Total other long-term obligations			9,883,520	274,754	(2,177,820)	7,980,454	224,675
Total governmental activities							
long-term obligations			\$10,727,481	\$ 275,421	<u>\$(2,293,414)</u>	\$8,709,488	\$ 325,659

<u>Issue II loans</u>: These loans were issued for various street improvements. Funding came from Issue II monies in the form of a note payable that is to be repaid from local funds from the note and bond retirement fund, a nonmajor governmental fund. The 2016 street improvements, Pearl Street improvements, Euclid Street improvements, and Spring Street improvements loans will be repaid over a period of 10 years while all other governmental activities Issue II loans will be repaid over a period of 20 years. These loans are interest free.

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

<u>Compensated absences:</u> The liability reported in the statement of net position for governmental activities compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid, which, for the City, is the general fund and the following nonmajor governmental funds: street construction, maintenance & repair fund, police income tax fund and the recreation fund.

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Net pension liability and net OPEB liability:</u> For a discussion of the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, see Notes 14 and 15.

The following is the summary of the City's future annual debt service and interest requirements for governmental activities obligations:

	Issue II Lo	Issue II Loans - Direct Borrowing						
Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total					
December 31,	Timerpai	Interest	10101					
2021	\$100,984	\$ -	\$ 100,984					
2022	101,018	-	101,018					
2023	101,020	-	101,020					
2024	101,017	-	101,017					
2025	101,019	-	101,019					
2026 - 2030	215,943	-	215,943					
2031 - 2035	5,783	-	5,783					
2036 - 2038	2,250		2,250					
Total	\$729,034	\$ -	\$ 729,034					

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

Business-type activities:	Date of Issue	Interest Rate	Balance 1/1/2020	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/2020	Amounts Due in One Year	
OWDA loans - direct borrowing	<u>(s:</u>							
Drinking water loan	2000	2.00%	\$ 28,377	\$ -	\$ (28,377)	\$ -	\$ -	
Water pollution loan	2000	1.20%	18,311	-	(18,311)	-	-	
Sewer loan	2001	2.20%	63,521	-	(31,413)	32,108	32,108	
Storm water loan	2001	2.20%	31,629	-	(15,641)	15,988	15,988	
US 224 lift station	2010	1.00%	126,900	-	(10,970)	115,930	11,079	
WWTP improvements	2014	1.00%	1,683,732		(94,347)	1,589,385	95,292	
Total OWDA loans			1,952,470		(199,059)	1,753,411	154,467	
Issue II loans - direct borrowing	s:							
Woodbine Avenue	2005	0.00%	14,520	-	(1,210)	13,310	2,420	
US 224 pump station	2010	0.00%	34,974	-	(1,249)	33,725	2,498	
WWTP improvements	2014	0.00%	35,000	_	(2,500)	32,500	5,000	
Raw waterline replacement	2017	0.00%	57,000		(1,500)	55,500	3,000	
Total Issue II loans			141,494		(6,459)	135,035	12,918	
Other long-term obligations:								
Net pension liability			1,516,624	-	(470,644)	1,045,980	-	
Net OPEB liability			722,997	13,393	-	736,390	-	
Compensated absences			253,732	73,992	(104,528)	223,196	110,594	
Total other long-term obligation	s		2,493,353	87,385	(575,172)	2,005,566	110,594	
Total business-type activities								
long-term obligations			\$ 4,587,317	\$ 87,385	\$ (780,690)	\$ 3,894,012	\$ 277,979	

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Issue II loans</u>: These loans were issued for the purpose of advancing funds so as to improve the Woodbine Avenue sewer system, US 224 pump station, the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), and the raw waterline replacement. Funding for the projects came from the local funds and the abovementioned notes. The WWTP improvement loan will be repaid over a period of 10 years. The other loans will be repaid over a period of 20 years. The loans are interest free. The Woodbine Avenue, US 224 pump station and WWTP improvement loans are to be repaid from the sewer fund. The raw waterline replacement loan is to be repaid from the water fund.

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

OWDA (Ohio Water Development Authority) loans:

<u>Drinking water loan:</u> The debt was incurred in 2000 to pay the cost of improvements to the water plant. The project was funded by local funds which were borrowed from the OWDA. A cooperative agreement was entered into in 2000 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from revenues of the water fund. This loan bears an interest rate of 2.0% and matured on July 1, 2020.

<u>Water pollution loan:</u> The debt was incurred in 2000 to pay the cost of improvements to the storm water drainage system. The project was funded by local funds which were borrowed from the Ohio EPA but administered by the OWDA. A cooperative agreement was entered into in 2000 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from revenues of the sewer fund. This loan bears an interest rate of 1.20% and matured on July 1, 2020.

<u>Sewer loan:</u> The debt was incurred in 2001 to pay the cost of improvements to the sewer line on South Main Street. The project was funded by local funds which were borrowed from the Ohio EPA but administered by the OWDA. A cooperative agreement was entered into in 2001 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from revenues of the sewer fund. This loan bears an interest rate of 2.20% and matures on July 1, 2021.

<u>Storm water loan 2001:</u> The debt was incurred in 2001 to pay the cost of improvements to the storm water drainage system at U.S. Route 224 - Section A. The project was funded by local funds which were borrowed from the Ohio EPA but administered by the OWDA. A cooperative agreement was entered into in 2001 to finance the local portion. The loan is payable from the sewer fund. This loan bears an interest rate of 2.20% and matures on July 1, 2021.

<u>US 224 lift station 2010:</u> The debt was incurred in 2010 to pay the cost of improvements to the US 224 lift station. The loan is payable from the sewer fund. This loan bears an interest rate of 1.00% and matures on July 1, 2030.

<u>WWTP improvement 2014:</u> The debt was incurred beginning in 2014 to pay the cost of improvements to the wastewater treatment plant. The loan is payable from the sewer fund. This loan bears an interest rate of 1.00% and matures on January 1, 2036.

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The City has pledged future sewer revenues to repay OWDA loans. The loans are payable solely from sewer fund revenues and are payable through 2036. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans are expected to require 47.01 percent of net revenues and 9.79 percent of total revenues. Principal and interest paid for the current year were \$190,525, total net revenues were \$405,247 and total revenues were \$1,945,734.

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

<u>Compensated absences</u>: The liability reported on the statement of net position for business-type activities compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid, which, for the City, are the water fund and the sewer fund.

<u>Net pension liability and net OPEB liability:</u> For a discussion of the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, see Notes 14 and 15.

The following is the summary of the City's future annual debt service and interest requirements for business-type activities obligations:

	OWDA Loans - Direct Borrowing							Issue II L	oan	s - Direct I	3orr	owing
Year Ending												
December 31,	P	rincipal	I	nterest		Total	P	rincipal]	Interest		Total
2021	\$	154,467	\$	17,583	\$	172,050	\$	12,918	\$	-	\$	12,918
2022		107,439		15,722		123,161		12,918		-		12,918
2023		108,516		14,644		123,160		12,918		-		12,918
2024		109,604		13,556		123,160		12,918		-		12,918
2025		110,702		12,458		123,160		12,919		-		12,919
2026 - 2030		570,382		45,418		615,800		36,201		-		36,201
2031 - 2035		537,103		17,641		554,744		23,743		-		23,743
2036 - 2039		55,198		276		55,474		10,500				10,500
Total	\$	1,753,411	\$	137,298	\$	1,890,709	\$	135,035	\$		\$	135,035

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2020, the City's total debt margin was \$10,040,695 and the unvoted debt margin was \$5,222,588.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Casualty Insurance

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

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

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

Casualty and Property Coverage

APEEP provides PEP with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, PEP retains insurance risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2020, PEP retained \$500,000 for casualty claims and \$250,000 for property claims.

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

Property and casualty settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three years.

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2019 and 2020:

Casualty & Property Coverage	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assets	\$54,973,597	\$57,336,499
Liabilities	(16,440,940)	(16,156,805)
Net Position	\$38,532,657	<u>\$41,179,694</u>

At December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately \$14.7 million and \$14.1 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$13.7 million and \$13.5 million of unpaid claims to be billed. The Pool's membership increased from 553 members in 2019 to 571 members in 2020. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. As of December 31, 2020, the City's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$76,000.

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

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Contributions to PEP	
2020	\$114,279
2019	\$105,497

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

B. Employee Health Insurance

The City has elected to provide employee medical, prescription, dental and vision benefits through a self-insurance program. The City maintains a self-insurance internal service fund to account for and finance its uninsured risk loss in this program. The Jefferson Health Plan is the consortium that administers the provision of medical, dental, vision, hospitalization, and prescription drug benefits for all claims incurred during membership in the Jefferson Health Plan. A third-party administrator chosen by the City then provides administrative services to the Jefferson Health Plan in connection with the processing and payment of claims. The City of Willard is responsible for the first \$50,000 in claims, the Jefferson Health Plan is responsible for claims from \$50,000 to \$1,500,000 and claims over \$1,500,000 are covered with stop-loss coverage with a carrier chosen by the consortium. Fixed premiums for the calendar year are determined by the Jefferson Health Plan and paid to the third-party administrator.

The claims liability of \$124,166 reported in the internal service fund at December 31, 2020 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

Changes in claims activity for the two fiscal years is as follows:

Fiscal Balance at Year Beginning of Year		Current Year <u>Claims</u>	Claim Payments	Balance at End of Year		
2020	\$ 107,309	\$ 1,545,951	\$ (1,529,094)	\$ 124,166		
2019	109,967	864,723	(867,381)	107,309		

In 2020, traditional plan family coverage had a monthly cost of \$2,965.92 and traditional plan single coverage had a monthly cost of \$990.05. Following a grievance filed by the police union, the City offered to the police department employees a traditional plan with benefits the same as the 2019 benefits. The cost of this traditional family plan was \$3,176.73 and the single plan was \$1,060.34. The City continues to offer the H.S.A. option with a monthly cost for families of \$2,360.58 and a single policy price of \$788.22. The City continues to pay a portion of the H.S.A deductible. Employees are responsible for 15% of the contributions.

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 converge in any of the past three years.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Liability

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees – of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee – on a deferred-payment basis – as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability/asset is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

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

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 15 for the OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - City employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Participating employers are divided into state, local, law enforcement and public safety divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional plan.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Group	A

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

Group B

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

Group C

Members not in other Groups and members hired on or 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

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

Combined Plan Formula:

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

State and Local

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

Age and Service Requirements:

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

Combined Plan Formula:

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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:Age 57 with 25 years of service credit

or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit

Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5%

for service years in excess of 35

Combined Plan Formula:

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

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

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount. The initial amount of a member's pension benefit is vested upon receipt of the initial benefit payment for calculation of an annual cost-of-living adjustment.

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	State
	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 %

- * This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
- ** This employer health care rate is for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contribution for the member-directed plan is 4.00%.

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

The City's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$287,047 for 2020. Of this amount, \$23,140 is reported as due to other governments.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5 percent for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.00% for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.50% for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72.00% of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit (see OP&F Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits).

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$271,252 for 2020. Of this amount, \$28,352 is reported as due to other governments.

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

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

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

			OPERS -		
	OPERS -	OPERS -	Member-		
	Traditional	Combined	Directed	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.01610500%	0.02217800%	0.01212100%	0.05718000%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset	0.014012000/	0.022200000/	0.012101000/	0.055100000/	
current measurement date	0.01491200%	0.02238000%	<u>0.01210100</u> %	0.05519880%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00119300</u> %	<u>0.00020200</u> %	- <u>0.00002000</u> %	- <u>0.00198120</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,947,458	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,718,486	\$ 6,665,944
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	-	46,668	457	-	47,125
Pension expense	401,534	5,347	(270)	541,490	948,101

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

						OPERS -		
	0	PERS -	O]	PERS -	N	Aember-		
	Tra	ditional	Co	mbined	I	Directed	OP&F	Total
Deferred outflows		_		_			_	_
of resources								
Differences between								
expected and								
actual experience	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,533	\$ 140,756	\$ 142,289
Changes of assumptions		157,429		4,814		72	91,278	253,593
Changes in employer's								
proportionate percentage/								
difference between								
employer contributions		58,480		-		-	296,336	354,816
Contributions								
subsequent to the								
measurement date		265,381		14,487		7,179	271,252	558,299
Total deferred							 	
outflows of resources	\$	481,290	\$	19,301	\$	8,784	\$ 799,622	\$ 1,308,997
						OPERS -		
	O)	PERS -	Ol	PERS -		OPERS - Member-		
		PERS - aditional		PERS - mbined	N		OP&F	Total
Deferred inflows					N	Member-	OP&F	Total
Deferred inflows of resources					N	Member-	OP&F	Total
of resources Differences between					N	Member-	 OP&F	Total
of resources	Tra		Co		N	Member-	OP&F	Total
of resources Differences between expected and actual experience					N	Member-	\$ OP&F 191,778	\$ Total 240,000
of resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between	Tra	nditional	Co	mbined	N	Member-	\$	\$
of resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings	Tra	aditional 37,267	Co	10,955	N	Member- Directed	\$ 191,778	\$ 240,000
of resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	Tra	nditional	Co	mbined	N	Member-	\$	\$
of resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in employer's	Tra	aditional 37,267	Co	10,955	N	Member- Directed	\$ 191,778	\$ 240,000
of resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/	Tra	aditional 37,267	Co	10,955	N	Member- Directed	\$ 191,778	\$ 240,000
of resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between	Tra	37,267 587,952	Co	10,955	N	Member- Directed	\$ 191,778 179,633	\$ 240,000 773,777
of resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	Tra	aditional 37,267	Co	10,955	N	Member- Directed	\$ 191,778	\$ 240,000
of resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between	Tra	37,267 587,952	Co	10,955	N	Member- Directed	\$ 191,778 179,633	\$ 240,000 773,777

\$558,299 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2021.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

					OPERS -		
	(OPERS -	(OPERS -	Member-		
	T1	raditional		Combined	Directed	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:							
2021	\$	(171,316)	\$	(2,973)	\$ 183	\$ 19,182	\$ (154,924)
2022		(248,019)		(2,860)	183	24,480	(226,216)
2023		24,345		(1,173)	215	51,030	74,417
2024		(233,457)		(3,384)	166	(152,032)	(388,707)
2025		-		(637)	201	(65,754)	(66,190)
Thereafter				(1,164)	515		(649)
Total	\$	(628,447)	\$	(12,191)	\$ 1,463	\$ (123,094)	\$ (762,269)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2019, are presented below.

Wage inflation	3.25%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.25% to 10.75% including wage inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 1.40%, simple
	through 2020, then 2.15% simple
Investment rate of return	
Current measurement date	7.20%
Prior measurement date	7.20%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 17.20% for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 7.20%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2019 was 7.20%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

				Current		
	1%	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	_19	6 Increase
City's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability (asset):						
Traditional Pension Plan	\$	4,861,312	\$	2,947,458	\$	1,226,959
Combined Plan		(28,199)		(46,668)		(59,978)
Member-Directed Plan		(242)		(457)		(605)

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

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

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

Valuation date	1/1/19 with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to 12/31/19
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	8.00%
Projected salary increases	3.75% - 10.50%
Payroll increases	3.25%
Inflation assumptions	2.75% plus productivity increase rate of 0.50%
Cost of living adjustments	3.00% simple; 2.20% simple for increases based on the
	lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00%

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: assumptions are geometric.

^{*} levered 2x

^{**} numbers include inflation

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on the relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.20 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

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

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

Cumont

				Cullent		
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	% Increase
City's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	5,153,692	\$	3,718,486	\$	2,518,078

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

See Note 14 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS' Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan and the combined plan.

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

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.00% for the Traditional and Combined plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2020 was 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$2,872 for 2020. Of this amount, \$232 is reported as due to other governments.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F defined benefit pension plan. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently 19.50% and 24.00% of covered payroll for police and fire employer units, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.50% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.00% of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions for retiree health care benefits. For 2020, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.50% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded.

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 \$6,573 for 2020. Of this amount, \$687 is reported as due to other governments.

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

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

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

	OPERS		OP&F		Total
Proportion of the net		_		_	
OPEB liability					
prior measurement date	0	.01612800%	0.0	05718000%	
Proportion of the net					
OPEB liability					
current measurement date	0	.01502300%	0.0)5519880%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00110500%	-0.0	00198120%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	2,075,067	\$	545,239	\$ 2,620,306
OPEB expense	\$	201,525	\$	41,407	\$ 242,932

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

		OPERS	OP&F		Total
Deferred outflows				_	
of resources					
Differences between					
expected and					
actual experience	\$	54	\$	-	\$ 54
Changes of assumptions		328,461		318,769	647,230
Changes in employer's					
proportionate percentage/					
difference between					
employer contributions		41,309		157,484	198,793
Contributions					
subsequent to the					
measurement date		2,872		6,573	9,445
Total deferred	_				
outflows of resources	\$	372,696	\$	482,826	\$ 855,522
		OPERS		OP&F	 Total
Deferredinflows					
of resources					
00-00					
Differences between					
Differences between expected and					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	189,775	\$	58,636	\$ 248,411
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between	\$	189,775	\$	58,636	\$ 248,411
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings	\$		\$	·	\$
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$	189,775 105,661	\$	25,088	\$ 130,749
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions	\$		\$	·	\$
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Changes in employer's	\$		\$	25,088	\$ 130,749
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/	\$		\$	25,088	\$ 130,749
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between	\$	105,661	\$	25,088 116,200	\$ 130,749 116,200
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	\$		\$	25,088	\$ 130,749
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between	\$	105,661	\$	25,088 116,200	\$ 130,749 116,200

\$9,445 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2021.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	OPERS OP&F		OP&F	 Total	
Year Ending December 31:					
2021	\$	6,134	\$	7,120	\$ 13,254
2022		(9,327)		7,122	(2,205)
2023		84		12,267	12,351
2024		(45,151)		4,155	(40,996)
2025		-		14,084	14,084
Thereafter				10,794	10,794
Total	\$	(48,260)	\$	55,542	\$ 7,282

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contribution are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 19.70% for 2019.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 3.16% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. A single discount rate of 3.96% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 2.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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

				Current		
	1%	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	6 Increase
City's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,715,557	\$	2,075,067	\$	1,562,242

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate - Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

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

	Current Health					
			Care	Trend Rate		
	_1%	6 Decrease	A	ssumption	1% Increase	
City's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,013,833	\$	2,075,067	\$	2,135,519

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Changes between Measurement Date and Reporting Date

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

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - 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 Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: assumptions are geometric.

^{*} levered 2x

^{**} numbers include inflation

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.20 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate - For 2019, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.56%. For 2018, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return of 8.00%. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.75% at December 31, 2019 and 4.13% at December 31, 2018, was blended with the long-term rate of 8.00%, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.56% for 2019 and 4.66% for 2018. The municipal bond rate was determined using the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2034. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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

	Current					
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
City's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	676,061	\$	545,239	\$	436,535

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund and major special revenue funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

(a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	neral fund	onavirus Relief	
Budget basis	\$	219,624	\$ 8,930
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		119,788	-
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		126,969	-
Funds budgeted elsewhere		30,394	-
Adjustment for encumbrances		7,041	 879
GAAP basis	\$	503,816	\$ 9,809

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the income tax fund, the electric system sale fund, the insurance fund, and the unclaimed monies fund.

NOTE 17 - TAX ABATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2020, the City provides tax abatements through an Enterprise Zone (Ezone) program. This program relates to the abatement of property taxes.

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

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

NOTE 17 - TAX ABATEMENTS - (Continued)

The City has two Ezone agreements in effect at December 31, 2020. The total value of the City's share of taxes abated for 2020 was \$14,296.

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2020.

B. Litigation

At December 31, 2020, the City was not involved in any lawsuits that would have a material adverse effect on the City's financial position.

NOTE 19 - RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted assets are specifically restricted for repayment to water customers who were required to make deposits for the guarantee of payment of water and sewer bills. Restricted cash and investments designated by the City or provided by operations are equally offset by a refundable deposits payable. Restricted assets at December 31, 2020 are comprised of the following:

Cash and Investments
Water fund:
Customer deposits \$ 122,080

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

NOTE 20 - FUND BALANCE

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

Fund balance	General	Coronavirus Relief	Income Tax Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Materials and supplies inventory	\$ 9,130		\$ -	\$ 21,837	\$ 30,967
Prepaids	138,454		-	1,726	140,180
Electric system sale	1,575,000	-	-	-	1,575,000
Unclaimed monies	8,327	-	-	-	8,327
Perpetual care		<u> </u>		29,552	29,552
Total nonspendable	1,730,911	<u> </u>		53,115	1,784,026
Restricted:					
Capital improvements	-	-	-	93,321	93,321
Transportation projects	-	-	-	806,561	806,561
Police and fire purposes	-	-	-	351,577	351,577
Other purposes		9,809		387,845	397,654
Total restricted		9,809		1,639,304	1,649,113
Committed:					
Capital improvements	-	<u>-</u>	721,620	-	721,620
Recreation programs	-	<u>-</u>	-	163,459	163,459
Transportation projects	-	-	-	16,054	16,054
Other purposes		<u> </u>		74,497	74,497
Total committed		<u> </u>	721,620	254,010	975,630
Assigned:					
Debt service	-	-	_	70,300	70,300
Capital improvements	-	-	_	4	4
Subsequent year appropriations	1,120,903	-	_	-	1,120,903
Other purposes	3,841	<u> </u>		<u>-</u>	3,841
Total assigned	1,124,744	<u> </u>		70,304	1,195,048
Unassigned (deficit)	1,224,286	-		(41,923)	1,182,363
Total fund balances	\$ 4,079,941	\$ 9,809	\$ 721,620	\$ 1,974,810	\$ 6,786,180

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

NOTE 21 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

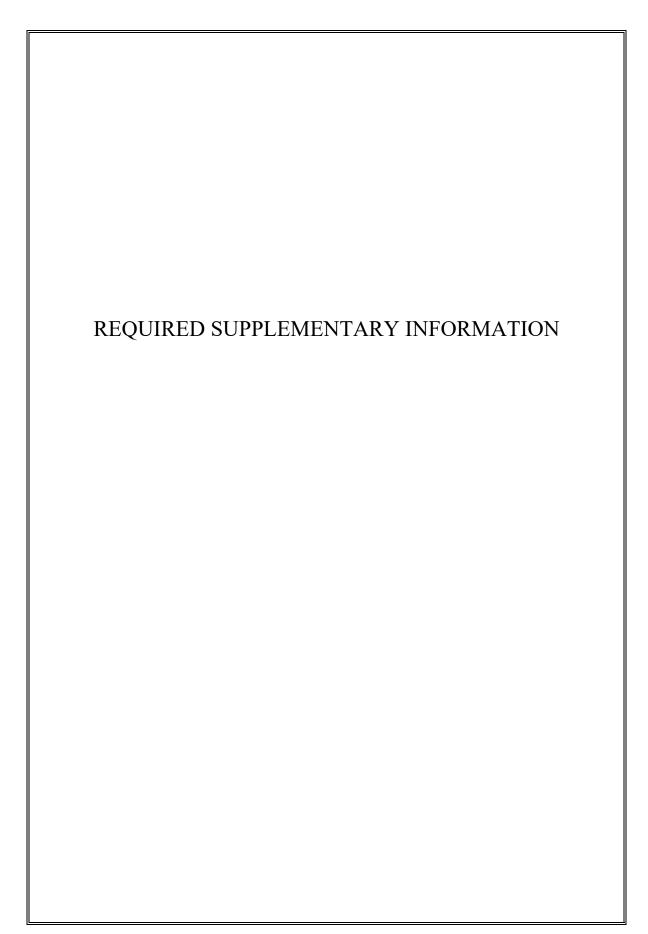
The City utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the City's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Yea	ar-End
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Encur</u>	<u>nbrances</u>
Coronavirus relief	\$	879
Other governmental		732
Total	\$	1,611

NOTE 22 - COVID-19

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

During 2020, the City received CARES Act funding. Of the amounts received, \$55,000 was sub-granted to other organizations. These amounts are reflected as general government expenditures in the Coronavirus Relief special revenue fund on the accompanying financial statements.



SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	2020 2019		 2018		2017	
Traditional Plan:						
City's proportion of the net pension liability		0.014912%	0.016105%	0.016095%		0.015811%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,947,458	\$ 4,410,833	\$ 2,524,993	\$	3,590,409
City's covered payroll	\$	2,040,364	\$ 2,230,507	\$ 2,111,692	\$	2,061,800
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		144.46%	197.75%	119.57%		174.14%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		82.17%	74.70%	84.66%		77.25%
Combined Plan:						
City's proportion of the net pension asset		0.022380%	0.022178%	0.023018%		0.019417%
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$	46,668	\$ 24,800	\$ 31,336	\$	10,807
City's covered payroll	\$	99,629	\$ 94,850	\$ 94,262	\$	75,575
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		46.84%	26.15%	33.24%		14.30%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset		145.28%	126.64%	137.28%		116.55%
Member Directed Plan:						
City's proportion of the net pension asset		0.012101%	0.012121%	0.010278%		0.009051%
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$	457	\$ 276	\$ 359	\$	38
City's covered payroll	\$	71,930	\$ 69,290	\$ 56,340	\$	37,200
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		0.64%	0.40%	0.64%		0.10%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset		118.84%	113.42%	124.45%		103.40%

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

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

 2016	 2015	2014				
0.015702%	0.016149%		0.016149%			
\$ 2,719,784	\$ 1,947,749	\$	1,903,756			
\$ 1,984,567	\$ 1,988,125	\$	2,039,885			
137.05%	97.97%		93.33%			
81.08%	86.45%		86.36%			
0.024720%	0.028183%		0.028183%			
0.02172070	0.02010370		0.02010370			
\$ 12,029	\$ 10,851	\$	2,957			
\$ 98,275	\$ 103,017	\$	96,362			
12.24%	10.53%		3.07%			
116.90%	114.83%		104.56%			
0.0072599/						
0.007258%	n/a		n/a			
\$ 28	n/a		n/a			
\$ 40,425	n/a		n/a			
0.07%	n/a		n/a			
103.91%	n/a		n/a			

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05519880%		0.05718000%		0.05293800%		(0.06003100%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,718,486	\$	4,667,399	\$	3,249,013	\$	3,802,265
City's covered payroll	\$	1,357,672	\$	1,299,698	\$	1,570,297	\$	1,455,742
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		273.89%		359.11%		206.90%		261.19%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.89%		63.07%		70.91%		68.36%

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

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

	2016		2015	2014					
(0.05395600%		0.05308930%	0.05308930%					
\$	3,471,018	\$	2,750,247	\$	2,585,615				
\$	1,509,985	\$	1,444,386	\$	1,467,735				
	229.87%		190.41%		176.16%				
	66.77%		72.20%		73.00%				

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017		
Traditional Plan:	 					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 265,381	\$ 285,651	\$ 312,271	\$	274,520	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (265,381)	 (285,651)	 (312,271)		(274,520)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,895,579	\$ 2,040,364	\$ 2,230,507	\$	2,111,692	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	
Combined Plan:						
Contractually required contribution	\$ 14,487	\$ 13,948	\$ 13,279	\$	12,254	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (14,487)	 (13,948)	 (13,279)		(12,254)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		
City's covered payroll	\$ 103,479	\$ 99,629	\$ 94,850	\$	94,262	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	
Member Directed Plan:						
Contractually required contribution	\$ 7,179	\$ 7,193	\$ 6,929	\$	5,634	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (7,179)	 (7,193)	 (6,929)		(5,634)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		
City's covered payroll	\$ 71,790	\$ 71,930	\$ 69,290	\$	56,340	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%		10.00%	

Note: Information prior to 2015 for the for the Member Directed Plan was unavailable.

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 247,416	\$ 238,148	\$ 238,575	\$ 265,185	\$ 216,003	\$ 222,402
 (247,416)	 (238,148)	 (238,575)	 (265,185)	 (216,003)	 (222,402)
\$ _	\$ _	\$ 	\$ -	\$ _	\$
\$ 2,061,800	\$ 1,984,567	\$ 1,988,125	\$ 2,039,885	\$ 2,160,030	\$ 2,224,020
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 9,069	\$ 11,793	\$ 12,362	\$ 12,527	\$ 7,375	\$ 6,949
 (9,069)	(11,793)	(12,362)	(12,527)	(7,375)	(6,949)
\$ _	\$ _	\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$
\$ 75,575	\$ 98,275	\$ 103,017	\$ 96,362	\$ 92,767	\$ 87,409
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	7.95%	7.95%
\$ 4,464	\$ 4,851				
 (4,464)	(4,851)				
\$ 	\$ 				
\$ 37,200	\$ 40,425				
12.00%	12.00%				

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020	2019		2018	2017	
Police:						
Contractually required contribution	\$ 159,196	\$ 173,507	\$	169,341	\$	223,633
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (159,196)	 (173,507)	·	(169,341)		(223,633)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	
City's covered payroll	\$ 837,874	\$ 913,195	\$	891,268	\$	1,177,016
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.00%	19.00%		19.00%		19.00%
Fire:						
Contractually required contribution	\$ 112,056	\$ 104,452	\$	95,981	\$	92,421
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (112,056)	 (104,452)		(95,981)		(92,421)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	
City's covered payroll	\$ 476,834	\$ 444,477	\$	408,430	\$	393,281
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	23.50%	23.50%		23.50%		23.50%

2016	 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011
\$ 196,673	\$ 222,441	\$ 212,018	\$	189,672	\$	136,777	\$ 146,003
(196,673)	(222,441)	 (212,018)		(189,672)		(136,777)	 (146,003)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$
\$ 1,035,121	\$ 1,170,742	\$ 1,115,884	\$	1,194,157	\$	1,072,761	\$ 1,145,122
19.00%	19.00%	19.00%		15.88%		12.75%	12.75%
\$ 98,846	\$ 79,722	\$ 77,198	\$	55,704	\$	59,795	\$ 54,771
 (98,846)	 (79,722)	 (77,198)		(55,704)		(59,795)	 (54,771)
\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$	_	\$
\$ 420,621	\$ 339,243	\$ 328,502	\$	273,282	\$	346,638	\$ 317,513
23.50%	23.50%	23.50%		20.38%		17.25%	17.25%

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		 2017
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability		0.015023%		0.016128%		0.016080%	0.015621%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,075,067	\$	2,102,710	\$	1,746,170	\$ 1,577,798
City's covered payroll	\$	2,211,923	\$	2,394,647	\$	2,262,294	\$ 2,174,575
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		93.81%		87.81%		77.19%	72.56%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.80%		46.33%		54.14%	54.05%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR YEARS

	2020		0.05718000%		0.05293800%		0.06003100%	
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.05519880%							
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	545,239	\$	520,712	\$	2,999,364	\$	2,849,537
City's covered payroll	\$	1,357,672	\$	1,299,698	\$	1,570,297	\$	1,455,742
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		40.16%		40.06%		191.01%		195.74%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.08%		46.57%		14.13%		15.96%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020		 2019		2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	2,872	\$ 2,877	\$	2,771	\$	24,313
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(2,872)	 (2,877)		(2,771)		(24,313)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
City's covered payroll	\$	2,070,848	\$ 2,211,923	\$	2,394,647	\$	2,262,294
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.14%	0.13%		0.12%		1.07%

 2016	-	2015	-	2014	2014 2013		2012		 2011
\$ 44,862	\$	41,657	\$	41,564	\$	21,353	\$	92,014	\$ 94,249
 (44,862)		(41,657)		(41,564)		(21,353)		(92,014)	 (94,249)
\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
\$ 2,174,575	\$	2,123,267	\$	2,091,142	\$	2,136,247	\$	2,252,797	\$ 2,311,429
2.06%		1.96%		1.99%		1.00%		4.08%	4.08%

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	 2020	 2019	 2018	2017	
Police:					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 4,189	\$ 4,566	\$ 4,456	\$	5,885
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (4,189)	 (4,566)	 (4,456)		(5,885)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$	
City's covered payroll	\$ 837,874	\$ 913,195	\$ 891,268	\$	1,177,016
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%		0.50%
Fire:					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,384	\$ 2,222	\$ 2,042	\$	1,966
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (2,384)	 (2,222)	 (2,042)		(1,966)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$	-
City's covered payroll	\$ 476,834	\$ 444,477	\$ 408,430	\$	393,281
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%		0.50%

2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
\$	5,176	\$	6,012	\$	5,680	\$	42,776	\$	72,412	\$	77,296
	(5,176)		(6,012)		(5,680)		(42,776)		(72,412)		(77,296)
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$	1,035,121	\$	1,170,742	\$	1,115,884	\$	1,194,157	\$	1,072,761	\$	1,145,122
	0.50%		0.50%		0.50%		3.62%		6.75%		6.75%
\$	2,106	\$	1,696	\$	1,564	\$	9,389	\$	23,398	\$	21,432
	(2,106)		(1,696)		(1,564)		(9,389)		(23,398)		(21,432)
\$		\$	_	\$		\$		\$	_	\$	
\$	420,621	\$	339,243	\$	328,502	\$	273,282	\$	346,638	\$	317,513
	0.50%		0.50%		0.50%		3.62%		6.75%		6.75%

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

PENSION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

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

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

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

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

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

(Continued)

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

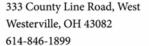
Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2020.

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

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

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

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





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

City of Willard Huron County 631 South Myrtle Avenue P.O. Box 367 Willard, Ohio 44890

To the Members of Council and City Manager:

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 Willard, Huron County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Willard's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 19, 2021, wherein we noted as described in Note 22 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

City of Willard Huron County

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, the.

July 19, 2021





CITY OF WILLARD

HURON 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 9/7/2021