# CITY OF BROOKLYN, OHIO



FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

# COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT



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Members of Council City of Brooklyn 7619 Memphis Avenue Brooklyn, Ohio 44144

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Brooklyn, Cuyahoga County, prepared by James G. Zupka, CPA, 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 Brooklyn is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

September 10, 2021





COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

## City of Brooklyn, Ohio

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

Prepared by: The Department of Finance

Tom Raguz, Director of Finance



	<u>PAGE</u>
I.	Introductory Section
Tabl Lette List Orga	Page
II.	Financial Section
Inde	pendent Auditor's Report
Man	agement's Discussion and Analysis5-15
Basi	c Financial Statements:
Go	overnment-wide Financial Statements:
	Statements of Net Position
	Statement of Activities
Fu	nd Financial Statements:
	Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
	Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities
	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP) and Actual:
	General Fund
	Police Pension Fund
	Fire Pension Fund
	Statement of Fund Net Position – Internal Service Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Internal Service Fund	27
Statement of Cash Flows – Internal Service Fund	28
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Custodial Funds	29
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Custodial Fund	30
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	31-86
Required Supplementary Information	87-99
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	100-101
Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules:	
Combining Statements – Nonmajor Funds:	
Fund Descriptions	102-103
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	104
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	105
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	106
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	110
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	114
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	115
Combining Statements – Fiduciary Funds:	
Fund Descriptions	116
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Custodial Funds	117
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Custodial Funds	118
Individual Fund Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual: General Fund	120
Police Pension Fund	124

Fire Pension Fund		5
General Obligation Bond Retirement	: Fund	6
•		
•		
•	int Fund	
Motor Vahiola Licanca Tay Fund		า ว
•		
P.O.P.A.S. Fund		0
Recycle Litter Prevention Fund	141	1
Domestic Abuse Commission Fund.		2
Construction Deposit Fund	143	3
•		
•		
Retrospective Medical Claims Fund		4
III. Statistical Section		
Statistical Section Description	S1	1
1		
Net Position by Component – Last Ten Y	YearsS2	2
Changes in Net Position – Last Ten Year	rs	4
Fund Ralances Governmental Funda	Last Ten YearsS8	Q
Tund Balances – Governmental Tunds –	Last Tell Tears	0
Changes in Fund Balances – Governmen	tal Funds – Last Ten YearsS10	0
Assessed Valuation and Estimated True	Values of Taxable	
Property – Last Ten Years	S14	4
Property Tax Rates – Direct and Overlap	ping Governments	
	YearsS16	6
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		

Property Tax Levies and Collections – Last Ten Years
Principal Real Property Taxpayers – 2020 and 2011
Income Tax Revenue Base and Collections – Last Ten Years
Ratio of Outstanding Debt to Total Personal Income and Debt per Capita – Last Ten Years
Ratio of General Obligation Bonded Debt to Estimated Actual Value and Bonded Debt per Capita – Last Ten Years
Legal Debt Margin – Last Ten Years
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
Principal Employers – 2020 and 2011
Demographic and Economic Statistics – Last Ten Years
Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function/Program - Last Ten Years
Operating Indicators by Function/Program – Last Ten Years
Capital Assets Statistics by Function/Program – Last Ten Years



August 17, 2021

#### Dear City Council and Citizens of Brooklyn:

This report enables the City to comply with Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03 (B), which requires reporting on a GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) basis, and Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 which requires cities reporting on a GAAP basis to file an annual report with the Auditor of State.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed the anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Ohio law requires independent audits to be performed on all financial operations of the City either by the Auditor of State or an independent public accounting firm, if permitted by the Auditor of State. James G. Zupka, C.P.A., Inc. rendered an opinion on the City's financial statements as of December 31, 2020, and the Independent Auditor's Report on the basic financial statements is included in the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the Independent Auditor's Report and provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

#### City of Brooklyn

A small community adjacent to the City of Cleveland on three sides and the City of Parma on the fourth, Brooklyn is approximately six miles from downtown Cleveland. The City is uniquely situated for both commuters and industry with I-480 running east-west through the southern extremity of the City, and I-77 and I-71 running north-south. The City is only 10 minutes from Cleveland Hopkins Airport, and consists 4.60 square miles.

Founded by German immigrants in 1818, Brooklyn Township was set apart from Cleveland Township, which is now known as "Old Brooklyn." On August 5, 1867, Brooklyn Village became incorporated, eventually becoming a chartered home rule City on January 1, 1952. According to the 2010 census figures, Brooklyn has 11,169 residents.

Operating under the Mayor/Council form of government, the citizens of Brooklyn elect a mayor and seven council members who serve at-large. Terms for both the Mayor and Council members are four years. As the chief executive officer for the City, the Mayor is responsible for the supervision and administration of the City's affairs and exercises control over all departments and divisions. The Mayor may introduce and make recommendations on legislation and has full veto powers. The Mayor is also responsible for the preparation and submission of the annual estimate of receipts and expenditures, and of appropriation measures. The Mayor keeps Council advised of the City's financial condition and financial matters are discussed openly at formal Finance Committee meetings held prior to every regularly scheduled meeting of Council.

Directors of Law, Finance, Public Safety and Public Service serve at the pleasure of the Mayor and report directly to the Mayor. Brooklyn also maintains a certified Building Department with a full-time Chief Building Official as its head.

The City provides a full range of municipal services, including full-time police, fire and emergency medical services, senior citizen programs, recreation programs, street maintenance and repair, residential refuse collection and disposal, curbside recycling, building, planning and zoning, as well as other administrative functions. In addition, Brooklyn provides some unique services not normally seen in most municipalities. Including snow removal for seniors and a recreation center that includes a functional ice rink and large swimming facilities.

City Council is required to adopt a temporary budget for the next year by no later than the close of the current year and a permanent budget prior to March 31st. The annual budget serves as the foundation of the City of Brooklyn's financial planning and control. The budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g., public safety), department (e.g., police) and major object code (e.g., wages and benefits and other). The budget is then passed at the department and major object code level for the general fund and at the major object code level for all other funds. The Finance Director authorizes requests of department heads to move resources among the object codes of their respective departments based on changing needs during the year. Transfers between departments or funds requires special approval by City Council.

#### **Economic Condition and Outlook**

The City of Brooklyn has a long standing reputation for encouraging growth and development of its thriving industrial and commercial base. The City has repositioned itself from the late 1970's and early 1980's when it had major industrial manufacturers such as Lamson and Sessions and Terex to a much more diversified business base today.

In addition to several main businesses such as Key Bank, Arrow International, Ferrous Metals, and The Plain Dealer, the City has retail scattered near I-480 at Ridge Park Square Shopping Center, Cascades Crossing, Key Commons, Brooklyn Corporate Center, and on Brookpark Road. The City has a very prime location with easy access to major interstates. This competitive advantage allows retail outlets on Ridge and Brookpark Roads to continue to enjoy solid business. Brooklyn's location is ideal as it provides immediate access to Cleveland Hopkins International Airport and is just minutes away from downtown Cleveland. Additionally, the maintenance of our commercial properties and housing stock is key to holding our property values and the overall low property tax rates enjoyed by property owners in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce was inaugurated in 2002. Presently, Council and the Mayor and City County are committed to business development, recognizing that healthy businesses support city services.

Over the past few years and due to the departure of the City's largest employer, American Greetings, the City has worked in tandem with IRG (Industrial Realty Group, LLC), the State of Ohio, Cuyahoga County, Team NEO, and The Greater Cleveland Partnership to assist various tenants who are interested in this site. Moreover, in an effort to increase financial support for economic development in the City of Brooklyn, City Council passed the creation of the economic development fund in 2012. The economic development fund is scheduled to receive transfers from the general fund, and these monies will be used to pay for expenditures related to job retention, incentive grants, and other economic development programs. This fund is included with the general fund for GAAP reporting and currently has a cash fund balance of \$7.1 million at the end of this fiscal year.

As a result of planning and partnerships, the former American Greetings facility is now leased to several businesses, including: HKM Direct Market Communication, HMI Industries Inc., National Safety Apparel, Inogen, Inc., RhinoSystems, The Taylor Group, TRG Multimedia, and Medical Mutual of Ohio.

The City has also been successful by assisting Ryder Truck with a major expansion as well as assisted Tap Packaging & Design for their relocation and expansion to Brooklyn in the former Hugo Boss facility as well as Brooklyn Assisted Living and Memory Care.

In 2020, the City of Brooklyn Building Department approved 171 commercial building permits with an estimated project cost totaling over \$19.8 million. Some of the major contributing projects were:

- The Avenue: New construction investment of \$11 million
- Sherwood Valve: Tenant renovation of \$1 million
- Cleveland Black Oxide investment of \$857,000
- Starbucks investment of \$650,000

#### **Long-Term Financial Planning**

The City undertakes projects only after adequate funding sources are assured. A portion of the income tax collections are designated for the capital improvement fund to facilitate pay-as-you-go financing of capital projects.

During the budget process in 2018 and established in the beginning of January 2019, City Council approved a capital reserve fund to pay for capital needs as well as the debt service on these capital projects and designates a portion of income tax revenue for this fund.

During the 2020 budget process, the City established the following policies:

- Long Term Financial Planning
  - o This policy requires a five year financial forecast for the following funds:
    - General
    - Street
    - Bond Retirement
    - Capital Improvement
- Capital Planning
  - This policy requires a long term capital plan consisting of a minimum of five years

#### **Major Initiatives**

The City of Brooklyn is committed to maintaining and improving the City's infrastructure, especially the City's roadways. The City of Brooklyn's 2020 Street Repair Project included repair/resurfacing of Biddulph Road, Autumn Lane, Kennedy Drive, Pelham Drive and Springwood Drive.

From a management and administrative perspective, the City is continuing to gain efficiencies. Departments are continuing to operate at manageable staffing levels in an effort to reduce overall payroll and benefit costs.

Health care is consistently a large expenditure for the City and a joint health care review committee was initiated in 2010 that includes members of all collective bargaining groups as well as representatives of the administrative staff. A major objective of the health care committee is health care cost containment. In 2020, the City Administration worked with the health care committee to promote awareness of employee benefits associated with the three health care coverage options. In addition to the traditional health care coverage, the City plans to continue to offer a MetroHealth/Medical Mutual Option and a Healthcare Savings Account.

The City has implemented programs designed to lower its liabilities with respect to property and casualty insurance and workers' compensation expenses. The continued claim management is being actively pursued by the Administration for the potential benefit of workers' compensation premium reductions by the City in future years. The City does have a retrospective medical claims fund to pay for worker's compensation payments. This fund currently has a cash reserve of \$2.3 million that will fund these payments for the next several years.

#### **Awards and Acknowledgments**

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Brooklyn for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2019. This was the thirty first (31st) consecutive year that Brooklyn has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the government has to publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that satisfies both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Comprehensive Annual Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for our 32<sup>nd</sup> consecutive year.

The City also received the Auditor of State Award with Distinction in relation to the 2019 audit. This award is received by approximately 5% of entities and demonstrates the City's commitment to sound fiscal and business practices.

The publication of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report significantly increases the accountability of the City of Brooklyn to the taxpayers. The preparation of this report was made possible by the entire staff of the finance department. All employees have our sincere appreciation for their contributions made in the preparation of this report. Credit must also be given to the department heads and City Council for their unwavering support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of Brooklyn's finances. Special thanks goes to the residents of Brooklyn and the taxpayers for entrusting us with the administration of their local government.

Respectfully Submitted,

Caraine a Gallayh-

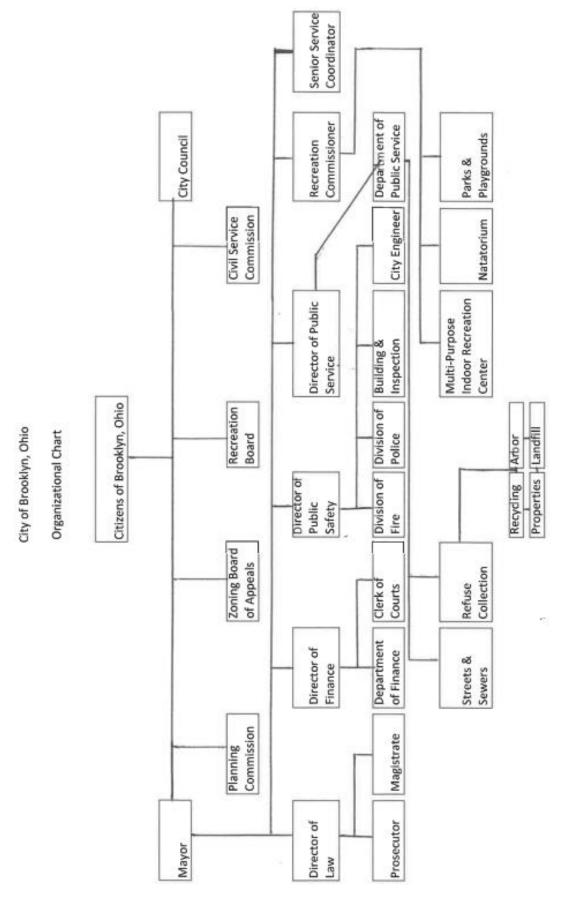
Katherine A. Gallagher

Mayor

Tom Raguz, CPFO
Deputy City Administrator/
Director of Finance

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Mayor	Katherine A. Gallagher
Council President. Council-at-Large. Council-at-Large. Council-at-Large. Council-at-Large. Council-at-Large. Council-at-Large. Council-at-Large.	Mary L. BalbierMeg Ryan ShockeyKathleen M. PucciSue GrodekKevin Tanski
Director of Law.	
Magistrate	
Prosecutor	
Director of Public Safety	
Director of Public Service.	
Director of Finance.	Tom Raguz
Chief Building Official	David Kulcsar
Chief of Police	Scott Mielke
Chief of Fire/EMS	Kevin Paul





### Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

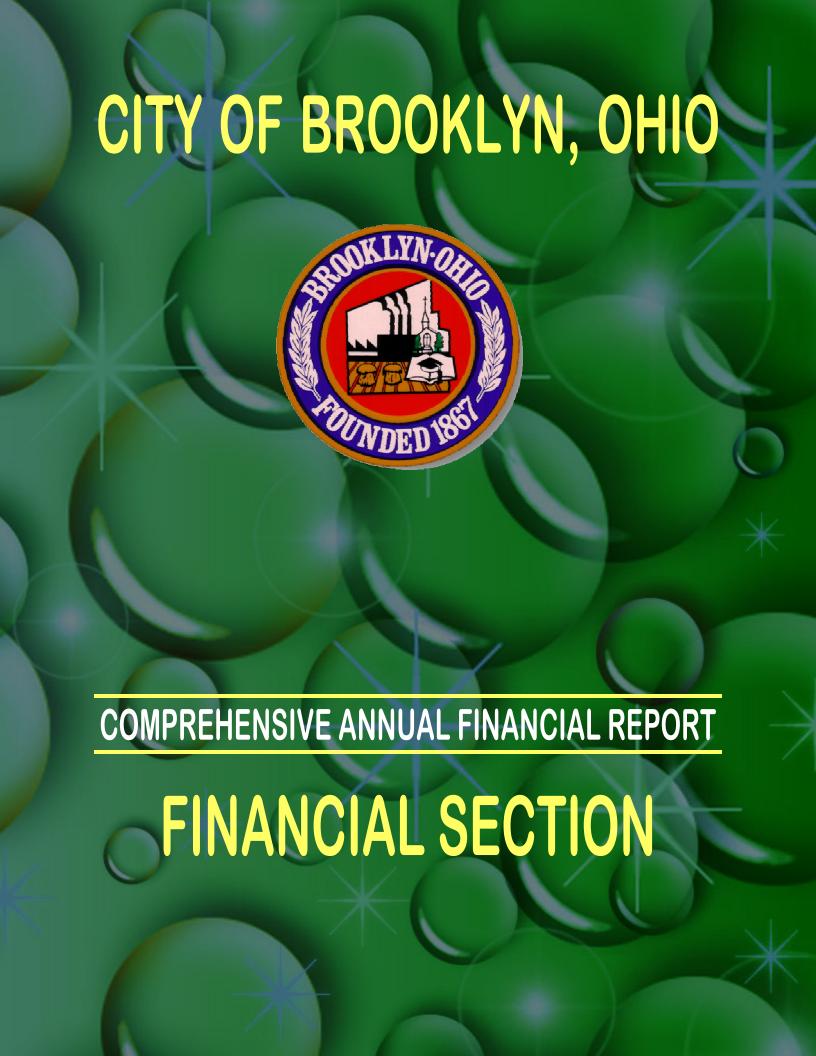
### City of Brooklyn Ohio

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2019

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



### JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98<sup>th</sup> Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

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Member American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

(216) 475 - 6136

Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of City Council City of Brooklyn Brooklyn, Ohio The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

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

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

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### 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'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'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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Brooklyn as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Police Pension Fund, and Fire Pension Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 21 to the basic financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. Our opinion is 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 Postemployment Benefit Liabilities and Pension and Postemployment Benefit Contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

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

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

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 17, 2021, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

August 17, 2021

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The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Brooklyn'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 transmittal letter and the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

#### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2020 are:

- In 2020, the City continued to manage spending in order to operate all departments efficiently. Overtime hours were only used in necessary instances and there were no significant increases to staffing levels in the various departments.
- Total assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$42,114,541, an increase of \$3,664,620 during 2020.
- Total assets increased by \$3,720,240, which is attributed mainly to an increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents and depreciable capital assets.
- Total liabilities decreased by \$6,666,096, which is mainly attributed to a decrease in net pension liability.
- In May 2020, the City issued \$2,520,000 in bond anticipation notes to pay costs of reconstruction Roadoan Road and Roadoan Alley as well as for the costs of construction and extension of American Road.

#### **Using This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

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

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those assets. Major 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 dollars remain for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column.

#### Reporting the City of Brooklyn as a Whole

#### Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains information about the funds used by the City to provide services to our citizens, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How

did the City do financially during 2020?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question.

These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting method used by the private sector. The basis of this accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and the changes in net position. The changes in net position are important because it tells the reader whether, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial information such as changes in the City's tax base and the condition of the City's capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are divided into the following categories:

- Assets
- Deferred Outflows of Resources
- Liabilities
- Deferred Inflows of Resources
- Net Position (Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources minus Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources)
- Program Revenue and Expenses
- General Revenues
- Net Position Beginning of Year and Year's End

#### Reporting the City of Brooklyn's Most Significant Funds

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The presentation of the City's major funds begins on page 19. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds based on the constraints on the use of monies. The City has established many funds which account for the multitude of services, facilities and infrastructure provided to our residents. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. In the case of the City, the major funds are the general fund, police pension fund, fire pension fund, general bond retirement fund, and the capital improvements fund.

#### Governmental Funds

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

#### **Proprietary Fund**

The City's only proprietary fund is an internal service fund which accounts for the payments, administrative costs and reserves of the State's retrospective rating workers' compensation plan.

#### Fiduciary Funds

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

#### The City of Brooklyn as a Whole

The *Statement of Net Position* looks at the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2020 compared to 2019.

Table 1 Net Postion

	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	Change
ASSETS			
Current and other assets	\$ 48,638,307	\$ 45,490,245	3,148,062
Capital assets, net	30,631,608	30,081,677	549,931
Net pension assets	55,221	32,974	22,247
Total Assets	79,325,136	75,604,896	3,720,240
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	4,591,756	8,057,095	(3,465,339)
LIABILITIES			
Current and other liabilities	2,058,603	1,726,486	332,117
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	3,051,511	4,128,953	(1,077,442)
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	19,026,796	24,763,766	(5,736,970)
Net OPEB liability	5,610,309	5,388,229	222,080
Other amounts	5,215,565	5,621,446	(405,881)
Total Liabilities	34,962,784	41,628,880	(6,666,096)
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	6,839,567	3,583,190	3,256,377
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	26,182,503	24,261,292	1,921,211
Restricted:			
Capital projects	544,376	582,172	(37,796)
Debt services	-	197,816	(197,816)
Street construction, maintenance and repair	1,689,637	1,773,831	(84,194)
State highway	667,956	638,827	29,129
Court computer	61,062	58,030	3,032
Police programs	104,834	201,374	(96,540)
Landfill	-	16,336	(16,336)
Police and Fire Pension	377,560	426,964	(49,404)
Other Purposes	202,702	213,327	(10,625)
Unrestricted	12,283,911	10,079,952	2,203,959
Total Net Position	\$ 42,114,541	\$ 38,449,921	3,664,620

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the City at December 31, 2020 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net OPEB liability is the second largest single liability reported by the City at December 31, 2020 and 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total assets increased as a result of an increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents and depreciable capital assets.

The decrease in total liabilities is primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability.

The increase in deferred outflows of resources is primarily due to an increase in deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

The increase in deferred inflows of resources is primarily due to a increase in deferred inflows related to pension.

GASB Statement No. 68 and 75 requires the reader to perform additional calculations to determine the City's Total Net Position at December 31, 2020 without the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 and 75. This is an important exercise, as the State Pension Systems (OPERS & OPF) collects, holds and distributes pensions to our employees, not the City of Brooklyn. These calculations are as follows:

Total Net Position at December 31, 2020 (with GASB 68/75)	\$ 42,114,541
GASB 68 and 75 Calculations:	
Add: Deferred inflows related to pension/OPEB	5,084,803
Net pension/OPEB liability	24,637,105
Less: Deferred outflows related to pension/OPEB	(4,591,756)
Net pension asset	 (55,221)
Total Net Position at December 31, 2020 (without GASB 68/75)	\$ 67,189,472

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the year ended December 31, 2020. Comparisons between the last two years are shown on the next page:

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	Change
REVENUES			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,861,381	\$ 2,580,722	(719,341)
Operating grants and contributions	2,067,595	968,437	1,099,158
Capital grants and contributions	508,032	118,404	389,628
Total Program Revenues	4,437,008	3,667,563	769,445
General Revenues:			
Property taxes	1,766,170	1,751,394	14,776
Municipal income taxes	16,201,279	16,922,186	(720,907)
Other taxes	241,236	387,662	(146,426)
Grants and entitlements	356,337	546,808	(190,471)
Investment income	419,475	478,890	(59,415)
All other revenues	1,624,028	1,326,655	297,373
Total General Revenues	20,608,525	21,413,595	(805,070)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	25,045,533	25,081,158	(35,625)
EXPENSES			
Program Expenses:			
Security of persons and property	9,840,760	958,313	8,882,447
General government	2,352,868	2,609,906	(257,038)
Public Works	2,773,417	2,933,903	(160,486)
Leisure time activities	2,175,432	2,567,241	(391,809)
Transportation	1,895,372	2,265,764	(370,392)
Community development	2,171,686	1,781,067	390,619
Interest and fiscal charges	171,378	167,191	4,187
Total Expenses	21,380,913	13,283,385	8,097,528
Change in Net Position	3,664,620	11,797,773	
Net Position - Beginning of Year	38,449,921	26,652,148	
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 42,114,541	\$ 38,449,921	

#### **GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

The main revenue source for the City's governmental activities is municipal income tax. The City has an income tax rate of 2.5 percent. Residents receive 100 percent credit on income earned outside the City. Approximately 95 percent of the income tax is contributed by the City's businesses.

The City has historically placed a strong focus on economic development programs in an effort to maintain and expand the business community. During 2014, the City began to see a recovery from the economic impact of the Great Recession as revenues from net profit taxes began to rise. The City administration was notified in May 2011 that American Greetings, one of their largest employers, had elected to relocate to Westlake, Ohio. The City has created a budget stabilization fund to provide resources for emergency purposes that may become necessary subsequent to the departure of American Greetings. This fund is included with the General Fund for GAAP reporting.

Traditionally, the City has dedicated a significant portion of its tax collections to projects and programs that sustain or improve the infrastructure of the City for the benefit and advancement of residents and businesses. For 2020, by City ordinance, 84 percent of the income tax proceeds were credited to the General Fund, 15 percent of the income tax proceeds were credited to the Capital Improvements Fund, and 1 percent of the income tax proceeds were credited to the Capital Reserve Fund.

General revenues from property taxes are also significant revenue generators. The City's charter authorizes up to 12 mills of property taxes and an addition 1 mill for street lighting expenses. Within this authorized, the City had 7.1 mills of property taxes that could be utilized to offset financial needs or difficulties.

Total revenues from 2019 to 2020 decreased by \$35,625 primarily due to decreases in municipal income tax and charges for services, offset by an increase in operating grants and contributions. Municipal income tax revenues account for 64.69 percent of the City's revenue. The decrease in municipal income tax revenue was due to the ongoing pandemic. Program revenues increased due to operating grants and contributions compared to 2019.

Operating Grants and Contributions was the second most significant revenue contributor in 2020. The increase was mainly due to the grant revenue received related to COVID-19.

Charges for services was the third most significant revenue contributor. The City's Recreation Center, houses its Natatorium and ice rink and contributes the most to the charges for services followed by the Building Department, which issues building permits.

Property taxes are the next largest revenue contributor. The property tax revenue in 2020 was increased by \$14,776.

Total expenses increased by \$8,097,528. This increase is attributable to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) making a change to its health care model. Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F has changed its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan will no longer be offered. In its place will be a stipend-based health care model. A stipend funded by OP&F is placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses. As a result of changing from the current health care model to the stipend-based health care model, OP&F management expects that it will be able to provide stipends to eligible participants for the next 15 years. The change in the health care model increased the security and persons of property expenses by \$8,882,447 in 2020.

Security of persons and property includes costs for basic police and fire services, D.A.R.E., police and fire pensions and equipment.

The general government account comprises costs for the Mayor's office, City Council, law, finance, data system, civil service, and the service garage.

Transportation includes the costs of maintaining and repairing the City's streets. Maintenance of streets on a regular basis can help delay the need for major street improvement projects in the future.

Community environment expense comprises costs for public lands and buildings, public service, engineering, and building. Lands and buildings department pays for gas, electric, phone service and water and sewer for all municipal operations.

Public Works include trash collection, snow removal, recycling and the landfill. The City has long prided itself on the level of services provided to residents. The recent fiscal challenges, however, have forced the City to temporarily compromise some of the past services offered to accommodate staff reductions that impact the logistics of maintaining prior levels. Snow removal includes all sidewalks in the City.

In 2009, the Ohio EPA notified the City that the landfill was near or at maximum capacity. The estimate of closure and post-closure costs was updated to account for this and therefore the engineering, consulting, and legal expenditures related to the landfill increased significantly in 2011 and 2012 due to the change in this useful life estimate and the uncertainty of future landfill operations. During 2016, the City completed the process for closing the landfill.

Leisure time activities include the operation of the City's recreation center with an ice rink, indoor and outdoor pools, playgrounds, two large parks and a senior center. The City has long provided excellent recreation opportunities at a very low cost to its residents.

#### The City's Funds

The City uses fund accounting as mandated by governmental legal requirements. The importance of accounting and reporting using this method is to demonstrate compliance with these finance related requirements.

#### Governmental Funds

Information about the City's governmental funds begins on page 19. These funds are accounted for by using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$27,826,534 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$24,720,239.

The largest fund for the City is the General Fund. At the end of the current year, total fund balance for the General Fund was \$31,756,383, of which \$251,412 was nonspendable because of inventory and prepaids, \$8,858,718 was assigned to purchases on order and economic development (which includes assets held for resale), and \$22,646,253 was unassigned for financial reporting purposes. Total fund balance of the City's general fund increased by \$3,128,317. Revenues exceeded expenditures by \$3,408,917 on a modified accrual basis. The main reason the fund balance in the General Fund increased is due to the decrease in security of persons and property expense. Additionally, the City's management is constantly monitoring the budget on a monthly basis to keep it in line with current expenditures.

The fund balance in the Police Pension Fund at the end of 2020 was \$53,256. The balance increased by \$42,290 to \$53,256 in 2020. The main reason the fund balance increased is due to an increase in property tax collections.

The fund balance in the Fire Pension Fund at the end of 2020 was \$258,455. The balance decreased by \$75,047 to \$258,455 in 2020. The main reason the fund balance decreased is due to a decrease in property tax collections.

The fund balance in the General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund at the end of 2020 was a deficit of \$220,573. The balance decreased by \$459,578 to (\$220,573) in 2020.

The Capital Improvements Fund has been maintained with a healthy balance, consistent with the historical direction outlined by Council and the Administration. In an effort to adequately provide for, capital expenses associated with a natural disaster or other unforeseen emergency, the City carries a substantial committed fund balance with respect to the capital improvement fund from year-to-year. The fund balance in the Capital Improvements Fund at the end of 2020 was \$5,830,105. The balance increased by \$683,871 to \$5,830,105 in 2020.

For all governmental funds, the end of year balances increased for the year by \$2,552,095. Total fund balances increased from \$38,547,115 to \$41,099,210. The total fund balance for the City is 169.89 percent of the total expenditures for 2020. This well exceeds the benchmark set by Council and the Administration.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. Recommendations and requests for budget changes are referred to the Finance Committee before going to the formal Council meeting for ordinance enactment on the change. The Director of Finance provides the Administration and City Council with revenue and expense reports and budgetary analysis statements throughout the year. This provides all parties with information on revenue and expenditure levels, trends, budgeted versus actual and recommendations on any changes in policy or execution that may be required. The Mid-Year Review is intended to discuss mid-course budget execution. The End of Year Review provides information on actual revenues and expenditures and helps shape the permanent budget for the next year.

The General Fund supports most of the City's major activities such as the police, fire, building, and service departments as well as the legislative and most executive activities. For the General Fund, the original and final budgeted revenues were \$16,251,330, and \$16,594,870, respectively. Actual revenues of \$16,866,726 were \$271,856 higher than the final projections. This variance is primarily due to an increase in revenue as a result of an increase in income tax revenues.

During 2020, the City amended its General Fund budget throughout the year. The original budgeted expenditures were \$16,114,578 and final budgeted expenditures were \$15,293,601 for the year. Actual expenditures for 2020 were \$14,171,049 on a budgetary basis. Expenditures were \$1,122,552 less than the final budget and reflect lower than budgeted expenditures across every department in the General Fund. The actual outcomes were in agreement with the financial updates supplied to City Council throughout the year and were representative of proactive management and legislative action to control and reduce costs wherever practical during 2020.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

At December 31, 2020, capital asset balances were as follows:

### Table 3 Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	2020	2019
Land	\$ 3,520,272	\$ 2,971,072
Construction in progress	827,601	1,652,331
Buildings	7,737,854	8,115,350
Improvements	2,876,663	2,965,857
Machinery and equipment	1,576,791	1,729,277
Vehicles	2,980,296	2,866,751
Infrastructure:		
Roads and sidewalks	10,713,437	9,387,287
Sanitary sewer	32,100	33,361
Storm sewer	309,084	318,276
Water Lines	13,923	14,352
Traffic signals	43,587	27,763
Total Capital Assets	\$ 30,631,608	\$ 30,081,677
•		

The City takes care to maintain its equipment and infrastructure. 15 percent of the City income taxes, were distributed to the Capital Improvements Fund to maintain City equipment and infrastructure. For 2020, this meant that, on a cash basis, \$2,375,511 of the municipal income tax revenue went to the Capital Improvements Fund. Total net capital assets increased for the year due to the additions to capital assets exceeding the annual depreciation during the year. See Note 8 of the basic financial statements for additional information on capital assets.

#### Debt

Table 4 summarizes the bonds, and notes outstanding.

## Table 4 Outstanding Debt at End of Year

	2020			2019	
General obligation bonds	\$	2,300,285		\$	2,573,898
Bond anticipation notes		2,528,820		·	3,246,487
Total outstanding debt	\$	4,829,105	٠	\$	5,820,385

On April 5, 2006, the City executed a sale of \$5.255 million of Series 2006 General Obligation (Limited Tax) Fire Station Improvement Bonds at variable rates of 3.50-5.00 percent. The yield on that sale was \$5.555 million. The annual payments on this bond never exceed \$382,000. The bonds mature in 2027. See Notes 15 and 16 of the basic financial statements for additional information on debt.

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (UNAUDITED)

The City also had a various improvement bond anticipation note issued in 2020. The total outstanding balance for all notes, including premiums, during 2020 was \$2,528,820.

### **Current Financial Related Activities**

On September 27, 2011, Moody's affirmed the Aa2 Rating due to the City's healthy financial position and conservative financial management, and as of December 31, 2020, the rating is still in effect. The continued goal of the City Administration is to maintain healthy fund balances and to monitor all expenditures. The General Fund balance increased from \$28,628,066 to \$31,756,383. Overall, fund balances increased from \$38,547,115 to \$41,099,210. As of the end of 2020, the City has a balance in the General Fund that is 217.69 percent of annual General Fund expenditures and the unassigned balance is 151.44 percent of General Fund expenditures. The City has 12 mills of charter property tax millage and an additional 1 mill for street lighting, with only 5.9 mills levied. The additional 7.1 mills of already authorized millage could generate over \$2 million in additional property tax revenue. The City pays cash for most of its capital improvement needs, but when debt is issued, the City rapidly pays down the debt issued.

Budget execution in 2020 was conducted efficiently and effectively. The administration assembled and City Council approved a General Fund balanced budget.

The City has committed itself to financial excellence and has a history of meeting that commitment. The City has received the Government Finance Officers Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for twenty-nine consecutive years.

### **Contacting the City's Finance Department**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and show the City's accountability for all money it receives, spends or invests. If you have any questions about this report or need financial information contact the Director of Finance, 7619 Memphis Avenue, Brooklyn, Ohio 44144, telephone (216) 351-2133 or the City website at www.brooklynohio.gov.

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### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 39,809,190
Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
In Segregated Accounts	37,052
Materials and Supplies Inventory	259,680
Accounts Receivable	378,181
Intergovernmental Receivable	700,642
Prepaid Items	56,910
Municipal Income Taxes Receivable	4,467,422
Property Taxes Receivable	1,807,140
Assets Held for Resale	1,122,090
Net Pension Asset	55,221
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	4,347,873
Depreciable Capital Assets	26,283,735
Total Assets	79,325,136
DEFENDED OFFEE OMS OF DESCRIPCES	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Pension	2,813,129
OPEB	1,778,627
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,591,756
Total Deterred Outflows of Resources	4,571,750
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	382,984
Contracts Payable	64,768
Accrued Wages and Benefits	246,487
Intergovernmental Payable	232,587
Vacation Benefits Payable	150,161
Accrued Interest Payable	38,587
Unearned Revenue	563,029
Notes Payable	380,000
Long-term Liabilities:	
Due within one year	3,051,511
Due in more than one year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 12)	19,026,796
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 13)	5,610,309
Other amounts	5,215,565
Total Liabilities	34,962,784
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Property Taxes	1,754,764
OPEB	1,564,614
Pension The LD Company of Programmer of Prog	3,520,189
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,839,567
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	26,182,503
Restricted for:	
Capital Projects	544,376
Street construction, maintenance and repair	1,689,637
State Highway	667,956
Court Computer	61,062
Police programs	104,834
Police and Fire Pension	377,560
Other Purposes	202,702
Unrestricted	12,283,911
Total Net Position	\$ 42,114,541
	Ψ 12,114,341

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Primary Government:	<del>-</del>				
Governmental activities:					
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 9,840,760	\$ 451,756	\$ 1,076,206	\$ 508,032	\$ (7,804,766)
Leisure Time Activities	2,175,432	410,046	-	-	(1,765,386)
Community Development	2,171,686	452,153	56,224	-	(1,663,309)
Public Works	2,773,417	-	-	-	(2,773,417)
Transportation	1,895,372	-	932,165	-	(963,207)
General Government	2,352,868	547,426	3,000	-	(1,802,442)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	171,378	-	-	-	(171,378)
<b>Total Governmental activities</b>	\$ 21,380,913	\$ 1,861,381	\$ 2,067,595	\$ 508,032	(16,943,905)
	General Revent Property Taxe				
	General Pur				329,286
	Debt Service	e Purpose			299,352
	Other Purpo	ses			1,137,532
	Municipal Inc	ome Taxes levied f	or:		
	General Pur	poses			13,743,098
	Capital Outl	ay			2,458,181
	Other Taxes				241,236
	Grants & Entit	tlements not restric	ted to specific progr	rams	356,337
	Investment Inc	come			419,475
	Gain on Sale of	of Capital Assets			14,943
	All Other Rev	enues			1,609,085
	Total Genera	al Revenues			20,608,525
	Change in Net	Position			3,664,620
	Net Position -	Beginning of Year			38,449,921
	Net Position -	End of Year			\$ 42,114,541

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

		General Fund		Police Pension		Fire Pension		General Bond etirement	Im	Capital provements Fund	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS														
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	27,695,443	\$	97,784	\$	315,834	\$	159,427	\$	5,643,953	\$	3,569,223	\$	37,481,664
Cash and Cash Equivalents:														
In Segregated Accounts		37,052		-		-		-		-		-		37,052
Materials and Supplies Inventory		194,502		-		-		-		-		65,178		259,680
Accounts Receivable		372,002		-		-		-		-		6,179		378,181
Interfund Receivable		220,325		-		-		-		-		-		220,325
Intergovernmental Receivable		187,512		22,254		15,809		12,114		-		462,953		700,642
Prepaid Items		56,910		-		-		-		-		-		56,910
Municipal Income Taxes Receivable		3,886,657		-		-		-		536,091		44,674		4,467,422
Property Taxes Receivable		336,906		560,491		398,162		306,373		-		205,208		1,807,140
Assets held for resale		1,122,090		-		-								1,122,090
Total Assets	\$	34,109,399	\$	680,529	\$	729,805	\$	477,914	\$	6,180,044	\$	4,353,415	\$	46,531,106
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:														
	\$	156.811	\$		\$		\$		\$	202,746	\$	23,427	\$	382,984
Accounts Payable	Þ	, -	Э	-	Э	-	Э	-	Э	202,746	Э	- ,	Э	/
Accrued Wages and Benefits		235,708		-		-		-		46,000		10,779		246,487
Contracts Payable		8,795		44.520		- - 270		-		46,099		9,874		64,768
Intergovernmental Payable		125,913		44,528		57,379		-		-		4,767		232,587
Interfund Payable		-		-		-		-		-		220,325		220,325
Unearned Revenue		426,000		-		-		-		-		137,029		563,029
Notes Payable		-				-		380,000						380,000
Total Liabilities		953,227		44,528		57,379		380,000		248,845		406,201		2,090,180
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</b>														
Property Taxes		327,141		544,245		386,622		297,496		-		199,260		1,754,764
Unavailable Revenue - Delinquent Property Taxes		9,765		16,246		11,540		8,877		-		5,948		52,376
Unavailable Revenue - Income Taxes		732,927		-		-		-		101,094		8,424		842,445
Unavailable Revenue - Other		329,956		22,254		15,809		12,114		-		311,998		692,131
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		1,399,789		582,745		413,971		318,487		101,094		525,630		3,341,716
Fund Balances:														
Nonspendable		251,412		-		-		-		-		65,178		316,590
Restricted		´-		53,256		258,455		-		_		2,536,218		2,847,929
Committed		-		´-		-		-		5,830,105		1,017,068		6,847,173
Assigned		8,858,718		-		-		-		-		-		8,858,718
Unassigned (Deficit)		22,646,253		-		_		(220,573)		_		(196,880)		22,228,800
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		31,756,383		53,256		258,455		(220,573)		5,830,105		3,421,584		41,099,210
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows														
of Resources and Fund Balances		34,109,399	\$	680,529	\$	729,805	\$	477,914		6,180,044		4,353,415	\$	46,531,106

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

Total Governmental Funds Balance		\$ 41,099,210
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital Assets used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources		
and, therefore, are not reported in the funds		30,631,608
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable revenues in the funds:		
Delinquent property taxes	\$ 52,376	
Municipal income taxes	842,445	
Intergovernmental	437,477	
Charges for services	254,654	
Total	254,054	1,586,952
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding		
bonds, whereas in Governmental funds, an interest expenditure		
is reported when due.		(38,587)
Internal Complete funds are used by management to aborde the costs		
Internal Service funds are used by management to charge the costs		
of certain activities, such as insurance to individual funds. The assets		
and liabilities of the Internal Service funds are included in Governmental		
Activities in the Statement of Net Position.		2,292,736
The net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability are not due and payble in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Net Pension Asset	55,221	
Deferred Outflows - Pension		
	2,813,129	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(3,520,189)	
Net Pension Liability	(19,026,796)	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	1,778,627	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,564,614)	
Net OPEB Liability	(5,610,309)	
Total		(25,074,931)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
General obligation bonds	(2,205,000)	
Bond Anticipation notes	(2,140,000)	
Unamortized bond and note premiums	(104,105)	
Vacation Benefits	(150,161)	
Accrued compensated absences	(1,391,232)	
Landfill	(2,391,949)	
Total	(2,391,949)	(8,382,447)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 42,114,541
The Notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of	of this statement	

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	General Fund	Police Pension	Fire Pension	General Bond Retirement	Capital Improvements Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Property Taxes	\$ 334,124	\$ 555,860	\$ 394,872	\$ 303,751	\$ -	\$ 203,512	\$ 1,792,119
Municipal Income Taxes	14,226,064	-	-	-	2,412,199	168,063	16,806,326
Other Taxes	257,618	-	-	-	-	-	257,618
Intergovernmental	529,894	44,508	31,618	24,321	128,253	2,133,864	2,892,458
Interest	419,475	-	-	-	-	-	419,475
Licenses and Permits	747,825	-	-	-	-	82,259	830,084
Rentals	193,395	-	-	-	-	-	193,395
Charges for Services	789,643	-	-	-	-	750	790,393
Contributions and Donations	805	-	-	-	-	-	805
All Other Revenues	498,086				39,233	42,974	580,293
Total Revenues	17,996,929	600,368	426,490	328,072	2,579,685	2,631,422	24,562,966
EXPENDITURES							
Security of Persons and Property	6.710.621	558,078	501,537	_	_	981,495	8.751.731
Leisure Time Activities	1,441,861	-	-	_	_	14,705	1,456,566
Community Development	2,193,248	_	_	_	_	210	2,193,458
Public Works	1,902,045	-	-	-	_	256,105	2,158,150
Transportation	· · · · · -	_	-	-	-	1,058,818	1,058,818
General Government	1,786,037	_	-	-	-	47,991	1,834,028
Capital Outlay	554,200	_	-	-	1,895,814	556,856	3,006,870
Debt Service:		-	-				
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	3,490,000	-	_	3,490,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	217,281	-	_	217,281
Bond Issuance Costs	-	-	-	24,537	-	_	24,537
Total Expenditures	14,588,012	558,078	501,537	3,731,818	1,895,814	2,916,180	24,191,439
Excess of Revenues (Under) Expenditures	3,408,917	42,290	(75,047)	(3,403,746)	683,871	(284,758)	371,527
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Sale of Capital Assets	19,400		_	_	_	_	19,400
Bond Anticipation Notes Issued	12,400	_	_	2,161,168	_	_	2,161,168
Transfers In			_	783,000		300,000	1.083.000
Transfers Out	(300,000)	-	_	765,000	_	(783,000)	(1,083,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(280,600)			2,944,168		(483,000)	2,180,568
Net Change in Fund Balances	3,128,317	42,290	(75,047)	(459,578)	683,871	(767,758)	2,552,095
The Change in Fund Datanees	3,120,317	72,290	(73,047)	(437,378)	003,071	(101,130)	2,332,093
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	28,628,066	10,966	333,502	239,005	5,146,234	4,189,342	38,547,115
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 31,756,383	\$ 53,256	\$ 258,455	\$ (220,573)	\$ 5,830,105	\$ 3,421,584	\$ 41,099,210

### 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	\$ 2,552,095
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 capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	
Capital Outlay       \$ 2,762,484         Depreciation       (2,208,096)         Total	554,388
In the Statement of Activities, only the loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported, whereas, in the Governmental Funds, the proceeds from the disposals increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the capital assets.	(4,457)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	
Delinquent property taxes (25,949) Municipal income taxes (605,047) Intergovernmental 70,354 Charges for services (526) Total	(561,168)
Other financing sources in the Governmental funds increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. These sources were attributed to the issuance of bond anticipation notes and the related premium.	(2,161,168)
Repayment of bond and bond anticipation notes are expenditures in the Governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.	3,490,000
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows  Pension  OPEB	1,599,221 25,454
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.	23,434
Pension OPEB	(2,308,902) (513,955)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in Governmental funds.	
Accrued interest on bonds 27,992 Amortization of bond and note premiums 42,448 Compensated absences (2,474) Landfill 54,096 Vacation benefits payable (24,417) Total	97,645
Internal Service funds are used by management to charge costs to certain activities, such as insurance to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of Internal Service funds are reported in the Governmental Activities.	895,467
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 3,664,620

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

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted			Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Property Taxes	\$ 321,551	\$ 330,000	\$ 334,124	\$ 4,124		
Municipal Income Taxes	12,802,298	12,800,000	13,302,863	502,863		
Other Taxes	257,892	370,000	267,975	(102,025)		
Intergovernmental	453,091	391,000	470,807	79,807		
Interest	318,337	460,000	330,784	(129,216)		
Licenses and Permits	723,702	720,000	751,999	31,999		
Rentals	155,964	160,000	162,062	2,062		
Charges for Services	776,623	919,000	806,989	(112,011)		
Contributions and Donations	775	-	805	805		
All Other Revenues	441,097	444,870	438,318	(6,552)		
Total Revenues	16,251,330	16,594,870	16,866,726	271,856		
Expenditures: Current:						
Security of Persons and Property	7,980,416	7,313,553	6,938,042	375,511		
Leisure Time Activities	1,852,645	1,708,031	1,527,543	180,488		
Community Development	1,782,616	1,990,051	1,803,283	186,768		
Public Works	2,080,914	2,080,914	1,931,477	149,437		
General Government	2,417,987	2,201,052	1,970,704	230,348		
Total Expenditures	16,114,578	15,293,601	14,171,049	1,122,552		
Excess of Revenues Over	10,114,576	13,273,001	14,171,047	1,122,332		
(Under) Expenditures	136,752	1,301,269	2,695,677	1,394,408		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Sale of Capital Assets	18,670	10,000	19,400	9,400		
Advances Out	-	(250,000)	(220,325)	29,675		
Transfer In	-	4,000	52,810	48,810		
Transfers Out	(300,000)	(3,200,000)	(3,200,000)			
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(281,330)	(3,436,000)	(3,348,115)	87,885		
Net Change in Fund Balance	(144,578)	(2,134,731)	(652,438)	1,482,293		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	16,576,012	16,576,012	16,576,012	-		
Prior Year Encumbrances	471,146	471,146	471,146	-		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 16,902,580	\$ 14,912,427	\$ 16,394,720	\$ 1,482,293		

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL POLICE PENSION FUND

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$	542,370	\$	542,370	\$ 555,860	\$	13,490
Intergovernmental		50,000		50,000	44,508		(5,492)
All Other Revenues		460		460	-		(460)
Total Revenues		592,830		592,830	600,368		7,538
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		600,000		575,000	 556,677		18,323
Net Change in Fund Balance		(7,170)		17,830	43,691		25,861
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		54,093		54,093	54,093		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	46,923	\$	71,923	\$ 97,784	\$	25,861

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL FIRE PENSION FUND

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted Original	l Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 370,641	\$ 370,641	\$ 394,872	\$ 24,231
Intergovernmental	50,000	50,000	31,618	(18,382)
All Other Revenues	495	495		(495)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	421,136	421,136	426,490	5,354
Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property	512,000	487,000	506,480	(19,480)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(90,864)	(65,864)	(79,990)	(14,126)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year  Fund Balance - End of Year	395,824 \$ 304,960	395,824 \$ 329,960	395,824 \$ 315,834	\$ (14,126)

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities Retrospective Medical Claims			
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,327,526			
Total Assets	2,327,526			
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities: Claims Payable Total Current Liabilities	26,761 26,761			
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Claims Payable	8,029			
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	8,029			
Total Liabilities	34,790			
NET POSITION Unrestricted Total Net Position	2,292,736 \$ 2,292,736			

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities Retrospective Medical Claims				
OPERATING REVENUES					
Other Revenue	\$	1,028,792			
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>		1,028,792			
OPERATING EXPENSES Claims		133,325			
Total Operating Expense		133,325			
Change in Net Position		895,467			
Net Position - Beginning of Year		1,397,269			
Net Position- End of Year	\$	2,292,736			

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities Retrospective Medical Claims				
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	•	4 000 500			
Other Cash Receipts	\$	1,028,792			
Cash Payments for Claims		(193,746)			
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities		835,046			
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		835,046			
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		1,492,480			
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$	2,327,526			
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating Income	\$	895,467			
Adjustments: Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:		(60.421)			
Claims Payable	Φ.	(60,421)			
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	835,046			

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Custodial Funds
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,345
Total Assets	1,345
Liabilities	
Intergovernmental Payable	1,245
Total Liabilities	1,245
Net Position	
Unrestricted	100
Total Net Position	\$ 100

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Custodial Funds	
ADDITIONS			
Charges for Services	\$	8,410	
Total Additions		8,410	
DEDUCTINS Other Expenses Total Deductions		9,330 9,330	
Net (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position		(920)	
Net Position - Beginning of Year		1,020	
Net Position - Beginning of Tear	•		
Net Position- End of Tear	<u> </u>	100	

### NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Brooklyn (the "City") is a chartered municipal corporation established and operated under the laws of the State of Ohio. A charter was first adopted by the electorate at a general election held in 1951. The current charter provides for a council-mayor form of government. Elected officials include seven council members and a Mayor.

### Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government provides the following services to its citizens: a mayor's court, police and fire protection, emergency medical, recreation (including parks), planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, refuse collection, recycling and general administrative services.

The Brooklyn Mayor's Court has been included in the City's financial statements in the general fund as a segregated account. The Mayor is an elected official who has a fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of the court fees and fines.

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; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organizations. Component units may also include organizations which are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burden on, the primary government. The City has one component unit, Brooklyn Community Improvement Corporation. The Brooklyn Community Improvement Corporation is reported as a fiduciary fund and had no financial activity during 2020.

The City is associated with four jointly governed organizations: the Southwest Council of Governments, the Parma Community General Hospital Association, also known as University Hospitals Parma Medical Center, the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council, and the Chagrin Valley Dispatch Council. These organizations are presented in Note 18 to the basic financial statements.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to "avoid" doubling up revenues and expenses. An exception to this general rule is that interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. These statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. The City, however, has no business-type activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental 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. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program 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 governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental 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 statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### B. Fund Accounting

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

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

### **General Fund**

The General Fund is the operating fund of the City and is used to account for and report all financial resources except those required to be accounted for and reported in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the charter of the City and/or the general laws of Ohio.

### **Police Pension Fund**

The Police Pension Fund accounts for and reports restricted property taxes for the payment of current employer contributions for police disability and pension benefits and the accrued liability.

### **Fire Pension Fund**

The Fire Pension Fund accounts for and reports restricted property taxes for the payment of current employer contributions for fire disability and pension benefits and the accrued liability.

### **General Bond Retirement Fund**

The General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund accounts for and reports restricted property taxes for the payment of principal and interest and fiscal charges on general obligation debt.

### **Capital Improvements Fund**

The Capital Improvements Fund accounts for and reports income tax revenues committed to various capital projects of the City.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources, whose use is restricted, committed, or assigned to a particular purpose.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### B. Fund Accounting (Continued)

**Proprietary Fund Type** Proprietary funds focus on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City only has one Internal Service Fund.

### **Internal Service Fund**

The Internal Service Fund accounts 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 only Internal Service Fund is a retrospective medical claims fund that accounts for the payments, administrative costs and reserves of the State's retrospective rating workers' compensation plan.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The City's custodial funds account for building assessment fees collected for the Ohio Board of Building Standards and fees collected for temporary businesses.

### C. Measurement Focus

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

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 statements for governmental funds.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### C. Measurement Focus (Continued)

Like the government-wide statements, the Internal Service Fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the fund are included on the Statement of Fund Net position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in 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.

### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Non-exchange 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. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### D. **Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income taxes, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees), interest, grants, fees and rentals.

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the Statements of Financial Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Note 12 and 13.

In addition to liabilities, the Statements of Financial Position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2020, but which were levied to finance year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental funds balance sheet. 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 delinquent property taxes, municipal income taxes, intergovernmental grants and charges for services. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Note 12 and 13)

*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.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### E. Budgetary Process

All funds, except custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. The legal level of budgetary control is at the department/object level within the general fund and at the object level for all other funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council at the legal level of control. The Director of Finance is authorized to move appropriations between line items within an object of any department.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Director of Finance. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original and final appropriations were enacted by Council.

A temporary appropriation measure to control cash disbursements may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. The annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period of January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources by fund.

### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents."

Cash and cash equivalents that are held in separate bank accounts of the City are recorded as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts." The City utilizes a segregated account to hold monies set aside for Landfill Postclosure Care cost and the City's Mayor Court. The City's required set aside amount is represented on the balance sheet as "Restricted Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts."

During fiscal year 2020, the City invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79 "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The City measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2020, there were no limitation or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2020 amounted to \$419,475, which includes \$109,414 assigned from other City funds.

### **G. Restricted Assets**

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions. Restricted assets represent amounts required to be set-aside for landfill closure and post closure care. There are no restricted assets for fiscal year 2020

### H. Inventory

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

### I. Prepaid Items

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

### J. Assets Held for Resale

Assets held for resale represents assets consisting of land for the purpose of economic development.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### K. Capital Assets

The City's only capital assets are general capital assets. General capital assets are those assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The City was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of infrastructure by backtrending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$7,500. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets 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>	<b>Estimated Lives</b>
Buildings	10-50 years
Improvements	5-50 years
Machinery and Equipment	5-40 years
Vehicles	3-20 years
Infrastructure	5-60 years

The City's infrastructure consists of roads and sidewalks, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, water lines and traffic signals and includes infrastructure acquired prior to December 31, 1980.

### L. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting in short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### M. 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. Since the City's policy limits the accrual of vacation time to one year from the employee's anniversary date, the outstanding liability is recorded as "vacation benefits payable" on the Statement of Net Position rather than as a long-term liability.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments.

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured 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.

### N. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences and landfill closure and postclosure obligations 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. Bonds, long-term loans and capital leases are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

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

### O. Fund Balance

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

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### O. Fund Balance (Continued)

The classifications are as follows:

**Nonspendable:** The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

**Restricted:** Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (City ordinances). Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the City can be compelled by an external party, such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary, to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed: The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (ordinance or resolution, as both are equally binding) of City Council. 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 or resolution, as both are equally binding) it employed to previously commit those amounts. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, committed fund balance classification may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by City Council, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with these constraints are not considered to be legally enforceable. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned: Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These amounts are assigned by City Council. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council or a City official delegated that authority by City Charter or ordinance, or by State statute. State statute authorizes the Director of Finance to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### O. Fund Balance (Continued)

Unassigned: Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. Included in the General Fund unassigned fund balance is a stabilization balance in the amount of \$3,575,470. This Stabilization Fund was created by City ordinance in 2010 pursuant to Section 5705.13(A)(1) of the Ohio Revised Code. The stabilization balance is funded with all or part of the surplus in the General Fund resulting from an excess of revenue in comparison to expenses. The amounts can only be spent by a ordinance adopted by two-thirds vote of the City Council to support a General Fund deficit, to prevent a reduction in public services, to fund expenses arising from a natural disaster, or to support economic development and job retention programs. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

### P. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions or 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 include the operations of the street lighting, community development and block grant, motor vehicle license tax, fire act and FEMA grant and juvenile diversion.

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

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### **Q. Internal Activity**

Transfers between governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Internal events that are allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the statement of activities. Interfund payments for services provided and used are not eliminated.

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 the internal service fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

### R. Bond Premium

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On the governmental fund statements, bond premiums are receipted in the year the bonds are issued.

### S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. There were no extraordinary or special items in 2020.

### T. Estimates

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

### U. 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.

### NOTE 3: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

During the year, the City implemented the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements and Implementation Guides:

Implementation Guide No. 2018-1, "Implementation Guidance Update—2018.

GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). The implementation of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

### NOTE 4: **FUND BALANCES**

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 the resources in the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General Fund		Police Pension Fund		Fire Pension Fund		neral Bond etirement Fund	Capital Improvements Fund	Other Government Funds	al	Tota	al
Nonspendable												
Prepaid Items	\$ 56,9	10	\$ -		\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 50	6,910
Materials and Supplies Inventory	194,50	)2	-		-		-		65,17	8	25	9,680
Total Nonspendable	251,4	12	-	_	-	_	-	-	65,17	8	31	6,590
Restricted for												
Street improvements	-		-		-		-	-	2,049,47	7	2,049	9,477
Street lighting	-		-		-		-	-	124,74	3	124	4,743
Police programs	-		53,25	56	-		-	-	48,03	8	10	1,294
Firefighting programs	-		-		258,455		-	-	-		25	8,455
Drug and law enforcement	-		-		-		-	-	56,79	6		6,796
Juvenile diversion program	-		-		-		-	-	2,75	1		2,751
Recycle Litter Prevention	-		-		-		-	-	20	00		200
Court computer	-		-		-		-	-	61,06	52	6	1,062
Safety forces constructions	-		-		-		-	-		9		9
Capital Improvements	-		-		-		-	-	193,14	2	19:	3,142
Total Restricted	-	_	53,25	56	258,455	_	-		2,536,21	8	2,84	7,929
Committed to												
Termination leave payment	-		-		-		-	-	674,26	7	67	4,267
Capital improvements	-		_		-		-	5,830,105	342,80		6,17	2,906
Total Committed	_	_	-		-		-	5,830,105	1,017,06	8	6,84	7,173
Assigned to												
Economic development	8,174,4	52	_		-		_	-	-		8,17	4,452
Purchases on Order:												
Security of Person and Property	203,5	72	_		-		-	-	_		20:	3,572
Leisure Time Activities	83,50	03	-		-		_	_	_			3,503
Community Development	83,5	19	_		-		-	-	_		8:	3,519
Basic Utility Services	52,30	03	-		-		-	-	-		5:	2,303
General Government	261,30	59	-		-		-	-	-			1,369
Total Assigned	8,858,7	_	-		-		-	-	-	_		8,718
Unassigned	22,646,25	53	-		-		(220,573)	-	(196,88	30)	22,22	8,800
Total Fund Balances	\$ 31,756,3	83	\$ 53,25	56	\$ 258,455	\$	(220,573)	\$ 5,830,105	\$ 3,421,58	34	\$ 41,099	9,210

### NOTE 5: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

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

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
- 4. Unreported cash represents amounts received but not included as revenue on the budget basis operating statements. These amounts are included as revenue on the GAAP basis operating statement.
- 5. Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP) rather than cost (budget).
- 7. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the economic development funds are reclassified to the General Fund for GAAP Reporting.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budget basis statements for the General Fund, Police Pension Fund, and Fire Pension Fund.

		Police	Fire		
	General	Pension	Pension		
GAAP Basis	\$ 3,128,317	\$ 42,290	\$ (75,047)		
Revenue Accruals	(1,125,717)	-	-		
Beginning Adjustment for Unrecorded Cash	(2,150)	-	-		
Ending Adjustment for Unrecorded Cash	2,150	-	-		
Expenditure Accruals	(171,521)	1,401	(4,943)		
Perspective Differences					
Economic Development	(1,900,285)	-	-		
Encumbrances (Budget Basis)					
outstanding at year end	(583,232)				
Budget Basis	\$ (652,438)	\$ 43,691	\$ (79,990)		

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### NOTE 6: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

The City has chosen to follow State statutes and classify monies held by the City into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the City treasury. Active 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 five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, Notes or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions:
- 4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

### NOTE 6: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days in an amount not to exceed 25% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and
- 8. Written repurchase agreements in the securities described in (1) or (2) provided the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2% and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.

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. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

### **Cash on Hand**

At December 31, 2020, the City had \$2,150 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the balance sheet of the City as part of Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents.

### **Deposits**

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$17,536,995 (including \$37,052 in cash in segregated accounts of the court). Based on criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures*, \$3,042,418 of the City's bank balance of \$17,658,921 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and \$12,024,860 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name. One of the City's financial institutions was approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System, resulting in the uninsured and uncollateralized balance of \$2,591,643.

Custodial credit risk for deposits 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. Protection of the City's cash and deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by:

Eligible securities pledged to the City and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or

Participating 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 institutions. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

### NOTE 6: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

### **Investments**

STAR Ohio is measured at net asset value per share while all other investments are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices and acceptable other pricing methodologies. 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. The City's remaining investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored, which could require the need to acquire further market data. (Level 2 inputs). At December 31, 2020, STAR Ohio with an average maturity of 55.8 days. As of December 31, 2020, the City had the following investments:

			Investme	Years)	
	Measurement Value	Credit Rating (*)	<1	1-3	3-5
Investment Type					
STAR Ohio	\$ 12,744,481	AAAm	\$ 12,744,481	\$ -	\$ -
Municipal Bonds - Level 2 Input	6,151,479	AA+	1,028,235	2,697,487	2,425,757
Municipal Notes - Level 2 Input	1,159,167	AA+	1,159,167	-	-
Certificate of Deposits - Level 2 Input	2,263,315	AA+	497,939	1,517,066	248,310
Total Investments	\$ 22,318,442		\$15,429,822	\$4,214,553	\$2,674,067
Carrying Amount of Deposits	17,526,995				
Petty Cash	2,150				
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 39,847,587				

Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the City's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in short-term investments maturing within five years from the date of purchase and that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments. To date, no investments have been purchased with a life greater than five years.

*Credit Risk* All of the City's investments in United States debt securities carry a rating of AA+ by Standard & Poor's. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The City has no investment policy that addresses credit risk.

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 City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial credit risk beyond the requirement in state statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the City Treasurer or qualified trustee. At year end, the City's investment in negotiable certificates of deposits of \$2,263,315 was fully covered by FDIC.

### NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2020, consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, motor vehicle license tax, property taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and court fines), and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenues. No allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year except for delinquent property taxes. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

### A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2020 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2019 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2020 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) are for 2019 taxes.

2020 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2020, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2020, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2020 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2021.

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 statue permits later payment dates to be established.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2020 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2019, are levied after October 1, 2020, and are collected in 2021 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2020, was \$5.90 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2020 property tax receipts were based as follows:

	Assessed		
Description	Valuation		
Real Estate:			
Residential/Agriculture	\$	135,773,370	
Commercial Industrial/Public Utility		156,301,460	
Tangible Personal Property:			
Public Utility		41,413,630	
Total	\$	333,488,460	

### NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

### A. Property Taxes (Continued)

The County Fiscal Officer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Brooklyn and periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2020 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2020 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources - property taxes. On an accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources - unavailable revenue.

### B. Income Taxes

The City levies 2.5 percent municipal income taxes on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, City residents are required to pay tax on income earned outside of the City. The City allows a credit of 100 percent for income tax paid to another municipality, not to exceed 2.5 percent of taxable income.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA) either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. For 2020, by City ordinance, 84 percent of the income tax proceeds were credited to the General Fund, 15 percent of the income tax proceeds were credited to the Capital Improvements Fund, and 1 percent of the income tax proceeds were credited to the Capital Reserve Fund.

### C. Intergovernmental Receivable

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Revenue Description	A	Amount
Local Government	\$	110,882
Homestead and Rollback		71,701
Gasoline Tax		263,416
Gasoline Excise Tax		63,836
Motor Vehicle Registration		90,968
Miscellaneous		99,839
Total	\$	700,642

### NOTE 8: **CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balances				Balances		
	 12/31/2019	 Additions		Disposals		12/31/2020	
Governmental Activities							
Nondepreciable Assets:							
Land	\$ 2,971,072	\$ 549,200	\$	-	\$	3,520,272	
Construction in progress	1,652,331	685,781		(1,510,511)		827,601	
Total Nondepreciable Assets	4,623,403	1,234,981		(1,510,511)		4,347,873	
Depreciable Assets:							
Buildings	18,876,628	-		-		18,876,628	
Improvements	15,423,366	354,016		-		15,777,382	
Machinery and equipment	4,545,418	180,674		-		4,726,092	
Vehicles	6,103,214	492,198		(89,121)		6,506,291	
Infrastructure:							
Roads and sidewalks	21,751,211	1,988,726		-		23,739,937	
Sanitary sewer	2,704,231	-		-		2,704,231	
Storm sewer	2,102,640	-		-		2,102,640	
Water Lines	2,446,344	-		-		2,446,344	
Traffic signals	2,091,771	22,400		-		2,114,171	
Total Depreciable Assets	76,044,823	3,038,014		(89,121)		78,993,716	
Less Accumulated Depreciation							
Buildings	(10,761,278)	(377,496)		-		(11,138,774)	
Improvements	(12,457,509)	(443,210)		-		(12,900,719)	
Machinery and equipment	(2,816,141)	(333,160)				(3,149,301)	
Vehicles	(3,236,463)	(374,196)		84,664		(3,525,995)	
Infrastructure:							
Roads and sidewalks	(12,363,924)	(662,576)		-		(13,026,500)	
Sanitary sewer	(2,670,870)	(1,261)		-		(2,672,131)	
Storm sewer	(1,784,364)	(9,192)		-		(1,793,556)	
Water Lines	(2,431,992)	(429)		-		(2,432,421)	
Traffic signals	 (2,064,008)	 (6,576)		-		(2,070,584)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(50,586,549)	(2,208,096)		84,664		(52,709,981)	
Total Depreciable Assets, Net	25,458,274	829,918		(4,457)		26,283,735	
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 30,081,677	\$ 2,064,899	\$	(1,514,968)	\$	30,631,608	

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follow:

### **Governmental Activities:**

Security of persons and property	\$ 379,420
Leisure time activities	507,634
Community enviroment	36,354
Basic utility services	347,344
Transportation	701,032
General government	236,312
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 2,208,096

### NOTE 9: **COMPENSATED ABSENCES**

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave liabilities are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn ten to thirty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. All accumulated unused vacation time is paid upon termination of employment. Effective December 14, 2010, non-union and clerical employees could carry over a maximum of up to 80 hours of vacation time, upon approval of the Mayor. Employees earn sick leave at different rates depending upon type of employment. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Upon retirement or death, an employee can be paid a maximum of 33 percent of accumulated, unused sick leave.

### NOTE 10: RISK MANAGEMENT

### A. Property and Liability

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disaster. During 2020, the City contracted through Public Entities Pool of Ohio for various types of insurance as follows:

Type	Coverage
Blanket property and content replacement	\$ 47,344,927
Earthquake coverage	1,000,000
Flood coverage	1,000,000
General liability (per occurrence)	10,000,000
Automobile liability	10,000,000
Public entity management liability (claims-made)	10,000,000
Stop gap employers liability	10,000,000
Employment practices liability (claims-made)	10,000,000
Police professional liability	10,000,000
Public employee dishonesty	100,000
Cyber Liability	10,000,000
Electronic data processing	637,533

The City carries commercial insurance coverage for all risks. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years and there were no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year.

### NOTE 10: **RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

### B. Workers' Compensation

The City participates in the State Workers' Compensation retrospective rating program. This plan involves the payment of a minimum premium for administrative services and stop-loss coverage plus the actual claims cost for injured employees for up to 10 years after the claim year. The maintenance of these benefits is accounted for in the retrospective medical claims internal service fund. The City utilizes the services of Comp Management, a third party administrator, to review and help administer the program. The City participates in Tier 1 retrospective rating program, which covers individual claims up to \$200,000. A liability has been accrued for future claims payments on claims that have occurred as of December 31, 2020 of \$34,790, based on an estimate by the City's third party administrator. The claims liability reported at December 31, 2020 for Workers' Compensation is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30, which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. Changes in claims activity for 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Ba	alance at	C	urrent			F	Balance
	В	Beginning		Year		Claim		at End
	(	of Year	Claims		Pay	Payments		of Year
2019	\$	95,211	\$	-	\$	-	\$	95,211
2020		95,211		2,262		62,683		34,790

### NOTE 11: INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that State statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that Statute or budget requires to expend them; to move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to segregate money for anticipated capital projects. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2020 consisted of the following:

	Transfers From						
		Other					
		Governmental					
	(	General Funds			Total		
Transfers To							
Major Funds:							
General Bond Retirement	\$	-	\$	783,000	\$	783,000	
Other Governmental Funds		300,000		-		300,000	
Total	\$	300,000	\$	783,000	\$	1,083,000	
Totai	<b>3</b>	300,000	<u> </u>	/85,000	<b>3</b>	1,083,000	

### NOTE 11: **INTERFUND TRANSFERS** (Continued)

The transfer of \$783,000 from the other governmental funds to the General Bond Retirement Fund was made to cover debt principal payments. The transfer of \$300,000 from the General Fund to the other governmental funds was to supplement the funds available for maintaining the programs in those funds.

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

### A. Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### A. Net Pension Liability (Continued)

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

### B. 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 cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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

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

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

### Age 60 with 60 months of service credit

or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

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

### Age and Service Requirements:

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### B. Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

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 base amount of a member's pension benefit is locked in upon receipt of the initial benefit payment for calculation of the annual cost-of-living adjustment.

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

A death benefit of \$500 - \$2,500, determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree, is paid to the beneficiary of a deceased retiree or disability benefit recipient under the Tradition pension plan and the Combined Plan.

The OPERS Board of Trustees approved a proposal at its October 2019 meeting to create a new tier of membership in the OPERS traditional pension plan. OPERS currently splits its non-retired membership into Group A, B or C depending on age and service criteria. Retirement Group D would consist of OPERS contributing members hired in 2022 and beyond. Group D will have its own eligibility standards, benefit structure and unique member features designed to meet the changing needs of Ohio public workers. It also will help OPERS address expected investment market volatility and adjust to the lack of available funding for health care.

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 members' contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the members' 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.

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### B. Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

Options include the purchase of a monthly defined benefit annuity from OPERS (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.

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 %		

- Member contributions within combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance
- \*\* These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with remainder going to pension.

The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension benefits is net of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of the employer's contribution allocated to health care was 0% for 2020 for the Traditional and Combined plans. The portion of the employer's contribution allocated to health care was 4% for the Member-Directed plan for 2020. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contributions was \$547,317 for 2020. Of this amount, \$43,125 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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 and statutory survivors.

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

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

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

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

Police	Firefighters
_	
19.50 %	24.00 %
12.25 %	12.25 %
19.00 %	23.50 %
0.50	0.50
19.50 %	24.00 %
12.25 %	12.25 %
	19.50 % 12.25 % 19.00 % 0.50 19.50 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$1,051,904 for 2020. Of this amount, \$101,906 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

### D. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Assets, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of</u> Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability/asset used to calculate the net pension liability/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 was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. On the next page is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### D. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Assets, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

		OPERS  Traditional  ension Plan	C	OPERS ombined sion Plan		OP&F Police		OP&F Fire		Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/Asset Prior Measurement Date Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/Asset		0.027531%	(	0.029488%		0.110095%		0.100910%		
Current Measurement Date Change in Proportionate Share	_	0.027093% -0.000438%		0.026482%	_	0.104376%	_	0.098572% -0.002338%		
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) Pension Expense	\$ \$	5,355,115 802,700	\$ \$	(55,221) 5,105	\$ \$	7,031,345 810,008	\$ \$	6,640,336 691,089	\$ \$	18,971,575 2,308,902

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

	OPERS	OP&F Police	OP&F Fire	Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 266,156	\$ 251,360	\$ 517,516
Changes of assumptions	291,719	172,601	163,002	627,322
Changes in proportion and differences				
between City contributions and				
proportionate share of contributions	27,626	41,444	-	69,070
City contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	 547,317	556,799	495,105	1,599,221
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 866,662	\$ 1,037,000	\$ 909,467	\$ 2,813,129
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 1,075,388	\$ 339,668	\$ 320,782	\$ 1,735,838
Differences between expected and		,	,	
actual experience	80,674	362,634	342,468	785,776
Changes in proportion and differences				
between City contributions and				
proportionate share of contributions	 68,220	489,569	440,786	 998,575
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 1,224,282	\$ 1,191,871	\$ 1,104,036	\$ 3,520,189

\$1,599,221 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2021.

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### D. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Assets, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of</u> Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (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:

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS	OP&F Police	OP&F Fire	Total
2021	(\$142,627)	(\$162,412)	(\$227,256)	(\$532,295)
2022	(370,450)	(147,127)	(161,088)	(678,665)
2023	41,628	39,295	65,265	146,188
2024	(429,385)	(383,536)	(326,403)	(1,139,324)
2025	(1,826)	(57,890)	(40,192)	(99,908)
Thereafter	(2,277)			(2,277)
Total	(\$904,937)	(\$711,670)	(\$689,674)	(\$2,306,281)

### E. 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 in the December 31, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67.

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS</u> (Continued)

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

Wage Inflation 3.25 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA

3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Pre 1/7/2013 retirees; 3 percent, simple

Post 1/7/2013 retirees; 1.40 percent, simple through 2020, then 2.15 percent simple

Investment Rate of Return 7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method Individual Entry Age

The total pension asset in the December 31, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation 3.25 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA

3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation
Pre 1/7/2013 retirees; 3 percent, simple

Post 1/7/2013 retirees; 1.40 percent, simple

through 2020, then 2.15 percent simple

7.2 percent Individual Entry Age

COLA 01 Au Hoc COLA

Investment Rate of Return Actuarial Cost Method

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 previously described tables.

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

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

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS</u> (Continued)

OPERS manages investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefits portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio includes the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan, the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within thee 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 investments expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 17.23 percent 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 table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

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

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

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS</u> (Continued)

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

	Current					
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	1% Decrease (6.20%)		Di	(7.20%)	1% Increase (8.20%)	
Traditional Pension Plan	\$	8,832,318	\$	5,355,115	\$	2,229,212
Combined Plan	\$	(33,367)	\$	(55,221)	\$	(70,972)

### Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date

Subsequent to December 31, 2019, the global economy was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and market volatility increased significantly. It is likely that 2020 investment market conditions and other economic factors will be negatively impacted; however, the overall impact on the OPERS investment portfolio and funding position is unknown at this time.

### F. 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 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. 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

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

Cost of Living Adjustments

January 1, 2019, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2019

Entry Age Normal

8.00 percent

3.75 percent to 10.5 percent

Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent

3.00 percent simple, 2.2 percent simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### F. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F</u> (Continued)

Mortality rates for active members were based on the RP2014 Total employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent.

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

Mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Mortality rates for active members were based on the RP2014 Total employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

Age	Police	Fire
59 or less	35 %	35 %
60-69	55 % 60	35 % 45
70-79	75	70
80 and up	100	90

The most recent experience study was completed 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. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### F. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F</u> (Continued)

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

	Target	10 year Expected	30 year Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return **	Real Rate of Return **
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.10 %	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	3.90	5.40
International Equity	16.00	4.70	5.80
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	1.10	2.70
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds *	17.00	0.40	2.50
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	2.50	4.70
Private Real Estate	12.00	5.40	6.40
Private Markets	8.00	6.10	8.00
Midstream Energy Infrastructure	8.00	5.80	6.60
Private Credit	5.00	4.80	5.50
Real Assets	8.00	6.90	7.40
Total	120.00 %		

Note: Assumptions are geometric

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

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

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

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

<sup>\*\*</sup> numbers are net of expected inflation

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (Continued)

### F. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F (Continued)

	Current					
		% Decrease	D	iscount Rate	1	% Increase
		(7.00%)		(8.00%)		(9.00%)
City's proportionate share				_		_
of the net pension liability	\$	18,948,474	\$	13,671,681	\$	9,258,166

Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of OP&F, including the fair value of OP&F's investment portfolio. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that may be recognized in subsequent periods cannot be determined with half of the fiscal year remaining. In addition, the impact on the OP&F's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

### A. Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### A. Net OPEB Liability (Continued

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

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

### B. Plan Description – Ohio Pubic 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.

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.

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### B. Plan Description – Ohio Pubic Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, health care was no longer being funded.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2020, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care. 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, beginning January 1, 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan and the combined plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2020 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$267 for 2020.

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

Plan Description – The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment healthcare plan that provides various levels of health care to retired, disabled and beneficiaries, as well as their dependents. On January 1, 2019, OP&F changed the way it supports retiree health care. A stipend-based health care model has replaced the self-insured group health care plan that had been in place. A stipend funded by OP&F is available to these members through a Health Reimbursement Arrangement and can be used to reimburse retirees for qualified health care expenses. As a result of this change, it is expected that the solvency of the Health Care Stabilization Fund (HCSF) will be extended allowing OP&F to provide stipends to eligible participants.

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### C. Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) (Continued)

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

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

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

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F defined benefit pension plan. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently 19.5 percent and 24 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employer units, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5 percent of covered payroll for police employer units and 24 percent of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2019, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### C. Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) (Continued)

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$25,187 for 2020.

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

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

		OPERS	OP&F	 Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability Prior Measurement Date		0.026590%	0.211005%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability		0.020390%	0.211003%	
Current Measurement Date		0.026104%	0.202948%	
Change in Proportionate Share	_	-0.000486%	-0.008057%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB				
Liability	\$	3,605,641	\$ 2,004,668	\$ 5,610,309
OPEB Expense	\$	363,416	\$ 150,539	\$ 513,955

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### E. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (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
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 96	\$ -	\$ 96
Changes of assumptions	570,733	1,172,007	1,742,740
Changes in proportion and differences			
between City contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	10,337	-	10,337
City contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	267	25,187	25,454
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 581,433	\$ 1,197,194	\$ 1,778,627
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 329,752	\$ 215,582	\$ 545,334
Changes of assumptions	-	427,225	427,225
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	183,598	92,247	275,845
Changes in proportion and differences			
between City contributions and proportionate			
share of contributions	43,315	272,895	316,210
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 556,665	\$ 1,007,949	\$ 1,564,614

\$25,454 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:			
2021	\$75,678	\$24,476	\$100,154
2022	27,133	24,474	51,607
2023	145	43,400	43,545
2024	(78,455)	13,567	(64,888)
2025	_	28,007	28,007
Thereafter		30,134	30,134
Total	\$24,501	\$164,058	\$188,559

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### E. Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

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

Wage Inflation

Projected Salary Increases,
including inflation
Single Discount Rate:

3.25 percent
3.25 to 10.75 percent
including wage inflation

Current measurement date
Prior Measurement date
Investment Rate of Return
Municipal Bond Rate
Health Care Cost Trend Rate

3.16 percent
3.96 percent
6.00 percent
2.75 percent
10.5 percent, initial
3.25 percent, ultimate in 2030

Actuarial Cost Method Individual Entry Age

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

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

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (Continued)

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio is 19.59 percent for 2019.

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

		Weighted Average
	Target	Long-Term Expected 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 %

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS</u> (Continued)

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

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% In				
	(2.16%)	(3.16%)	(4.16%)		
City's proportionate share					
of the net OPEB liability	\$4,718,559	\$3,605,641	\$2,714,555		

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

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS</u> (Continued)

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

		Current Health Care			
	Cost Trend Rate				
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase		
City's proportionate share		_			
of the net OPEB liability	\$3,499,241	\$3,605,641	\$3,710,684		

### Changes between Measurement Date and Report Date

Subsequent to December 31, 2019, the global economy was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and market volatility increased significantly. It is likely that 2020 investment market conditions and other economic factors will be negatively impacted; however, the overall impact on the OPERS investment portfolio and funding position is unknown at this time.

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.

### F. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

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

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### F. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F</u> (Continued)

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation 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	8.0 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus
	productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	3.56 percent
Prior measurement date	4.66 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple
	for increased based on the lesser of the
	increase in CPI and 3 percent

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

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

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### F. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F</u> (Continued)

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	10 year Expected Real Rate of Return **	30 year Expected Real Rate of Return **
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.10 %	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	3.90	5.40
Non-US Equity	16.00	4.70	5.80
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	1.10	2.70
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds *	17.00	0.40	2.50
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	2.50	4.70
Real Estate	12.00	6.90	7.40
Private Markets	8.00	6.10	8.00
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	5.80	6.60
Private Credit	5.00	4.80	5.50
Real Assets	8.00	6.90	7.40
Total	120.00 %		

Note: Assumptions are geometric

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

<sup>\*\*</sup> numbers are net of expected inflation

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### F. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F</u> (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 1.2 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate The total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.56 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.75 percent at December 31, 2019 and 4.13 percent at December 31, 2018, was blended with the long-term rate of 8 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.56 percent. The municipal bond rate was determined using the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2031. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	1% Increase		
	(2.56%)	(3.56%)	(4.56%)	
City's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB liability	\$2,485,659	\$2,004,668	\$1,604,998	

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the health care cost trend rate because it is based on a medical benefit that is a flat dollar amount.

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### F. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F</u> (Continued)

### Changes between Measurement Date and Report Date

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of OP&F, including the fair value of OP&F's investment portfolio. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that may be recognized in subsequent periods cannot be determined with half of the fiscal year remaining. In addition, the impact on the OP&F's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

### NOTE 14: LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

State and federal laws and regulations require the City to place a final cover on its Sanitary Landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. During 2014, a re-evaluation of the landfill total yearly post-closure cost estimate and landfill closure and post-closure care liability was completed. The re-evaluation was approved by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA). The \$2,391,949 reported as landfill closure and post-closure care liability at December 31, 2020, represents the entire liability amount reported to date based on the use of 100% of the estimated capacity of the landfill. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in 2020.

Actual costs may be higher or lower due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. The City is required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contributions to a trust to finance landfill closure and post-closure care. The City is in compliance with these requirements and made its first contribution in 1995. These are reported as restricted assets on the balance sheet as "cash and cash equivalents with a trustee" and "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts." The City expects that future inflation costs will be paid from interest earnings on these annual contributions. However, if interest earnings are inadequate or additional post-closure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws or regulations, for example), these costs may need to be covered by future tax revenues.

The City had restricted \$0 in segregated accounts for the landfill closure and post-closure care costs as of December 31, 2020.

### NOTE 15: SHORT TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Daia	lice						Balance
		Reductions		12/31/2020			
\$	-	\$	380,000	\$	-	\$	380,000.00
\$	-	\$	380,000	\$		\$	380,000
		\$ -	12/31/2019 A \$ - \$	12/31/2019 Additions \$ - \$ 380,000	12/31/2019 Additions Redu \$ - \$ 380,000 \$	12/31/2019 Additions Reductions \$ - \$ 380,000 \$ -	12/31/2019 Additions Reductions 1 \$ - \$ 380,000 \$ - \$

On May 27, 2020, the City issued \$2,520,000 in various purpose bond anticipation notes at an annual interest rate of 2.0 percent that will mature on May 27, 2021. The proceeds were used to retire the outstanding 2019 various purpose bond anticipation notes. \$380,000 will be paid down in 2021, therefore they are considered short-term and the remaining \$2,140,000 is considered long-term.

### NOTE 16: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The original issue date, interest rate, original issue amount and date of maturity of each of the City's bonds, and long-term loans follows:

	Interest	Original Issue	Date of
Debt Issue	Rate	Amount	Maturity
Fire Station Improvement Bonds - 2006	3.50-5.00 %	\$ 5,255,000	December 1, 2027

Changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2020 are as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2019	Increase	Decrease	Balance 12/31/2020	Amount Due In a Year
General Obligation Bonds:					
Fire Station Improvements	\$ 2,465,000	\$ -	\$ 260,000	\$ 2,205,000	\$ 270,000
Premium on Bonds	108,898		13,613	95,285	
Total General Obligation Liabilities	2,573,898	-	273,613	2,300,285	270,000
Bond Anticipation Notes					
2019 Various Improvement Note, Series 2019	3,230,000	-	3,230,000	-	-
2020 Various Improvement Note, Series 2020	-	2,140,000	-	2,140,000	2,140,000
Premium on Notes	16,487	21,168	28,835	8,820	-
Total Bond Anticipation Notes	3,246,487	2,161,168	3,258,835	2,148,820	2,140,000
Other Long-Term Obligation					
Net Pension Liability					
OPERS	7,540,183	-	2,185,068	5,355,115	-
OP&F	17,223,583		3,551,902	13,671,681	
Total Net Pension Liability	24,763,766	-	5,736,970	19,026,796	-
Net OPEB Liability					
OPERS	3,466,708	138,933	-	3,605,641	-
OP&F	1,921,521	83,147		2,004,668	
Total Net OPEB Liability	5,388,229	222,080	-	5,610,309	-
Landfill	2,446,045	39,983	94,079	2,391,949	95,678
Claims	95,211	-	60,421	34,790	26,761
Compensated Absences	1,388,758	520,587	518,113	1,391,232	519,072
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	34,082,009	782,650	6,409,583	28,455,076	641,511
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 39,902,394	\$ 2,943,818	\$ 9,942,031	\$ 32,904,181	\$ 3,051,511

### NOTE 16: **LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS** (Continued)

On May 27, 2020 the City issued \$2,520,000 in Bond Anticipation notes at an annual interest rate of 2.0 percent that will mature May 27, 2021. The proceeds were used to pay costs of reconstruction Roadoan Road and Roadoan Valley as well as for the costs of construction and extension of American Road. \$2,140,000 of the notes are being reported as long-term obligations as they are being refinanced after the balance sheet date but prior to the issuance of the financial statements.

General obligation bonds are the direct obligation of the City and will be paid from the debt service fund using property tax revenues.

The landfill will be paid for using designated General Fund revenues which are for landfill closure and post-closure care. During 2014, a re-evaluation of the landfill total yearly post-closure cost estimate and landfill closure and post-closure care liability was completed and resulted in a decrease in the value (See Note 14). The City pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension and net OPEB liability. However, employer pension contributions are made mainly from the general fund. See Note 12 and 13 for information regarding Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$30,291,288 at December 31, 2020. The unvoted legal debt margin was \$13,616,865.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term obligations as of December 31, 2020, are as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds			
	I	Principal		Interest
2021	\$	270,000	\$	110,250
2022		285,000		96,750
2023		300,000		82,500
2024		315,000		67,500
2025		330,000		51,750
2026-2027		705,000		53,250
	\$ 2	2,205,000	\$	462,000

### NOTE 17: CONTINGENCIES

### **Grants**

The City received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a materially adverse effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2020.

### NOTE 17: **CONTINGENCIES** (Continued)

### **Litigation**

The City of Brooklyn is a party to legal proceedings seeking damages. The City management is of the opinion that ultimate disposition of these claims and legal proceeding will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

### NOTE 18: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

### A. Southwest Council of Governments

The Southwest Council of Governments (the "Council") helps foster cooperation between municipalities in areas affecting health, safety, welfare, education, economic conditions and regional development. The Council's Board is comprised of one member from each of the 16 participating entities. The Board exercises total control over the operation of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Budgets are adopted by the Board. Each City's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. In 2020, the City contributed \$22,500.

The Council has established two subsidiary organizations, the Hazardous Material Response Team (HAZ MAT) which provides hazardous material protection and assistance and the Southwest Enforcement Bureau which provides extra assistance to cities in the form of a Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT Team). The Council's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Southwest Council of Governments, 11 Berea Commons, Berea, Ohio.

### B. Parma Community General Hospital Association

The Parma Community General Hospital Association, also known as University Hospitals Parma Medical Center (the "Association") is a not-for-profit adult care hospital controlled by a Board of Trustees which is composed of Mayoral appointees from the cities of Brooklyn, North Royalton, Parma, Parma Heights, Seven Hills, and Brooklyn Heights. Each City has two representatives on the Association's Board of Trustees other than Parma, which has six. The operations, maintenance and management of the hospital are the exclusive charge of the Association. The City's degree of control is limited to its appointment to the Board of Trustees.

Additions to the hospital have been financed by the issuance of hospital revenue bonds. The bonds are backed solely by the revenues of the hospital. The cities have no responsibility for the payment of bonds, nor is there any ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the City to the Association.

Because there is no ongoing equity interest, there is no requirement to disclose the investment in the jointly governed organization. There does exist, however, a residual equity interest upon the dissolution or sale of the Hospital, according to terms of the original agreement among the cities. The City of Brooklyn has made no contribution to the Association during the year. The Association's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Parma Community General Hospital, Parma, Ohio.

### NOTE 18: **JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS** (Continued)

### C. Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of government formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of electricity. NOPEC is currently comprised of 134 members in over 220 communities in 13 counties who have been authorized by ballot to purchase electricity on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide electricity at the lowest possible rates while at the same time ensuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide electricity to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the ten-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board. In 2020, the City made no contributions. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the NOPEC, 31320 Solon Road, Suite 20, Solon, Ohio 44139 or at the website <a href="https://www.nopecinfo.org">www.nopecinfo.org</a>.

### D. Chagrin Valley Dispatch Council

The City is a member of the Chagrin Valley Dispatch Council (CVDC). The CVDC was formed by the Council to foster cooperation through the sharing of operations of a central dispatch center for safety forces of the participating entities. The CVDC is comprised of 25 communities. The CVDC is provided with legislate oversight from the Majors and City Managers of the various communities. The Administrative Board consists of the chiefs of police and fire of each member municipality. The Administrative Board oversees and manages the operation of the program. The degree of control exercised by a participating government is limited to its representation on the Administrative Board. In 2020, the City contributed \$610,541. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Vic Nogalo, Administrator, 9018 Brecksville Road, Brecksville, Ohio 44141.

### NOTE 19: ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year-end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

General	\$ 817,462
Capital Improvement	318,989
Other Governmental Funds	353,499
Total	\$ 1,489,950

### NOTE 20: ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

### A. Accountability

Fund balances at December 31, 220 included the following individual fund deficits:

Mojor Covernmental Funda	
Major Governmental Funds	
General Bond Retirement	\$ 220,573
Non-Major Governmental Funds	
Public Lands	\$ 9,874
CDBG	148,866
FEMA	35,735
Federal Drug Forfeiture	2,405
Total Non-Major Governmental Funds	\$ 196,880

The General Fund is liable for any deficits in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance presented above resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

### B. Compliance

The Fire Pension Fund had actual expenditures of \$506,400 in excess of final appropriations of \$487,000, contrary to Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(B).

### NOTE 21: **COVID-19**

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. The impact on the City's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, is difficult to estimate. Additional funding will be available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 passed by Congress on December 21, 2020 and/or the American Rescue Plan Act, passed by Congress on March 11, 2021

### NOTE 22: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In 2021, the City issued \$2,741,000 in Bond Anticipation notes to pay costs of the recreation center roof, reconstruction Roadoan Road and Roadoan Valley as well as for the costs of construction and extension of American Road.

Required Supplementary Information

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

### OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST SEVEN YEARS (1)

Traditional Plan		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		0.027093%		0.027531%		0.027075%		0.028164%		0.036150%		0.031217%		0.031217%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	5,355,117	\$	7,540,183	\$	4,247,543	\$	6,395,565	\$	5,302,906	\$	3,765,120	\$	3,680,078
City's Covered Payroll	\$	3,812,407	\$	3,728,021	\$	3,618,238	\$	3,547,033	\$	3,827,283	\$	3,839,883	\$	3,639,646
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		140.47%		202.26%		117.39%		180.31%		138.56%		98.05%		101.11%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		82.17%		74.70%		84.66%		77.25%		81.08%		86.45%		86.36%
	Combined Plan 2020 2010 2019													
Combined Plan	_	2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
City's Proportion of the Net Pension (Asset)		<b>2020</b> 0.026482%		2019 0.029488%		<b>2018</b> 0.028932%		<b>2017</b> 0.024296%		2016 0.000200%		<b>2015</b> 0.012150%		<b>2014</b> 0.012150%
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
City's Proportion of the Net Pension (Asset)	\$ \$	0.026482%	\$ \$	0.029488%	\$ \$	0.028932%	\$ \$	0.024296%	\$ \$	0.000200%	\$ \$	0.012150%	\$ \$	0.012150%
City's Proportion of the Net Pension (Asset) City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset)	-	0.026482% (55,224)		0.029488% (32,974)		0.028932% (39,386)		0.024296% (13,522)		0.000200% (9,717)		0.012150% (4,678)		0.012150% (1,275)

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year end.

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

#### OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND LAST SEVEN YEARS (1)

Police		2020	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0	0.1043763%	 0.1100950%		0.1120030%		0.1134080%		0.1134080%		0.1182190%		0.1139789%		0.1139789%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	7,031,342	\$ 8,986,661	\$	6,874,130	\$	7,183,133	\$	7,606,134	\$	6,050,177	\$	5,551,174		
City's Covered Payroll	\$	2,752,732	\$ 2,883,289	\$	2,806,495	\$	2,633,953	\$	2,514,958	\$	2,550,111	\$	1,904,990		
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		255.43%	311.68%		244.94%		272.71%		302.44%		237.25%		291.40%		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		63.07%	63.07%		70.91%		68.36%		66.77%		71.71%		73.00%		
Fire		2020	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		
Fire  City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		<b>2020</b> 0.0985720%	 <b>2019</b> 0.1009100%	_	<b>2018</b> 0.1023750%	_	<b>2017</b> 0.1044250%	_	<b>2016</b> 0.1137550%		<b>2015</b> 0.1175266%		<b>2014</b> 0.1175266%		
	\$		\$ 	\$		\$		s		\$		\$			
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		0.0985720%	0.1009100%		0.1023750%		0.1044250%		0.1137550%	\$ \$	0.1175266%	\$ \$	0.1175266%		
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	0.0985720%	\$ 0.1009100% 8,236,922	\$	0.1023750% 6,283,216	\$	0.1044250% 6,614,194	\$	0.1137550% 7,317,951	* *	0.1175266% 6,238,445	\$	0.1175266% 5,723,914		

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year end.

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CITY CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST EIGHT YEARS (1)

	2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
Contractually Required Contributions Traditional Plan	\$ 531,985	\$ 533,737	\$ 521,923	\$ 470,371
Combined Plan	15,332	16,504	13,558	12,219
Total Required Contributions	\$ 547,317	\$ 550,241	\$ 535,481	\$ 482,590
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (547,317)	 (550,241)	 (535,481)	 (482,590)
Contribution Deficiency / (Excess)	\$ _	\$ -	\$ _	\$ _
City's Covered Payroll				
Traditional Plan	\$ 3,799,893	\$ 3,812,407	\$ 3,728,021	\$ 3,618,238
Combined Plan	\$ 109,514	\$ 117,886	\$ 96,843	\$ 93,992
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll				
Traditional Plan	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%
Combined Plan	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2013 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

 2016	2015		 2014	2013	
\$ 425,644	\$	459,274	\$ 460,786	\$	473,154
 11,349		5,329	5,370		5,502
\$ 436,993	\$	464,603	\$ 466,156	\$	478,656
 (436,993)		(464,603)	 (466,156)		(478,656)
\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
\$ 3,547,033	\$	3,827,283	\$ 3,839,883	\$	3,639,646
\$ 94,575	\$	44,408	\$ 44,750	\$	42,323
12.00%		12.00%	12.00%		13.00%
12.00%		12.00%	12.00%		13.00%

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE CITY CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND LAST TEN YEARS

	 2020	 2019	 2018	2017
Contractually Required Contributions Police	\$ 556,799	\$ 523,019	\$ 547,825	\$ 533,234
Fire	 495,105	496,372	542,064	421,658
Total Required Contributions	\$ 1,051,904	\$ 1,019,391	\$ 1,089,889	\$ 954,892
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (1,051,904)	 (1,019,391)	 (1,089,889)	(954,892)
Contribution Deficiency / (Excess)	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
City's Covered Payroll				
Police	\$ 2,930,521	\$ 2,752,732	\$ 2,883,289	\$ 2,806,495
Fire	\$ 2,106,830	\$ 2,112,221	\$ 2,306,655	\$ 1,794,289
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll				
Police	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%
Fire	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%

<sup>[1] –</sup> The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations from January 1, 2013 thru May 31, 2013, for both police officers and firefighters was 14.81 percent and 19.31 percent, respectively. The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations from June 1, 2013 thru December 31, 2013 for both police officers and firefighters was 16.65 percent and 21.15 percent, respectively.

2016	 2015	2014		2013	 2012	2011
\$ 500,451	\$ 477,842	\$	484,521	\$ 299,655	\$ 286,204	\$ 307,947
504,549	 504,549		481,510	343,554	335,625	344,644
\$ 1,005,000	\$ 982,391	\$	966,031	\$ 643,209	\$ 621,829	\$ 652,591
(1,005,000)	 (982,391)		(966,031)	(643,209)	(621,829)	(652,591)
\$ 	\$ 	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 2,633,953	\$ 2,514,958	\$	2,550,111	\$ 1,904,990	\$ 2,244,737	\$ 2,415,271
\$ 2,147,017	\$ 2,147,017	\$	2,048,979	\$ 1,698,240	\$ 1,945,652	\$ 1,997,936
19.00%	19.00%		19.00%	[1]	12.75%	12.75%
23.50%	23.50%		23.50%	[1]	17.25%	17.25%

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE CITY PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE

#### NET OPEB LIABILITY OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST FOUR YEARS (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	 0.026104%	0.026590%	0.026260%	0.027190%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 3,605,641	\$ 3,466,708	\$ 2,851,643	\$ 2,746,282
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,930,293	\$ 3,824,864	\$ 3,712,230	\$ 3,641,608
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	91.74%	90.64%	76.82%	75.41%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior calendar year end.

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE CITY PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE

#### NET OPEB LIABILITY

#### OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND LAST FOUR YEARS (1)

	 2020	2019	2018	2017
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.2029483%	0.2110047%	0.2143780%	0.2178300%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,004,668	\$ 1,921,521	\$ 12,146,340	\$ 10,339,900
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 4,864,953	\$ 5,189,944	\$ 4,600,784	\$ 4,780,970
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	41.21%	37.02%	264.01%	216.27%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	47.08%	46.57%	14.13%	15.96%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior calendar year end.

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST SIX YEARS (1)

	2020		2019		2018		2017		2016			2015
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	267	\$	538	\$	766	\$	37,871	\$	75,605	\$	77,661
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(267)		(538)	·	(766)	-	(37,871)		(75,605)	-	(77,661)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	
City Covered Payroll	\$	3,916,071	\$	3,930,293	\$	3,824,864	\$	3,712,230	\$	3,641,608	\$	3,871,691
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		0.01%		0.01%		0.02%		1.02%		2.08%		2.01%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2015 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

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# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND LAST TEN YEARS

	2020		2019		 2018	 2017
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	25,187	\$	24,325	\$ 25,949	\$ 23,004
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(25,187)		(24,325)	(25,949)	 (23,004)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$ 
City Covered Payroll	\$	5,037,351	\$	4,864,953	\$ 5,189,944	\$ 4,600,784
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		0.50%		0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

	2016		2015		2014		2013		2012	2011
Φ.										
\$	23,865	\$	23,761	\$	23,037	\$	293,074	\$	282,852	\$ 297,892
	(23,865)		(23,761)		(23,037)		(293,074)		(282,852)	 (297,892)
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
\$	4,780,970	\$	4,661,975	\$	4,599,090	\$	3,603,230	\$	4,190,389	\$ 4,413,207
	0.50%		0.50%		0.50%		3.62%		6.75%	6.75%

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

#### Net Pension Liability

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 and 2018. For 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 8.00% to 7.50%, (b) the expected long-term average wage inflation rate was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%, (c) the expected long-term average price inflation rate was reduced from 3.00% to 2.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality rates were updated to the RP-2014 Health Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observant period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 (f) mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were updated to the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and a base year of 2015 for males and 2010 for females (g) Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables. For 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 7.50% to 7.20%. For 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the cost-of-living adjustments for post-1/7/2013 retirees were reduced from 3.00% simple through 2018 to 1.40% simple through 2020, then 2.15% simple.

#### Net OPEB Liability

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018-2020.

Changes in assumptions: For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%. For 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 6.50% to 6.00% (b) In January 2019, the Board adopted changes to health care coverage for Medicare and pre-Medicare retirees. It will include discontinuing the PPO plan for pre-Medicare retirees and replacing it with a monthly allowance to help participants pay for a health care plan of their choosing. The base allowance for Medicare eligible retirees will be reduced. The specific effect of these changes on the net OPEB liability and OPEB expense are unknown at this time (c) the single discount rate changed from 3.85% to 3.96%. For 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate changed from 3.96% to 3.16%.

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NOTES TO THE REOUIRED SUPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### Net Pension Liability

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 changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the investment rate of return was reduced from 8.25 percent to 8.00 percent (b) the projected salary increases was reduced from 4.25% to 3.75% (c) the payroll increases was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25% (d) the inflation assumptions was reduced from 3.25% to 2.75% (e) the cost of living adjustments was reduced from 2.60% to 2.20% (f) rates of withdrawal, disability and service retirement were updated to reflect recent experience (g) mortality rates were updated to the RP-2014 Total Employee and Health Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observant period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2016 (h) mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were updated to the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and a base year of 2016. For 2019-2020, there have been no OP&F pension plan amendments adopted or changes in assumptions between the measurement date and the report date that would have impacted the actuarial valuation of the pension plan as of the measurement date.

#### Net OPEB Liability

*Changes in benefit terms:* There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018-2020. See below regarding changes to stipend-based model.

Changes in assumptions: For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 3.79 percent to 3.24 percent. For 2019, the changes of assumptions were: (a) beginning January 1, 2019 OP&F changed its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan is no longer offered. In its place will be a stipend-based health care model. OP&F has contracted with a vendor who will assist eligible retirees in choosing health care plans from their marketplace (both Medicare-eligible and pre-Medicare populations). A stipend funded by OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses. As a result of changing from the current health care model to the stipend-based health care model, management expects that it will be able to provide stipends to eligible participants for the next 15 years (b) beginning in 2020 the Board approved a change to the Deferred Retirement Option Plan. The minimum interest rate accruing will be 2.5% (c) the single discount rate changed from 4.66 to 3.56.

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO COMBINING STATEMENTS – NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FUND DESCRIPTIONS

#### **Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds**

To account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Street Maintenance and Repair Fund This fund accounts for and reports the portion of the State gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees restricted for maintenance and repair of streets within the City and for the maintenance and operations of the street department.

State Highway Fund This fund accounts for and reports that portion of the State gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees restricted for maintenance and repair of State highways within the City.

Community Development Block Grant Fund (CDBG) This fund accounts for and reports grants received from the federal government restricted for administrative costs of Community Development Block Grant Program.

Street Lighting Fund This fund accounts for and reports restricted property taxes restricted for the payment for street lighting expenditures within the City.

Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund This fund accounts for and reports the additional motor vehicle registration fees restricted for maintenance and repair of streets within the City.

FEMA Fund This fund accounts for and reports federal monies restricted for restoration of areas hit by natural disasters.

Federal Drug Forfeiture Fund This fund accounts for and reports federal grants restricted for expenditures as prescribed under the drug abuse prevention and control provisions of Title 21, Section 883(e)(3) of the United States Code.

Court Computer Fund This fund accounts for and reports fines charged in all civil and/or criminal traffic convictions restricted for updating court computer systems.

Law Enforcement Fund This fund accounts for and reports revenues received from fines from convictions related to drug cases restricted for the education of the community.

Mandatory Drug Law Fund This fund accounts for and reports revenues received from drug fines and forfeited bonds restricted for drug investigations.

Termination Leave Payment Fund This fund accounts for and reports municipal income taxes committed to the City's termination leave payments.

Juvenile Diversion Fund This fund accounts for and reports Cuyahoga County grants restricted for establishing or expending on community policing programs.

*P.O.P.A.S. Fund* This fund accounts for and reports fines collected for citations by the police on patrol arresting speeders unit restricted for paying the expense of having and operating the unit.

Recycle Litter Prevention This fund accounts for monies received to help prevent litter.

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO COMBINING STATEMENTS – NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FUND DESCRIPTIONS

#### **Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (continued)**

Domestic Abuse Commission Fund This fund accounts for revenues received domestic abuse.

Construction Deposit Fund This fund accounts for deposits made by contractors held by the City to ensure compliance with City ordinances.

Street Opening Fund This fund accounts for deposits made by contractors held by the City to ensure compliance with City ordinances.

Obstruction Deposit Fund This fund accounts for deposits made by contractors held by the City to ensure compliance with City ordinances.

*Deposits Fund* This fund accounts for deposits made by citizens held by the City to ensure compliance with City ordinances.

*Hydrant Bonds Fund* This fund accounts for deposits made by contractors held by the City to ensure compliance with City ordinances.

Coronavirus Relief Fund This fund accounts for and reports federal monies received to restricted expenditures related to COVID-19.

Budget Stabilization Fund This fund accounts for and reports transfers from or to the general fund for the purpose of the stabilization of the budget and the effective use of the tax dollars. This fund is included with the general fund for GAAP reporting.

*Economic Development Fund* This fund accounts for and reports general fund transfers assigned to potential expenditures related to job retention and incentive grants and economic development programs. This fund is included with the general fund for GAAP reporting.

#### **Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds**

Capital projects funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and other capital assets, other than those financed by proprietary fund or for assets that will be held in trust.

Safety Forces Construction Fund This fund accounts for and reports note and bond proceeds restricted for the construction of the new fire station as well as maintenance of the police and fire stations.

Capital Reserve Fund This fund accounts for and reports resources restricted for the payment of existing debt obligations, financing of new debt and capital acquisitions and for the capital improvements due to depreciation.

TIF Fund This fund accounts for and reports revenues received from tax increment financing.

*Public Lands Fund* This fund accounts for and reports resources restricted for purchase and renovation of lands for public use. A budget was not adopted for 2020 due to no cash activity.

A GGENTA		Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	j	onmajor Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
ASSETS	Φ	2.060.521	Φ	400.702	Φ	2.560.222	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,069,521	\$	499,702	\$	3,569,223	
Materials and Supplies Inventory		65,178		-		65,178	
Accounts Receivable		6,179		-		6,179	
Intergovernmental Receivable		462,953		-		462,953	
Income Taxes Receivable		-		44,674		44,674	
Property Taxes Receivable	Φ.	205,208	Φ.		Φ.	205,208	
Total Assets	\$	3,809,039	\$	544,376	\$	4,353,415	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	\$	23,427	\$	-	\$	23,427	
Accrued Wages and Benefits		10,779		-		10,779	
Contracts Payable		, -		9,874		9,874	
Intergovernmental Payable		4,767		-		4,767	
Interfund Payable		220,325		-		220,325	
Unearned Revenue		137,029		_		137,029	
Total Liabilities		396,327		9,874		406,201	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Property Taxes		199,260		_		199,260	
Unavailable Revenue - Delinquent Property Taxes		5,948		_		5,948	
Unavailable Revenue - Income Taxes		5,740		8,424		8,424	
Unavailable Revenue - Other		311,998		-		311,998	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		517,206		8,424		525,630	
		,		,			
Fund Balances:							
Nonspendable		65,178		-		65,178	
Restricted		2,343,067		193,151		2,536,218	
Committed		674,267		342,801		1,017,068	
Unassigned (Deficit)		(187,006)		(9,874)		(196,880)	
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		2,895,506		526,078		3,421,584	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows							
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	3,809,039	\$	544,376	\$	4,353,415	

### COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

#### NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

DEVENIVES	Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES	Φ 202.512	<b>A</b>	<b>4</b> 202 712
Property Taxes	\$ 203,512	\$ -	\$ 203,512
Municipal Income Taxes	-	168,063	168,063
Intergovernmental	1,683,864	450,000	2,133,864
Licenses and Permits	82,259	-	82,259
Charges for Services	750	-	750
All Other Revenues	42,974		42,974
Total Revenues	2,013,359	618,063	2,631,422
EXPENDITURES			
Security of Persons and Property	980,347	1,148	981,495
Leisure Time Activities	14,705	-	14,705
Community Development	210	-	210
Public Works	256,105	-	256,105
Transportation	1,058,818	-	1,058,818
General Government	47,991	_	47,991
Capital Outlay	177,098	379,758	556,856
Total Expenditures	2,535,274	380,906	2,916,180
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(521,915)	237,157	(284,758)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfer In	-	300,000	300,000
Transfer Out	-	(783,000)	(783,000)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		(483,000)	(483,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(521,915)	(245,843)	(767,758)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	3,417,421	771,921	4,189,342
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 2,895,506	\$ 526,078	\$ 3,421,584

	M	Street aintenance	State Highway		CDBG	Street Lighting		7	Motor /ehicle .icense
ASSETS									
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,254,347	\$ 643,347	\$	1,134	\$	127,282	\$	58,917
Materials and Supplies Inventory		61,010	4,168		-		-		-
Accounts Receivable		-	-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental Receivable		397,779	20,441		-		8,147		1,996
Property Taxes Receivable		-			-		205,208		
Total Assets		1,713,136	667,956	_	1,134		340,637		60,913
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF									
RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES									
Liabilities:									
Accounts Payable	\$	11,909	\$ -	\$	-	\$	2,539	\$	_
Accrued Wages and Benefits		10,039	_		_		_		_
Intergovernmental Payable		1,551	-		-		_		_
Interfund Payable		-	-		150,000		_		_
Unearned Revenue		-	-		-		_		_
Total Liabilities		23,499			150,000		2,539		-
Deferred Inflows of Resources:									
Property Taxes		-	-		-		199,260		_
Unavailable Revenue - Deling. Property Taxes		-	-		-		5,948		_
Unavailable Revenue - Other		292,591	11,260		-		8,147		-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		292,591	11,260		-		213,355		-
Fund Balances:									
Nonspendable		61,010	4,168		-		-		_
Restricted		1,336,036	652,528		-		124,743		60,913
Committed		-	,		_		-		_
Unassigned (Deficit)		_	_		(148,866)		_		_
Total Fund Balances		1,397,046	656,696	_	(148,866)		124,743		60,913
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of		77	,		,	-	, <del>.</del>		
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	1,713,136	\$ 667,956	\$	1,134	\$	340,637	\$	60,913

1	FEMA	Federal Drug Forfeiture				Law Mandatory Forcement Drug Law		Termination Leave Payment		Juvenile Diversion		P.O.P.A.S.		
\$	-	\$	2,020	\$ 61,062	\$	56,376	\$	420	\$	674,267	\$	2,751	\$	49,702
	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		6,179
	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		-
	-			-				-		-		-		-
	-		2,020	 61,062		56,376		420		674,267	-	2,751		55,881
\$	-	\$	4,425	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,990
	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		740
	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		3,216
	35,735		-	-		-		-		-		-		-
	_		-	-		-		-		-		-		-
	35,735		4,425	 						-		-		7,946
	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		-
	_		-	-		-				-		-		-
-	-			 						-	-	-		-
	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-	61,062		56,376		420		-		2,751		47,935
	-		-	-		-		-		674,267		-		-
	(35,735)		(2,405)	-		-				-		-		-
	(35,735)		(2,405)	 61,062		56,376		420		674,267		2,751		47,935
\$	-	\$	2,020	\$ 61,062	\$	56,376	\$	420	\$	674,267	\$	2,751	\$	55,881

	L	ecycle itter vention	A	mestic buse imision		nstruction Deposit	Street pening
ASSETS	<del></del>						 
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	200	\$	103	\$	86,976	\$ 32,009
Materials and Supplies Inventory		-		-		-	-
Accounts Receivable		-		-		-	-
Intergovernmental Receivable		-		-		-	-
Property Taxes Receivable		-		-		-	-
Total Assets		200		103		86,976	 32,009
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF							
RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable		_		_		564	_
Accrued Wages and Benefits		_		_		-	_
Intergovernmental Payable		_		_		_	_
Interfund Payable		_		_		_	_
Unearned Revenue		_		_		86,412	32,009
Total Liabilities		-		-		86,976	32,009
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Property Taxes		-		-		-	-
Unavailable Revenue - Delinq. Property Taxes		-		-		-	-
Unavailable Revenue - Other		-		-		-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		-		-		-	-
Fund Balances:							
Nonspendable		-		-		-	-
Restricted		200		103		-	-
Committed		-		-		-	-
Unassigned (Deficit)		<u>-</u>					 
Total Fund Balances		200		103		-	-
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of</b>					1		
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	200	\$	103	\$	86,976	\$ 32,009

Obstruction Deposit		Dej	posits	lydrant Bonds		onavirus Relief	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
\$	8,308	\$	-	\$ 10,300	\$	-	\$ 3,069,521
	-		-	-		-	65,178
	-		-	-		-	6,179
	-		-	-		34,590	462,953
	-		-	-		-	205,208
	8,308		-	10,300		34,590	3,809,039
	- - - - 8,308		- - - - -	 10,300		34,590 - 34,590	\$ 23,427 10,779 4,767 220,325 137,029 396,327
				 			199,260
	_		_	_		_	5,948
	_		_	_		_	311,998
1	-	1	-	 -	-	-	 517,206
	_						
	-		-	-		-	65,178
	-		-	-		-	2,343,067
	-		-	-		-	674,267
	-		-	-		-	(187,006)
	-		-	-		-	2,895,506
\$	8,308	\$	-	\$ 10,300	\$	34,590	\$ 3,809,039

### COMBINING STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

	Street Maintenance	State Highway	CDBG	Street Lighting	Motor Vehicle License
REVENUES	_	_	_		_
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 203,512	\$ -
Intergovernmental	781,517	40,395	-	16,294	30,153
Fees, Licenses, and Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Revenues					
Total Revenues	781,517	40,395		219,806	30,153
EXPENDITURES					
Security of Persons and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure Time Activities	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Utility Services	-	-	-	158,820	-
Transportation	953,371	5,020	-	-	100,427
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	150,000	_	_
Total Expenditures	953,371	5,020	150,000	158,820	100,427
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(171,854	35,375	(150,000)	60,986	(70,274)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfer In	-	-	-	_	-
Transfer Out	-	-	-	_	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		-	-	-	_
Net Change in Fund Balances	(171,854	35,375	(150,000)	60,986	(70,274)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	1,568,900	621,321	1,134	63,757	131,187
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 1,397,046	\$ 656,696	\$ (148,866)	\$ 124,743	\$ 60,913

### COMBINING STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

 FEMA	Federal Drug Forfeiture	Court omputer	Enf	Law orcement	ndatory ug Law	rmination Leave Payment
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	6,218	9,661		200	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-				42,774	-	
-	6,218	 9,661		42,974	-	 -
10,948	43,138	-		6,840	14,000	-
14,705	-	-		-	-	-
210	-	-		-	-	-
3,100	-	-		-	-	94,185
-	-	-		-	-	-
6,772	-	6,629		-	-	-
 -				27,098		 
35,735	43,138	6,629		33,938	14,000	94,185
(35,735)	(36,920)	3,032		9,036	(14,000)	(94,185)
-	-	-		-	-	-
 					-	 
 (35,735)	(36,920)	3,032		9,036	(14,000)	 (94,185)
 -	34,515	58,030		47,340	14,420	768,452
\$ (35,735)	\$ (2,405)	\$ 61,062	\$	56,376	\$ 420	\$ 674,267

### COMBINING STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

	Juvenile Diversion		P.0	O.P.A.S.	Li	cycle itter ention	Domestic Abuse Commision		
REVENUES	ф		Φ.		Φ.		Ф		
Property Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Intergovernmental		2,359		-		-		-	
Fees, Licenses, and Permits		-		66,180		-		-	
Charges for Services		750		-		-		-	
All Other Revenues		-		-		200			
Total Revenues		3,109		66,180	-	200	•		
EXPENDITURES									
Police and Others		3,624		123,241		-		-	
Leisure Time Activities		-		-		_		_	
Community Development		-		-		-		-	
Basic Utility Services		-		-		-		-	
Transportation		-		-		_		_	
General Government		-		-		-		-	
Capital Outlay		-		-		-		-	
Total Expenditures		3,624		123,241	•	-	•	-	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(515)		(57,061)		200		-	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfer In		-		_		_		_	
Transfer Out		-		_		_		_	
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		-		-	-	-	-	-	
Net Change in Fund Balances		(515)		(57,061)		200		-	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		3,266		104,996		_		103	
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$	2,751	\$	47,935	\$	200	\$ 103		

### COMBINING STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

Coronavirus Relief	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
\$ -	\$ 203,512
813,146	1,683,864
-	82,259
_	750
_	42,974
813,146	2,013,359
778,556	980,347
-	14,705
-	210
-	256,105
-	1,058,818
34,590	47,991
	177,098
813,146	2,535,274
	(521,915)
-	-
-	(521,915)
	3,417,421
\$ -	\$ 2,895,506

	Safety Forces Construction			Capital Reserve		TIF	Public Lands		I	Total onmajor Capital Projects Funds
Assets:										400 =00
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	9	\$	306,551	\$	193,142	\$	-	\$	499,702
Income Taxes Receivable	\$	-	•	44,674	Φ.	102 142			•	44,674
Total Assets	\$	9	\$	351,225	\$	193,142			\$	544,376
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Contracts Payable Total Liabilities	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>		9,874 9,874	\$	9,874 9,874
Deferred Inflows of Resources:										
Unavailable Revenue - Income Taxes		-		8,424		-		-		8,424
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		-		8,424		-		-		8,424
Fund Balances: Restricted Committed Unassigned Total Fund Balances	-	9 - - -		342,801 - 342,801	•	193,142 - - 193,142	<u> </u>	(9,874) (9,874)	<u> </u>	193,151 342,801 (9,874) 526,078
Total Fullu Dalances	ф	9	3	342,801	\$	195,142	à	(9,874)	3	320,078

### COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

#### NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

									Total
	Safety								onmajor Capital
	Forces		Capital			F	Public		Projects
	Construction	n	Reserve		TIF	Lands		Funds	
REVENUES	-								
Income Taxes	\$	-	\$ 168,063	\$	-	\$	-	\$	168,063
Intergovernmental			-		450,000				450,000
Total Revenues		<u> </u>	168,063		450,000				618,063
EXPENDITURES									
Security of Persons and Property:		-	-		1,148		-		1,148
Capital Outlay		-	15,011		354,873		9,874		379,758
Total Expenditures		-	15,011		356,021	-	9,874		380,906
Excess of Revenues (Under) Expenditures			153,052		93,979		(9,874)		237,157
OTHER FINANCING (USES)									
Bond Anticipation Notes Issued		-	-		-		-		-
Transfer In	300	,000	-		-		-		300,000
Transfer Out	(300	,000)			(483,000)				(783,000)
Total Other Financing (Uses)		-	-		(483,000)				(483,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances			153,052	-	(389,021)		(9,874)		(245,843)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		9	189,749		582,163		-		771,921
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$	9	\$ 342,801	\$	193,142	\$	(9,874)	\$	526,078

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO FUND DESCRIPTIONS FIDUCIARY FUNDS

#### **Fiduciary Funds**

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

#### **Custodial Funds**

Building Assessment Fees Fund This fund was established in accordance with Senate Bill 359 that states that all political subdivisions that collect fees for acceptance and approval of plans for commercial and industrial building must collect and remit monthly 3% of building permit fees collected each month to the State on behalf of the Ohio Board of Building Standards.

Temporary Business Fund This fund accounts for the deposit portion of permits related to temporary business.

Brooklyn Community Improvement Corporation This fund accounts for the activity of the Brooklyn Community Improvement Corporation, a component unit of the City. The Brooklyn Community Improvement Corporation had no financial activity during 2020.

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS

	Build Assess Fee	sment		porary siness	,	Γotal
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,245	\$	100	\$	1,345
Total Assets		1,245	Ψ	100	Ψ	1,345
Liabilities						
Intergovernmental Payable		1,245		-		1,245
Total Liabilities		1,245		-		1,245
Net Position						
Unrestricted		-		100		100
Total Net Position	\$	-	\$	100	\$	100

### COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Building Assessment Fees		Temporary Business		Total	
ADDITIONS						
Charges for Services	\$	8,310	\$	100	\$	8,410
Total Additions		8,310		100		8,410
DEDUCTINS Other Expenses Total Deductions	_	8,310 8,310		1,020 1,020		9,330 9,430
Net (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position		-		(920)		(920)
Net Position - Beginning of Year		-		1,020		1,020
Net Position- End of Year	\$		\$	100	\$	100

Individual Fund Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual

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

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Rudgeted	Amo	unts				ariance with Final Budget Positive
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual	(Negative)			
Revenues:		Original		1 mai	-	Actual		(Ivegative)
Property Taxes	\$	321,551	\$	330,000	\$	334,124	\$	4.124
Income Taxes	Ψ	12,802,298	Ψ	12,800,000	Ψ	13,302,863	Ψ	502,863
Other Taxes		257,892		370,000		267,975		(102,025)
Intergovernmental		453,091		391,000		470,807		79,807
Interest		318,337		460,000		330,784		(129,216)
Licenses and Permits		723,702		720,000		751,999		31,999
Rentals		155,964		160,000		162,062		2,062
Charges for Services		776,623		919,000		806,989		(112,011)
Contributions and Donations		775		-		805		805
All Other Revenues		441,097		444,870		438,318		(6,552)
Total Revenues		16,251,330		16,594,870		16,866,726		271,856
Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property Public Safety								
Personal Services		4,273,520		3,873,520		3,663,987		209,533
Other Expenses		848,193		881,330		811,172		70,158
Total Public Safety		5,121,713		4,754,850		4,475,159		279,691
Fire Department								
Personal Services		2,617,080		2,317,080		2,274,806		42,274
Other Expenses		241,623		241,623		188,077		53,546
Total Fire Department		2,858,703		2,558,703		2,462,883		95,820
Total Security of Persons and Property		7,980,416		7,313,553		6,938,042		375,511
Recreation Center								
Personal Services		730,855		705,855		704,341		1,514
Other Expenses		207,872		207,872		170,163		37,709
Total Recreation Center		938,727		913,727		874,504		39,223
Indoor/Outdoor Pool								
Personal Services		301,400		246,400		239,937		6,463
Other Expenses		174,806		174,806		115,642		59,164
Total Indoor/Outdoor Pool		476,206		421,206		355,579		65,627

(Continued)

### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

#### **GENERAL FUND (Continued)**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

				Variance with Final Budget	
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual	Positive (Negative)	
Parks	Original	Fillal	Actual	(Negative)	
Personal Services	78,200	18,200	2,620	15,580	
Other Expenses	53,776	53,776	39,009	14,767	
Total Parks	131,976	71,976	41,629	30,347	
Senior Services					
Personal Services	214,770	219,270	215,490	3,780	
Other Expenses	90,966	81,852	40,341	41,511	
Total Senior Services	305,736	301,122	255,831	45,291	
Total Leisure Time Activities	1,852,645	1,708,031	1,527,543	180,488	
Community Development					
Public Lands and Buildings					
Other Expenses	1,209,012	1,304,012	1,182,677	121,335	
Total Public Lands and Buildings	1,209,012	1,304,012	1,182,677	121,335	
Public Services					
Personal Services	136,090	91,090	75,565	15,525	
Other Expenses	79,277	93,712	65,754	27,958	
Total Public Services	215,367	184,802	141,319	43,483	
Building Department					
Personal Services	294,370	297,370	293,222	4,148	
Other Expenses	35,893	175,893	158,091	17,802	
Total Building Department	330,263	473,263	451,313	21,950	
Engineering					
Other Expenses	27,974	27,974	27,974	-	
Total Engineering	27,974	27,974	27,974	-	
Total Community Development	1,782,616	1,990,051	1,803,283	186,768	
Public Works					
Garage					
Personal Services	1,782,430	1,782,430	1,706,267	76,163	
Other Expenses	298,484	298,484	225,210	73,274	
Total Garage	2,080,914	2,080,914	1,931,477	149,437	
Total Public Works	2,080,914	2,080,914	1,931,477	149,437	

(Continued)

### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

#### GENERAL FUND (Continued)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

				Variance with Final Budget Positive	
		Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
General Government					
Council					
Personal Services	150,490	150,490	145,938	4,552	
Other Expenses	17,404	17,404	11,267	6,137	
Total Council	167,894	167,894	157,205	10,689	
Mayor					
Personal Services	250,670	225,670	216,384	9,286	
Other Expenses	10,917	10,917	7,466	3,451	
Total Mayor	261,587	236,587	223,850	12,737	
Legal					
Personal Services	313,060	253,060	246,242	6,818	
Other Expenses	158,682	158,682	100,571	58,111	
Total Legal	471,742	411,742	346,813	64,929	
Finance					
Personal Services	376,660	379,160	371,389	7,771	
Other Expenses	282,256	282,256	249,249	33,007	
Total Finance	658,916	661,416	620,638	40,778	
Civil Service					
Personal Services	12,200	12,200	11,458	742	
Other Expenses	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	
Total Civil Service	13,700	13,700	11,458	2,242	
Data System					
Other Expenses	173,465	153,465	142,158	11,307	
Total Data System	173,465	153,465	142,158	11,307	
Service Garage					
Other Expenses	-	5,565	4,545	1,020	
Total Service Garage	-	5,565	4,545	1,020	

Continued

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

### GENERAL FUND (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

				Variance with
				Final Budget
	Budgeted	Amounts		Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Miscellaneous				
Other Expenses	670,683	550,683	464,037	86,646
Total Miscellaneous	670,683	550,683	464,037	86,646
Total General Government	2,417,987	2,201,052	1,970,704	230,348
Total Expenditures	16,114,578	15,293,601	14,171,049	1,122,552
Excess of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	136,752	1,301,269	2,695,677	1,394,408
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Capital Assets	18,670	10,000	19,400	9,400
Advances Out	-	(250,000)	(220,325)	29,675
Transfer In	-	4,000	52,810	48,810
Transfers Out	(300,000)	(3,200,000)	(3,200,000)	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(281,330)	(3,436,000)	(3,348,115)	87,885
Net Change in Fund Balance	(144,578)	(2,134,731)	(652,438)	1,482,293
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	16,576,012	16,576,012	16,576,012	-
Prior Year Encumbrances	471,146	471,146	471,146	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 16,902,580	\$ 14,912,427	\$ 16,394,720	\$ 1,482,293

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL POLICE PENSION FUND

		Budgeted	Amo	unts		Fina	ance with al Budget ositive
	(	Original		Final	 Actual	(N	egative)
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$	542,370	\$	542,370	\$ 555,860	\$	13,490
Intergovernmental		50,000		50,000	44,508		(5,492)
All Other Revenues		460		460	-		(460)
Total Revenues		592,830		592,830	 600,368		7,538
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property							
Police and Others							
Personal Services		600,000		575,000	 556,677		18,323
Net Change in Fund Balance		(7,170)		17,830	43,691		25,861
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		54,093		54,093	 54,093		-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	46,923	\$	71,923	\$ 97,784	\$	25,861

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL FIRE PENSION FUND

	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 370,641	\$ 370,641	\$ 394,872	\$ 24,231
Intergovernmental	50,000	50,000	31,618	(18,382)
All Other Revenues	495	495		(495)
Total Revenues	421,136	421,136	426,490	5,354
Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property Fire Personal Services	512,000	487,000	506,480	(19,480)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(90,864)	(65,864)	(79,990)	(14,126)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	395,824	395,824	395,824	
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 304,960	\$ 329,960	\$ 315,834	\$ (14,126)

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND RETIREMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:			
Property Taxes	\$ 316,644	\$ 303,751	\$ (12,893)
Intergovernmental	23,000	24,321	1,321
Total Revenues	339,644	328,072	(11,572)
Expenditures:			
Debt Service:			
Principal	3,490,000	3,490,000	-
Interest & Fiscal Charges	217,550	217,281	269
Bond Issuance Costs	32,400	24,537	7,863
Total Debt Service	3,739,950	3,731,818	8,132
Total Expenditures	3,739,950	3,731,818	8,132
Other Financing Sources			
Bond Anticipation Note Issuance	2,526,000	2,541,168	15,168
Transfers In	783,000	783,000	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	3,309,000	3,324,168	15,168
Net Change in Fund Balance	(91,306)	(79,578)	11,728
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	239,005	239,005	
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 147,699	\$ 159,427	\$ 11,728

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

·	Budgeted Amounts Final			Actual		riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues: Municipal Income Taxes	\$	2,335,000	\$	2,375,511	\$	40,511
Intergovernmental	4	105,221	4	128,253	Ψ	23,032
All Other Revenues		13,924		39,233		25,309
<b>Total Revenues</b>		2,454,145	2,542,997			88,852
<b>Expenditures:</b>						
Current:						
Capital Outlay						
Capital Improvements				• • • • • • •		440.450
Other		2,491,232		2,042,079		449,153
Net Change in Fund Balance		(37,087)		500,918		538,005
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		4,436,866		4,436,866		-
Prior Year Encumbrances		387,180		387,180		-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	4,786,959	\$	5,324,964	\$	538,005

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL STREET MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

-	Budgeted Amounts Final Actual			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:			_			
Intergovernmental	\$	839,999	\$	795,558	\$	(44,441)
Total Revenues		839,999		795,558		(44,441)
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Transportation						
Street Maintenance and Repair						
Personal Services		422,040		414,410		7,630
Other		749,113		697,647		51,466
Total Expenditures		1,171,153		1,112,057		59,096
Net Change in Fund Balance		(331,154)		(316,499)		14,655
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		1,392,531		1,392,531		-
Prior Year Encumbrances		34,613		34,613		-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	1,095,990	\$	1,110,645	\$	14,655

#### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL STATE HIGHWAY FUND

_	Budgeted Amounts Final			Actual	Fin F	ance with al Budget Positive (egative)
Revenues:						
Intergovernmental	\$	39,431	\$	40,881	\$	1,450
Expenditures Current: Transportation Other		55,038		55,037		1_
Net Change in Fund Balance		(15,607)		(14,156)		1,451
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year  Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	606,097 590,490	\$	606,097 591,941	\$	1,451

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expenditures: Current: Capital Outlay Other	150,000	150,000	
Excess of Revenues Over	130,000	130,000	
(Under) Expenditures	(150,000)	(150,000)	-
Other Financing Sources Advances In	150,000	150,000	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	-
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 1,134 \$ 1,134	1,134 \$ 1,134	\$ -

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL STREET LIGHTING FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Final Actual			Fina Po	nnce with  I Budget  ositive  egative)
Revenues:				,	
Property Taxes	\$	206,047	\$ 203,512	\$	(2,535)
Intergovernmental		13,878	16,294		2,416
<b>Total Revenues</b>		219,925	219,806		(119)
Expenditures: Current: Public Works Street Lighting Other	_	258,752	226,106		32,646
Net Change in Fund Balance		(38,827)	(6,300)		32,527
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		38,623	38,623		-
Prior Year Encumbrances	Φ.	38,752	38,752	Φ.	
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	38,548	\$ 71,075	\$	32,527

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE TAX FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

					riance with all Budget
	В	udgeted			
<u>-</u>	Α	mounts		]	Positive
		Final	 Actual	(N	Negative)
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental	\$	30,000	\$ 30,250	\$	250
Expenditures: Current: Transportation					
Motor vehicle license tax					
Other		107,000	100,427		6,573
Net Change in Fund Balance		(77,000)	(70,177)		6,823
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		128,094	128,094		-
Prior Year Encumbrances		1,000	1,000		-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	52,094	\$ 58,917	\$	6,823

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL FEMA FUND

Revenues:	Budgeted Amounts Final \$ -	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Security of Persons and Property:			
Other	15,318	10,948	4,370
Leisure Time Activities			
Other	20,575	14,705	5,870
Community Development			
Other	294	210	84
Public Works	4 227	2 100	1 227
Other	4,337	3,100	1,237
General Government			
Other	9,476	6,772	2,704
Expenditures	50,000	35,735	14,265
Excess of Revenues Over			
(Under) Expenditures	(50,000)	(35,735)	14,265
Other Financing Sources Advances In	50,000	35,735	(14,265)
Advances in		33,733	(14,203)
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	-
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	_	_	_
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL FEDERAL DRUG FORFEITURE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Final Actual			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:						
Licenses and Permits	\$	25,000	\$	6,218	\$	(18,782)
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of Persons and Property						
Public Safety Equipment						
Other		47,103		40,393		6,710
Net Change in Fund Balance		(22,103)		(34,175)		(12,072)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		32,462		32,462		-
Prior Year Encumbrances		2,053		2,053		-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	12,412	\$	340	\$	(12,072)

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL COURT COMPUTER FUND

	Budge Amou		A	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:					•	
Licenses and Permits	\$	12,000	\$	9,661	\$	(2,339)
Expenditures: Current: General Government Courts						
Other		19,500		7,175		12,325
Net Change in Fund Balance		(7,500)		2,486		9,986
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	58,030 50,530	\$	58,030 60,516	\$	9,986

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:				
Licenses and Permits	\$ 2,000	\$ 200	\$ (1,800)	
All Other Revenues	5,000	42,774	37,774	
Total Revenues	7,000	42,974	35,974	
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property				
Law enforcement				
Other	11,705	11,705	-	
Capital Outlay				
Other	35,000	31,963	3,037	
Total Expenditures	46,705	43,668	3,037	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(39,705)	(694)	39,011	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	43,634	43,634	-	
Prior Year Encumbrances	3,705	3,705		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 7,634	\$ 46,645	\$ 39,011	

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL MANDATORY DRUG LAW FUND

-	Budgeted Amounts Final	_	Actual	Variance wit Final Budge Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:	\$ -	\$		\$	-	
Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property: Mandatory Drug Law						
Other	14,000	<u> </u>	14,000		_	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(14,000	))	(14,000)		-	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 420		14,420 420	\$	-	

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL TERMINATION LEAVE PAYMENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	 eted mounts Final	-	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:	\$ -	\$		\$	-
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Public Works					
Sanitation					
Personal Services	 95,600		94,185		1,415
Net Change in Fund Balance	(95,600)		(94,185)		1,415
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	768,452		768,452		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 672,852	\$	674,267	\$	1,415

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL JUVENILE DIVERSION FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Final Actual				Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:							
Intergovernmental	\$	6,000	\$	3,359	\$	(2,641)	
Charges for Services		4,000		750		(3,250)	
Total Revenues		10,000		4,109		(5,891)	
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of persons and property							
Juvenile diversion							
Other		10,000		3,624		6,376	
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		485		485	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		2,266		2,266			
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	2,266	\$	2,751	\$	485	

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL P.O.P.A.S. FUND

	Budg Amo	•	 Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:					
Licenses and Permits	\$	70,000	\$ 63,561	\$	(6,439)
Expenditures: Current: Security of Persons and Property: Police and Others: Personal Services Other Total Expenditures		35,000 111,648 146,648	21,119 102,362 123,481		13,881 9,286 23,167
Net Change in Fund Balance		(76,648)	(59,920)		16,728
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year Prior Year Encumbrances Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	16,572 88,048 27,972	\$ 16,572 88,048 44,700	\$	- - 16,728

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL RECYCLE LITTER PREVENTION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Am	dgetd ounts inal	ctual	Final Po	nce with Budget sitive gative)	
Revenues:						
All Other Revenues	\$	-	\$	200	\$	200
Expenditures		-				
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		200		200
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		_		-		-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	-	\$	200	\$	200

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL DOMESTIC ABUSE COMMISSION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

_	Budgetd Amounts Final			al	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues: Contributions and Donations	\$	103	\$	103	\$	
Expenditures						
Net Change in Fund Balance		103		103		-
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	103	\$	103	\$	<u>-</u>

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION DEPOSIT FUND

	Budg			Fin: P	ance with al Budget Positive egative)	
Revenues: All Other Revenues	\$ 50,000 \$ 37.			37,354	\$	(12,646)
	<del>-</del>	20,000	<u> </u>	27,55	Ψ	(12,0.0)
Expenditures: Current: General Government						
Other		75,851		67,711		8,140
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(25,851)		(30,357)		(4,506)
Other Financing (Uses)						
Transfers Out		(10,275)		(10,275)		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(36,126)		(40,632)		(4,506)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		70,801		70,801		-
Prior Year Encumbrances		25,851		25,851		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	60,526	\$	56,020	\$	(4,506)

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL STREET OPENING FUND

	Amou	Budgeted Amounts Final Actual				Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:								
All Other Revenues	\$	500			\$	(500)		
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Transportation								
Other		29,500				29,500		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(29,000)				29,000		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers In		-		825		825		
Transfers Out		(24,500)		(24,500)		-		
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		(24,500)		(23,675)		825		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(53,500)		(23,675)		29,825		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		55,684		55,684				
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	2,184	\$	32,009	\$	29,825		

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL OBSTRUCTION DEPOSIT FUND

	Amou	dgeted nounts Final Actual				Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:							
All Other Revenues	\$	500	\$	500	\$		
Expenditures:		-		-		-	
Excess of Revenues Over							
(Under) Expenditures		500		500		_	
r	-				-		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers Out		(14,550)		(14,550)		-	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(14,050)		(14,050)		-	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		22,358		22,358			
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	8,308	\$	8,308	\$	-	
	-						

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL DEPOSITS FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Final			tual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:	ф	5.500	Φ.	<b>650</b>	Φ.	(4.050)
All Other Revenues		5,500	\$	650	\$	(4,850)
<b>Expenditures:</b>						
Current:						
Leisure Time Activities Other		5,000		850		4.150
Other		3,000	-	830		4,150
Net Change in Fund Balance		500		(200)		(700)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		200		200		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	700	\$	-	\$	(700)

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL HYDRANT BONDS FUND

Revenues:	Budgeted Amount Final		Actual		Fina Po	ance with  I Budget ositive egative)
All Other Revenues	\$	2,000	\$ 500		\$	(1,500)
Expenditures: Current: General Government Other		3,000		500		2,500
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,000)				1,000
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers Out		(3,325)		(3,325)		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(4,325)		(3,325)		1,000
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year  Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	13,625 9,300	\$	13,625 10,300	\$	1,000

#### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND

Budgeted Amounts Final Actual			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
			_		
\$	815,000	\$	778,556	\$	(36,444)
	780,000		778,556		1,444
	35,000		34,590		410
	_		(34,590)		(34,590)
	-		34,590		34,590
	-		-		-
	<u>-</u> _		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u> _
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	\$	Amounts Final  \$ 815,000  780,000	Amounts Final  \$ 815,000 \$  780,000	Amounts Final Actual  \$ 815,000 \$ 778,556  780,000 778,556  35,000 34,590  - (34,590)  - 34,590	Budgeted Final Actual (N  \$ 815,000 \$ 778,556 \$  780,000 778,556  35,000 34,590  - (34,590)  - 34,590

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND

-	Budgeted Amounts Final			Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Expenditures				<u>-</u>			
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-		-	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	3,575,470 3,575,470	\$	3,575,470 3,575,470	\$	<u>-</u>	

#### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

	Ar	udgetd nounts Final		Actual	Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
Revenues:	ф	4.000	Ф	2.501	Ф	(400)
All Other Revenues	\$	4,000	\$	3,501	\$	(499)
Expenditures: Current: Community Development						
Personal Services		147,900		147,900		-
Other		305,903		305,903		
Total Community Development		453,803		453,803		-
Capital Outlay Other		915,000		852,619		62,381
Total Expenditures		1,368,803		1,306,422		62,381
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(	1,364,803)		(1,302,921)		61,882
Other Financing Sources Transfers In		2,260,000		2,900,000		640,000
Net Change in Fund Balance		895,197		1,597,079		701,882
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year Prior Year Encumbrances Fund Balance - End of Year		5,191,038 43,403 6,129,638	\$	5,191,038 43,403 6,831,520	\$	701,882

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL SAFETY FORCES CONSTRUCTION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Final			Actual	Final Po	nce with Budget sitive gative)
Revenues	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Expenditures		_				
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers In		300,000		300,000		-
Transfers Out		(300,000)		(300,000)		
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>		=		=		-
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-		-
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		9		9		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	9	\$	9	\$	-

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL

#### CAPITAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Ar	udgeted nounts Final	Actual		Fin:	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
Revenues:						
Municipal Income Taxes	\$	154,341	\$	158,367	\$	4,026
<b>Expenditures:</b>						
Current:						
Capital Outlay						
Capital Improvements						
Other		48,000		22,166		25,834
Net Change in Fund Balance		106,341		136,201		29,860
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		163,195		163,195		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	269,536	\$	299,396	\$	29,860

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL TIF FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Final Actual		Actual	Variance with Final Budge Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:					
Other Taxes	\$ 376,053	\$	-	\$	(376,053)
Intergovernmental	 450,000		450,000		-
Total Revenues	 826,053		450,000		(376,053)
Expenditures: Current: Capital Outlay Sewers and Drains	 751,757_		492,083		259,674
Excess of Revenues Over					
(Under) Expenditures	74,296		(42,083)		(116,379)
Other Financing (Uses)					
Transfers Out	 (483,000)		(483,000)		
Net Change in Fund Balance	(408,704)		(525,083)		(116,379)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	520,353		520,353		_
Prior Year Encumbrances	151,757		151,757		_
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 263,406	\$	147,027	\$	(116,379)

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL RETROSPECTIVE MEDICAL CLAIMS FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	A	udgeted mounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budge Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:						
All Other Revenues	\$	217,752	\$ 1,028,792	\$	811,040	
Expenses Current: Other Expenses		200,000	193,746		6,254	
Excess of Revenues Over						
(Under) Expenses		17,752	835,046		817,294	
Net Change in Fund Equity		17,752	835,046		817,294	
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year		1,492,480	1,492,480		_	
Fund Equity - End of Year	\$	1,510,232	\$ 2,327,526	\$	817,294	

# CITY OF BROOKLYN, OHIO

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTICAL SECTION

#### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO STAT SECTION DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

Contents	Page(s)
Financial Trends	S2 – S13
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the	
City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	S14 – S20
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	
Debt Capacity	S21 – S26
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Economic and Demographic Information	S27 – S28
Operating Information	S29 – S39
These schedules contain service data to help the reader understand how the	
information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	

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

#### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO NET POSITION BY COMPONENT LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013	2014 (1)
Governmental Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 21,324,188	\$ 23,908,767	\$ 23,035,062	\$ 22,742,395
Restricted:				
Capital Projects	924,712	447,019	8	9
Debt Service	16,177	46,618	-	26,026
Steet Construction,				
maintenance and repair	531,517	869,775	1,409,048	1,205,528
State highway	230,903	282,201	357,164	361,465
Termination payments	-	-	659,593	702,628
Court computer	59,723	62,672	57,804	63,434
Police programs	441,248	527,641	211,458	438,527
Landfill	4,141,873	4,319,476	4,486,857	4,485,997
Police and Fire Pension	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	193,850	210,306	500,208	491,394
Unrestricted (Deficit)	3,830,394	5,310,835	8,403,850	(1,353,798)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	\$31,694,585	\$35,985,310	\$39,121,052	\$29,163,605

<sup>(1)</sup> Restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68

<sup>(2)</sup> Police and Fire Pension reclassed out of other purposes starting in 2017.

<sup>(3)</sup> Restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75

<sup>(4)</sup> Certain restrictions for capital projects and termination payments were reclassifed as unrestricted starting in 2019.

2015	15 (1) 2016 2017 (		2017 (2) (2)		2010		2010 (4)	2020	
2015 (	(1)	2016	. <u> </u>	2017 (2) (3)	2018		2019 (4)		 2020
\$ 23,28	8,373	\$ 25,982,352	\$	24,984,752	\$	25,160,537	\$	24,261,292	\$ 26,182,503
3,26	3,440	4,798,305		6,436,221		4,254,317		582,172	544,376
10	5,026	-		347,351		271,885		197,816	-
1,57	3,800	1,994,221		2,137,207		2,243,578		1,773,831	1,689,637
42	5,496	485,768		519,123		595,074		638,827	667,956
44	7,197	567,887		699,936		793,120		-	-
7	2,901	72,817		63,675		69,861		58,030	61,062
33	1,481	320,372		327,104		241,494		201,374	104,834
4,48	7,817	990,203		930,147		32,626		16,336	-
	-	-		397,237		332,823		426,964	377,560
62	0,853	562,669		215,263		233,896		213,327	202,702
(1,37	6,021)	4,146,049		(7,812,742)		(7,577,063)		10,079,952	12,283,911
\$33,24	0,363	\$39,920,643	\$	29,245,274	\$	26,652,148	\$	38,449,921	\$ 42,114,541

#### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO CHANGES IN NET POSITION LAST TEN YEARS

		2011		2012	2013	2014
Program Revenues						
Governmental Activities:						
Charges for Services:						
General government	\$	138,097	\$	200,637	\$ 312,433	\$ 601,630
Security of persons and property		820,180		809,040	1,195,021	368,812
Community development		209,212		-	214,894	516,481
Public Works		2,760		2,056	287,527	-
Leisure time activities		661,434		680,775	242,156	576,126
Subtotal - Charges for Services		1,831,683		1,692,508	2,252,031	2,063,049
Operating Grants and Contributions:						-
General government		52,059		42,710	-	-
Security of persons and property		321,250		245,393	167,552	90,997
Transportation		634,485		819,917	1,000,736	689,434
Community development		-		75,632	150,000	16,802
Public Works		21,051		16,852	22,847	8,402
Leisure time activities		77,286		-	-	-
Subtotal - Operating Grants and Contributions		1,106,131	_	1,200,504	1,341,135	805,635
Capital Grants and Contributions:						
General government		-		-	-	170,700
Security of persons and property		-		-	-	123,211
Transportation		434,258		118,367	-	-
Leisure time activities					_	
Subtotal - Capital Grants and Contributions		434,258		118,367	-	293,911
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues		3,372,072		3,011,379	 3,593,166	 3,162,595
Expenses						
Governmental Activities:						
General government		2,304,429		2,159,779	2,432,195	2,327,478
Security of persons and property		8,342,890		8,363,930	8,724,511	8,918,181
Transportation		851,242		963,461	817,588	2,047,997
Community development		1,707,686		1,554,439	1,630,517	1,857,228
Public Works		2,219,956		2,159,415	2,345,282	1,946,956
Leisure time activities		2,403,861		2,207,282	2,542,635	2,438,767
Interest and Fiscal Charges		314,400		385,123	246,868	228,952
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	1	18,144,464		17,793,429	18,739,596	19,765,559
Net (Expense)/Revenue						
Governmental Activities	(1	14,772,392)	_	(14,782,050)	 (15,146,430)	 (16,602,964)

				2017							
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
\$	605,533	\$	609,490	\$	894,693	\$	893,804	\$	613,726	\$	547,426
Ψ	490,522	Ψ	572,522	Ψ	687,581	Ψ	518,232	Ψ	493,704	Ψ	451,756
	172,841		187,085		483,844		530,466		813,736		452,153
	172,041		-				-		-		-32,133
	654,861		686,382		655,299		576,493		659,556		410,046
	1,923,757		2,055,479		2,721,417		2,518,995		2,580,722		1,861,381
	1,525,757		2,000,179		2,721,117		2,810,558		2,500,722		1,001,001
	99,093		30,701		288,964		4,206		5,498		3,000
	24,540		38,767		44,789		119,163		131,114		1,076,206
	992,067		1,033,608		562,554		621,915		782,058		932,165
	22,361		-		3,024		80		49,767		56,224
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	_		-		-		_				
	1,138,061		1,103,076		899,331		745,364		968,437		2,067,595
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		27,752		508,032
	93,300		1,903,213		561,254		34,954		-		-
	_						_		90,652		_
	93,300		1,903,213		561,254		34,954		118,404		508,032
	3,155,118		5,061,768		4,182,002		3,299,313		3,667,563		4,437,008
	2,850,316		2,715,294		2,546,336		3,031,775		2,609,906		2,352,868
	8,925,474		9,634,283		9,425,096		10,920,399		958,313		9,840,760
	2,044,492		1,738,413		882,270		1,642,180		2,265,764		1,895,372
	1,846,889		1,236,662		1,446,450		1,765,318		1,781,067		2,171,686
	2,417,050		2,665,728		2,800,964		2,755,261		2,933,903		2,773,417
	1,980,583		2,384,295		2,082,684		2,294,104		2,567,241		2,175,432
	209,809		159,685		192,393		171,191		167,191		171,378
	20,274,613		20,534,360		19,376,193		22,580,228		13,283,385		21,380,913
(	17,119,495)		(15,472,592)		(15,194,191)		(19,280,915)		(9,615,822)	_	(16,943,905)

(Continued)

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO CHANGES IN NET POSITION (Continued) LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013	2014
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	2011	2012	2013	2014
Governmental Activities				
Taxes:				
Property Taxes Levied For:				
General purposes	642,734	589,697	558,932	546,204
Street lighting	124,163	117,165	93,822	101,192
Police pension	307,511	294,198	369,960	344,534
Fire pension	343,337	314,100	369,167	349,346
Debt service	298,553	279,037	33,255	72,281
Capital outlay	38,584	30,284	-	-
Municipal Income Taxes Levied For:				
General Purposes	12,463,632	13,857,423	14,718,569	14,942,991
Termination leave payment	296,719	322,180	342,295	180,907
Retrospective medical claims	296,148	322,180	265,899	-
Capital outlay	1,730,787	1,711,161	1,711,464	2,651,851
Local taxes	300,522	343,503	321,292	424,830
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to				
Specific Programs	1,058,307	538,085	820,078	444,220
Investment Income	31,083	22,604	11,994	11,427
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	43,705	-	-	-
Other	115,572	113,708	78,282	97,438
Total General Revenues	18,091,357	18,855,325	19,695,009	20,167,221
Special Item:				
Sale of Brooklyn Library		217,450		
Total General Revenue and Special Item	18,091,357	19,072,775	19,695,009	20,167,221
Total Change in Net Position	\$ 3,318,965	\$ 4,290,725	\$ 4,548,579	\$ 3,564,257

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
669,751	306,502	293,648	320,317	327,732	329,286
125,635	117,379	112,117	122,841	127,915	200,565
430,138	455,365	424,219	476,603	486,327	547,812
437,310	488,726	467,161	519,683	513,154	389,155
98,067	355,826	308,892	285,028	296,266	299,352
-	-	-	-	-	-
15,595,340	16,240,631	12,414,209	11,336,396	14,214,636	13,743,098
185,659	193,341	147,788	659,987	-	-
<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	-	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	-
2,784,882	2,900,113	2,216,823	1,499,326	2,707,550	2,458,181
459,320	473,319	417,578	368,662	387,662	241,236
250.200	265,020	412.402	260 120	546,000	256 225
359,288	265,038	413,402	369,130	546,808	356,337
22,763	48,226	114,961	245,891	478,890	419,475
323,725	308,406	213,331	483,925	1,326,655	14,943 1,609,085
21,491,878	22,152,872	17,544,129	16,687,789	21,413,595	20,608,525
21,491,878	22,132,872	17,344,129	10,087,789	21,413,393	20,008,323
21,491,878	22,152,872	17,544,129	16,687,789	21,413,595	20,608,525
\$ 4,372,383	\$ 6,680,280	\$ 2,349,938	\$ (2,593,126)	\$ 11,797,773	\$ 3,664,620

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013		 2014
General Fund					
Nonspendable	\$ 178,280	\$ 201,253	\$	184,956	\$ 203,300
Restricted	4,141,873	4,319,476		4,486,857	4,485,997
Committed	8,346	93,526		141,877	26,529
Assigned	1,835,737	1,437,919		2,105,895	706,585
Unassigned	7,339,376	 7,829,763		10,383,749	14,584,305
Total General Fund	\$ 13,503,612	\$ 13,881,937	\$	17,303,334	\$ 20,006,716
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 28,847
Restricted	1,234,979	1,714,149		2,451,484	2,259,525
Committed	1,233,360	2,653,602		2,530,048	3,444,167
Unassigned	(578,809)	 (115,338)			 (212,676)
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$ 1,889,530	\$ 4,252,413	\$	4,981,532	\$ 5,519,863
Total Governmental Funds	\$ 15,393,142	\$ 18,134,350	\$	22,284,866	\$ 25,526,579

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
\$	227,616 4,487,817	\$	2,256,586 990,203	\$	246,448 921,100	\$	212,049 23,050	\$	226,612 16,336	\$	251,412	
	4,504 879,664		4,504 1,507,029		4,504 2,007,206		3,555,195		6,633,196		- 8,858,718	
	14,733,038		19,802,044		21,223,647		20,899,762		21,751,922		22,646,253	
\$	20,332,639	\$	24,560,366	\$	24,402,905	\$	24,690,056	\$	28,628,066	\$	31,756,383	
\$	35,334	\$	25,165	\$	7,108	\$	64,916	\$	39,325	\$	65,178	
Ψ	2,713,395	φ	4,176,103	Ψ	4,699,469	φ	3,680,314	Ψ	3,775,289	Ψ	2,847,929	
	3,353,949		3,894,204		5,445,450		4,818,951		6,104,435		6,847,173	
	(145,425)		(439,223)		(81,935)		-		-		(417,453)	
\$	5,957,253	\$	7,656,249	\$	10,070,092	\$	8,564,181	\$	9,919,049	\$	9,342,827	
\$	26,289,892	\$	32,216,615	\$	34,472,997	\$	33,254,237	\$	38,547,115	\$	41,099,210	

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Revenues				
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 14,603,931	\$ 15,216,780	\$ 16,852,938	\$ 17,177,758
Property Taxes	1,804,935	1,647,181	1,598,314	1,508,916
Other Taxes	298,257	342,430	329,264	431,078
Charges for Services	1,024,204	1,064,828	1,225,959	1,039,380
Licenses and Permits	750,068	568,145	908,909	1,016,886
Intergovernmental	2,564,402	1,963,016	1,866,164	1,796,415
Contributions and Donations	197,257	-	-	-
Interest	31,083	22,604	11,994	11,427
Rentals	57,411	59,535	62,961	59,537
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-
All Other Revenues	 115,572	 113,708	 78,282	 74,707
Total Revenues	 21,447,120	 20,998,227	 22,934,785	 23,116,104
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	2,103,845	2,008,179	2,148,769	2,106,570
Security of Persons and Property	7,537,790	7,628,890	7,953,414	8,195,616
Transportation	520,129	467,538	399,653	992,636
Community development	1,529,276	1,353,477	1,422,809	1,722,779
Public Works	1,843,794	1,816,695	2,019,923	2,067,673
Leisure Time Ativities	1,675,711	1,549,473	1,624,696	1,502,651
Capital Outlay	1,972,515	2,445,492	3,531,163	2,267,733
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	2,612,289	894,126	540,539	1,667,780
Interest and Fiscal Charges	343,613	318,324	255,373	241,834
Bond Issuance Costs	_		3,055	8,528
Total Expenditures	20,138,962	18,482,194	19,899,394	20,773,800
Excess of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	1,308,158	2,516,033	3,035,391	2,342,304

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
\$	18,639,690	\$	18,837,799	\$	15,147,931	\$	13,979,170	\$	16,764,531	\$	16,806,326
Ψ	1,756,037	Ψ	1,701,311	Ψ	1,624,172	Ψ	1,733,922	Ψ	1,738,170	Ψ	1,792,119
	459,159		473,204		400,554		383,381		371,280		257,618
	1,045,563		1,035,436		969,404		988,478		988,532		790,393
	808,245		912,098		1,313,785		1,271,964		1,343,475		830,084
	1,446,501		3,314,154		1,710,533		1,140,983		1,626,054		2,892,458
	-		-		_		780		1,668		805
	23,967		48,226		114,961		245,891		478,890		419,475
	59,537		59,653		316,480		155,426		181,001		193,395
	2,202		5,325		1,439		3,058		-		-
	319,800		248,487		211,892		480,089		1,293,207		580,293
	24,560,701		26,635,693		21,811,151		20,383,142		24,786,808		24,562,966
	2,704,175		2,187,743		1,918,642		1,837,252		2,114,707		1,834,028
	8,530,506		8,332,502		8,414,639		8,815,385		8,684,824		8,751,731
	485,136		375,315		362,018		594,533		1,294,383		1,058,818
	4,625,844		1,833,679		1,538,948		1,691,215		1,628,620		2,193,458
	2,104,459		2,161,400		2,145,527		2,122,975		2,107,137		2,158,150
	1,530,766		1,505,183		1,347,635		1,444,155		1,656,503		1,456,566
	2,825,270		5,078,677		2,640,269		3,104,027		3,450,567		3,006,870
	1,431,718		880,000		225,000		1,699,675		1,670,000		3,490,000
	217,689		175,547		157,510		183,117		166,150		217,281
	8,539		8,518		26,004		26,470		32,343		24,537
	24,464,102		22,538,564		18,776,192		21,518,804		22,805,234		24,191,439
	96,599		4,097,129		3,034,959		(1,135,662)		1,981,574		371,527
	70,577		1,027,122		3,03 1,237		(1,133,002)		1,701,574		(Continued)

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued) LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Notes Issued	-	-	1,110,000	880,000
Note Premium	-	-	5,125	4,559
Current Refunding	-	-	-	-
Inception of Capital Lease	-	7,725	-	-
Sale of Capital Asset	43,705	-	-	14,850
Transfers In	1,168,018	3,938,711	1,641,275	1,830,546
Transfers Out	(1,168,018)	(3,938,711)	(1,641,275)	(1,830,546)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	43,705	7,725	1,115,125	899,409
Special Item: Sale of Brooklyn Library		217,450		
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ 1,351,863	\$ 2,523,758	\$ 4,150,516	\$ 3,241,713
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	16.40%	7.50%	4.70%	9.67%

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
660,000	-	1,420,000	1,420,000	3,230,000	2,140,000
754	-	6,884	6,958	39,568	21,168
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
5,960	54,594	19,539	14,944	41,736	19,400
1,588,640	2,357,750	803,750	2,362,188	660,400	1,083,000
(1,588,640)	(2,582,750)	(1,028,750)	(3,887,188)	(660,400)	(1,083,000)
666,714	(170,406)	1,221,423	(83,098)	3,311,304	2,180,568
<u> </u> .					
763,313	\$ 3,926,723	\$ 4,256,382	\$ (1,218,760)	\$ 5,292,878	\$ 2,552,095
7.28%	5.52%	2.36%	9.43%	8.94%	17.30%

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO ASSESSED VALUATION AND ESTIMATED TRUE VALUES OF TAXABLE PROPERTY LAST TEN YEARS

			Tangible Personal Property						
							<u>y</u>		
	 Assesse	d Valı	ie		Estimated				Estimated
Collection	Residential/	(	Commercial		Actual		Assessed		Actual
Year	 Agricultural	I	ndustrial/PU		Value		Value	Value	
2020	\$ 135,773,370	\$	156,301,460	\$	834,499,514	\$	41,413,630	\$	47,060,943
2019	135,749,610		154,642,240		829,691,000		36,180,390		41,114,080
2018	120,292,350		146,727,460		762,913,743		36,878,080		41,906,909
2017	120,361,010		146,298,450		761,884,171		30,663,240		34,844,591
2016	120,371,410		147,356,430		764,936,686		24,081,980		27,365,886
2015	122,670,500		156,245,850		796,903,857		22,114,890		25,130,557
2014	123,066,630		154,225,240		792,262,486		19,480,320		22,136,727
2013	123,298,120		150,481,690		782,228,029		18,145,400		20,619,773
2012	147,141,060		169,170,360		903,746,914		17,001,890		19,320,330
2011	147,383,380		164,623,650		891,448,657		16,770,910		19,057,852

Real property is reappraised every six years with a State mandated update of the current market value in the third year following each reappraisal.

The assessed value of real property (including public utility real property) is 35 percent of estimated true value. The assessed value of public utility personal property ranges from 25 percent of true value for railroad property to 88 percent for electric transmission and distribution property.

The tangible personal property values associated with each year are the values that, when multiplied by the applicable rates, generated the property tax revenue billed in that year. For real property, the amounts generated by multiplying the assessed values by the applicable rates would be reduced by the 10%,  $2\ 1/2\%$  and homestead exemptions before being billed.

Source: Office of the County Fiscal Officer, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

	 Γotal		_
	Estimated	Weighted	
Assessed	Actual	Average	Tax
Value	Value	Tax Rate	Rate
\$ 333,488,460	\$ 881,560,457	37.83%	\$ 5.90
326,572,240	870,805,080	37.50%	5.90
303,897,890	804,820,652	37.76	5.90
297,322,700	796,728,762	37.32	5.90
291,809,820	792,302,572	36.83	5.90
301,031,240	822,034,414	36.62	5.90
296,772,190	814,399,213	35.22	5.90
291,925,210	802,847,801	34.87	5.90
333,313,310	923,067,244	26.84	5.90
291,925,210	910,506,509	26.17	5.90

#### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

### PROPERTY TAX RATES – DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS (AMOUNTS REPRESENT MILLS) LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Inside Millage				
Operating	\$ 2.3000	\$ 2.3000	\$ 2.3000	\$ 2.3000
Fire Pension	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000
Police Pension	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000
Total Inside Millage	3.9000	3.9000	3.9000	3.9000
Charter Millage				
1976 Charter/bond retirement	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.3000
1976 Charter/street lighting	0.4200	0.4200	0.4200	0.4200
1976 Charter/fire pension	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.5500
1976 Charter/police pension	0.3300	0.3300	0.3300	0.7300
Total Charter Millage	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000
Total Millage	\$ 5.9000	\$ 5.9000	\$ 5.9000	\$ 5.9000
Overlapping rates by taxing district				
Brooklyn City School District				
Residential/agricultural real	35.3261	40.1574	51.5968	51.7532
Commercial/industrial and public utility real	34.3551	37.4639	48.9944	49.0034
General business and public utility personal	47.2000	48.7000	60.1000	60.2000
Cuyahoga County Commissioners				
Residential/agricultural real	13.1182	13.2200	14.0500	14.0500
Commercial/industrial and public utility real	12.7850	12.9968	13.9495	14.0195
General business and public utility personal	13.2200	13.2200	14.0500	14.0500
Special Taxing Districts (1)				
Residential/agricultural real	9.6903	9.8920	16.6950	11.5146
Commercial/industrial and public utility real	9.4061	9.5936	16.4244	11.5146
General business and public utility personal	9.9800	9.9800	16.7800	11.7800

Source: Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer

Note: The rates presented are for the related tax year.

The City's basic property tax rate may be increased only by a majority vote of the City's residents

Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City.

Real property tax rates are reduced so that inflationary increases in value do not generate additional revenue.

The City has 12 mills (including inside millage) of charter millage authorized; through 2015 only 5.9 mills has been levied. The 5.9 mills include 3.9 mills of inside millage.

(1) Metro Parks, Port Authority, County Library, Community College, and Polaris Joint Vocational School District

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2013	2010	2017	2018	2017	2020
\$ 2.3000	\$ 1.1000	\$ 1.1000	\$ 1.1000	\$ 1.1000	\$ 1.1000
0.9000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.3000
0.7000	1.3000	1.3000	1.3000	1.3000	1.5000
3.9000	3.9000	3.9000	3.9000	3.9000	3.9000
0.3000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
0.4200	0.4200	0.4200	0.4200	0.4200	0.6700
0.5500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	-
0.7300	0.3300	0.3300	0.3300	0.3300	0.3300
2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000
\$ 5.9000	\$ 5.9000	\$ 5.9000	\$ 5.9000	\$ 5.9000	\$ 5.9000
51.7511	51.7511	51.3082	51.3082	48.4732	54.5836
49.8372	49.8372	48.7920	48.7920	47.9171	54.3502
59.8000	59.8000	59.8000	58.6000	58.7000	64.8000
14.0500	14.0500	13.9141	13.9141	12.7973	12.8011
14.0890	14.0890	14.0060	14.0060	13.0770	13.2303
14.0500	14.0500	14.0500	14.0500	14.0500	14.0500
11.3526	11.3526	12.7495	12.7495	11.6354	12.0315
11.5985	11.5985	12.7824	12.7827	12.0140	12.5358
11.7800	11.7800	12.9700	12.9700	12.9700	13.3700

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS LAST TEN YEARS

Collection Year	Current Tax Levy (2)	Current Tax llections (2)	Cur Coll	ercent of rrent Tax ections to Current ax Levy	linquent Tax llections	Col	Total Tax lections (1)	To Co to	ercent of otal Tax ollections Current ax Levy	Out De	umulated standing linquent axes (3)	Deli	rcentage of nquent Taxes otal Tax Levy
2020	\$ 1,949,770	\$ 1,895,872	9	7.24%	\$ 39,743	\$	1,935,615	9	9.27%	\$	52,377		2.69%
2019	1,925,144	1,869,993		97.14	53,937		1,923,930		99.94		78,326		4.07
2018	1,808,356	1,777,045		98.27	47,753		1,824,798		100.91		65,103		3.60
2017	1,754,425	1,696,035		96.67	32,104		1,728,139		98.50		74,552		4.25
2016	1,737,282	1,661,675		95.65	29,870		1,691,545		97.37		92,687		5.34
2015	1,814,138	1,667,467		91.92	45,615		1,713,082		94.43		70,200		3.87
2014	1,738,190	1,563,160		89.93	69,582		1,632,742		93.93		65,336		3.76
2013	1,760,952	1,541,482		87.54	186,994		1,728,476		98.16		160,694		9.13
2012	1,953,233	1,748,685		89.53	62,870		1,811,555		92.75		167,712		8.59
2011	1,945,297	1,876,656		96.47	49,092		1,925,748		99.00		60,500		3.11

Sources: Cuyahoga County, Ohio; Fiscal Officer

Note: The County's current reporting system does not track delinquency tax collections by tax year.

Outstanding delinquencies are tracked in total by the date the parcel is first certified delinquent.

Penalties and interest are applied to the total outstanding delinquent balance. The presentation will be updated as new information becomes available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Information for Real and Public Utility only.

<sup>(2)</sup> State reimbursement of rollback and homestead exemptions are included

<sup>(3)</sup> Penalties and interest are included, since by Ohio law they become part of the tax obligation as assessment occurs.

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO PRINCIPAL REAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS 2020 AND 2011

		20	020
		eal Property	Percentage of Total
Taxpayer		ed Valuation (1)	Assessed Valuation
American Transmission System	\$	26,960,930	8.08 %
Cleveland Electric Illuminating		15,791,750	4.74
Ameritrust Co National Association		14,851,000	4.45
Plain Dealer Publishing Company		13,154,440	3.94
Ridge Park Square LLC		7,237,290	2.17
Westedge Residential, LLC		7,132,600	2.14
Cleveland American, LLC & Holdings Clevelend American	L	6,091,820	1.83
Terraces at Northridge LTD		4,930,100	1.48
Agree Brooklyn OH LLC		4,130,010	1.24
Menards, Inc		4,112,010	1.23
Total	\$	104,391,950	31.30 %
Γotal Real Property Assessed Valuation	\$	333,488,460	
		20	011
	Re	eal Property	Percentage of Total
	Assess	ed Valuation (1)	Assessed Valuation
Plain Dealer Publishing Company	\$	21,461,020	7.35 %
Cleveland Electric Illuminating		10,875,090	3.73
Ameritrust Co National Association		9,723,460	3.33
Ridge Park Square LLC		9,196,560	3.15
American Greetings Corporation		8,800,940	3.01
Γroy CMBS Property LLC		5,578,480	1.91
American Transmission System		5,545,880	1.90
Westedge Residental, LLC		5,162,450	1.77
Northcliff Shopping		4,508,640	1.54
Terraces at Northridge LTD		4,466,000	1.53
Γotal	\$	85,318,520	29.22 %

Source: Office of the County Fiscal Officer, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts presented represent the assessed values upon which the 2020 and 2011 collections were based.

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO INCOME TAX REVENUE BASE AND COLLECTIONS LAST TEN YEARS

Tax Year	Tax Rate (2)	Total Tax Collected (1)	Taxes from Withholding	Percentage of Taxes from Withholding	Taxes From Net Profits	Percentage of Taxes from Net Profits	Taxes From Individuals	Percentage of Taxes from Individuals
2020	2.50%	\$ 15,836,742	\$ 13,797,139	87.12%	\$ 1,200,273	7.58%	\$ 839,330	5.30%
2019	2.50	16,319,503	13,599,650	0.8334	1,878,886	11.51	840,967	5.15
2018	2.50	14,170,974	12,483,616	88.09	778,606	5.49	908,752	6.41
2017	2.50	15,195,848	12,711,291	83.65	1,321,069	8.69	1,163,488	7.66
2016	2.50	19,006,459	16,671,745	87.72	1,204,181	6.34	1,130,533	5.95
2015	2.50	18,565,881	15,862,174	85.44	1,043,729	5.62	1,659,978	8.94
2014	2.50	17,775,749	15,473,964	87.05	1,329,210	7.48	972,575	5.47
2013	2.50	17,038,227	15,531,858	91.16	1,444,673	8.48	61,696	0.36
2012	2.50	16,212,944	14,267,050	88.00	1,014,801	6.26	931,093	5.74
2011	2.50	14,790,033	13,026,141	88.07	861,775	5.83	902,117	6.10

<sup>(1)</sup> Revenue is reported on a cash basis.

Regional Income Tax Agency Records for year 2011 through 2020

<sup>(2)</sup> Effective June 1, 2009 City of Brooklyn Electors voted to increase the City income tax by 0.50% to generate proceeds to be used for governmental expenses

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO RATIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBT TO TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AND DEBT PER CAPITA LAST TEN YEARS

	General					Percentage	
	Obligation	OPWC	Capital	Long-Term	Total	of Personal	Per
Year	Bonds	Loans	Leases	Notes	Debt	Income	Capita
2020	\$ 2,300,285	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,148,820	\$ 4,449,105	1.88%	\$ 398
2019	2,573,898	-	-	3,246,487	5,820,385	2.46%	521
2018	2,837,511	-	-	1,426,958	4,264,469	1.80%	382
2017	3,091,124	-	-	1,422,868	4,513,992	1.91%	404
2016	3,329,737	-	237,508	-	3,567,245	1.51%	319
2015	3,563,350	-	565,005	660,000	4,788,355	2.02%	429
2014	3,786,963	27,485	879,238	880,000	5,573,686	2.35%	499
2013	4,000,575	82,455	1,180,719	1,110,000	6,373,749	2.69%	571
2012	4,209,187	137,425	1,470,014	-	5,816,626	2.45%	521
2011	4,775,606	192,395	1,747,417	-	6,715,418	2.83%	601

Note: Population and Personal Income data are presented on page S18

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO RATIO OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT TO ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE AND BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Population (1)	 Estimated Actual Values of Taxable Property (2)	 Bonded Debt	Ration of Bonded Debt to Estimated Actual Values of Taxable Property	 Bonded Debt Per Capita
2020	11,169	\$ 881,560,457	\$ 2,300,285	0.26 %	\$ 205.95
2019	11,169	870,805,080	2,573,898	0.30	230.45
2018	11,169	804,820,652	2,837,511	0.35	254.05
2017	11,169	796,728,762	3,091,124	0.39	276.76
2016	11,169	792,302,572	3,329,737	0.42	298.12
2015	11,169	822,034,414	3,563,350	0.43	319.04
2014	11,169	814,399,213	3,786,963	0.47	339.06
2013	11,169	802,847,801	4,000,575	0.50	358.19
2012	11,169	923,067,244	4,209,187	0.46	376.86
2011	11,169	910,506,509	4,775,606	0.52	427.58

#### Sources:

- (1) 2010 U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population
- (2) Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer

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#### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO LEGAL DEBT MARGIN LAST TEN YEARS

Total Assessed Property Value	2011 \$ 291,925,210	2012 \$ 333,313,310	2013 \$ 291,925,210	2014 \$ 296,772,190
Overall Legal Debt Limit (10 ½ % of Assessed Valuation)	\$ 30,652,147	\$ 34,997,898	\$ 30,652,147	\$ 31,161,080
Debt Outstanding: General Obligation Bonds Bond Anticipation Notes OPWC Loans	4,557,806 1,676,000 192,395	4,005,000	3,810,000 1,375,000 82,455	3,610,000 1,100,000 27,485
Total Gross Indebtedness Less:	6,426,201	4,142,425	5,267,455	4,737,485
OPWC Loans General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund Balance	(192,395)	(137,425) (47,248)	(82,455) (66,091)	(27,485) (212,676)
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limit	6,233,806	3,957,752	5,118,909	4,497,324
Legal Debt Margin Within 10 1/2 % Limitations	\$ 24,418,341	\$ 31,040,146	\$ 25,533,238	\$ 26,663,756
Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	79.66%	88.69%	83.30%	85.57%
Unvoted Debt Limitation (5 ½ % of Assessed Valuation)	\$16,055,887	\$18,332,232	\$16,055,887	\$16,322,470
Total Gross Indebtedness Less:	6,426,201	4,142,425	5,267,455	4,737,485
OPWC Loans	(192,395)	(137,425)	(82,455)	(27,485)
General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund Balance		(47,248)	(66,091)	(212,676)
Net Debt Within 5 ½ % Limitations	6,233,806	3,957,752	5,118,909	4,497,324
Unvoted Legal Debt Margin Within 5 1/2 % Limitations	\$ 9,822,081	\$ 14,374,480	\$ 10,936,978	\$ 11,825,146
Unvoted legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Unvoted Debt Limitation	61.17%	78.41%	68.12%	72.45%

Source: City Financial Records

2015 \$ 301,031,240	2016 \$ 291,809,820	2017 \$ 297,322,700	2018 \$ 303,897,890	2019 \$ 326,572,240	2020 \$ 333,488,460
\$ 31,608,280	\$ 30,640,031	\$ 31,218,884	\$ 31,909,278	\$ 34,290,085	\$ 35,016,288
3,400,000 880,000	3,180,000 660,000	2,955,000 1,940,000	2,715,000 1,420,000	2,465,000 3,230,000	2,205,000 2,520,000
4,280,000	3,840,000	4,895,000	4,135,000	5,695,000	4,725,000
(145,425)	<u>-</u>	- -	(303,750)	(239,005)	- -
4,134,575	3,840,000	4,895,000	3,831,250	5,455,995	4,725,000
\$ 27,473,705	\$ 26,800,031	\$ 26,323,884	\$ 28,078,028	\$ 28,834,090	\$ 30,291,288
86.92%	87.47%	84.32%	87.99%	84.09%	86.51%
\$16,556,718	\$16,049,540	\$16,352,749	\$16,714,384	\$17,961,473	\$18,341,865
4,280,000	3,840,000	4,895,000	4,135,000	5,695,000	4,725,000
(145,425)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	(303,750)	(239,005)	<u>-</u>
4,134,575	3,840,000	4,895,000	3,831,250	5,455,995	4,725,000
\$ 12,422,143	\$ 12,209,540	\$ 11,457,749	\$ 12,883,134	\$ 12,505,478	\$ 13,616,865
75.03%	76.07%	70.07%	77.08%	69.62%	74.24%

#### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

### COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT

#### **DECEMBER 31, 2020**

Jurisdiction	Governmental Activities Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable to City (1)	Amount Applicable to City
Direct debt: City of Brooklyn General obligation bonds	\$ 2,300,285	100.00 %	\$ 2,300,285
Total direct debt	2,300,285		2,300,285
Overlapping debt: Brooklyn City School District Cuyahoga County Cuyahoga Community College	25,413,678 266,975,000 201,500,000	100.00 1.08 1.08	25,413,678 2,870,294 2,166,361
Total overlapping debt	493,888,678		30,450,333
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt	\$ 496,188,963		\$ 32,750,618

Source: Cuyahoga County, Ohio; County Fiscal Officer

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

#### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS 2020 AND 2011

		2020			
		Percentage of			
	Number of	Total City			
Employer	Employees	Employment			
Keybank National Association	3,370	35.8%			
Medical Mutual of Ohio	1,014	10.8			
Wal-Mart Associates, Incorporated	967	10.3			
Arrow Internation, Incorporated	575	6.1			
Plain Dealer Publishing Company	387	4.1			
Inogen Inc.	312	3.3			
Donald Martens and Sons *	300	3.2			
Cognizant Technology Solutions	276	2.9			
USF Holland Incorporated *	258	2.7			
Lowes Home Centers LLC	294	3.1			
Total	7,753	82.3%			
Total Employment Within the City *	9,424				
	2	2011			
		Percentage of			
	Number of	Total City			
Employer	Employees	Employment			
Keybank National Association	2,537	24.7%			
American Greetings Corporation	2,040	19.9			
Arrow Internation, Incorporated	629	6.1			
Plain Dealer Publishing Company	482	4.7			
Hugo Boss	421	4.1			
Wal-Mart/Sam's Club	410	4.0			
City of Brooklyn (1)	309	3.0			
ACCM Incompeteted	299	2.9			
AGCM, incorportated	274	2.7			
	274	2.7			
AGCM, Incorportated Brooklyn City School District USF Holland, Incorpoarted	143	1.4			
Brooklyn City School District					

Source: Regional Income Tax Agency

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes seasonal employees

<sup>\* 2019</sup> infomration as 2020 was not available

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Population (1)	Total Personal Income (5)	Personal Income Per Capita (1)	Median Family Income (1)	Median Age (1)	School Enrollment (2)	Cuyahoga County Unemployment Rate (3)	Average Sales Price of Residential Property (4)	Total Assessed Property Value (4)
2020	11,169	\$ 236,939,166	\$ 21,214	\$ 49,953	42.9	1,172	6.80 %	\$ 125,600	\$ 333,488,460
2019	11,169	236,939,166	21,214	49,953	42.9	1,243	4.90	98,700	326,572,240
2018	11,169	236,939,166	21,214	49,953	42.9	1,243	5.00	98,700	303,897,890
2017	11,169	236,939,166	21,214	49,953	42.9	1,323	5.40	103,400	297,322,700
2016	11,169	236,939,166	21,214	39,859	42.9	1,569	5.00	103,362	291,809,820
2015	11,169	236,939,166	21,214	39,859	42.9	1,354	5.50	88,805	301,031,240
2014	11,169	236,939,166	21,214	39,859	42.9	1,396	6.40	88,133	296,772,190
2013	11,169	236,939,166	21,214	39,859	42.9	1,483	7.20	80,689	291,925,210
2012	11,169	236,939,166	21,214	39,859	42.9	1,483	6.60	80,689	333,313,310
2011	11,169	236,939,166	21,214	39,859	42.9	1,456	7.10	97,498	328,777,940

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: 2010 U.S. Census

<sup>(2)</sup> Source: Ohio Department of Education website: http://www.ode.state.oh.us

<sup>(3)</sup> Cuyahoga County Planning Commission

<sup>(4)</sup> Source: Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer

<sup>(5)</sup> Computation of per capita personal income multiplied by population

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Government										
Council	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Mayor	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Administration	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5
Law	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5
Finance	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Public building	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Public service	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Engineering	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Civil service	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Court	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	-	2.0	1.0
Security of Persons and Property										
Police	30.0	30.0	30.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.0	31.0	32.0
Law Enforcement Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.5
Dispatchers	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-
Jailers	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.0
Fire	24.0	25.0	26.0	25.0	25.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	24.0
Safety Director	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure Time Activities										
Recreation	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Pool	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Service	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Transportation										
Recycling	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Service	19.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.0
Street maintenance and repair	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Totals:	118.5	115.5	116.5	119.5	121.5	112.0	114.0	113.5	115.5	125.5

Source: City of Brooklyn payroll department (based on payroll record sheets)

Method: Using 1.0 for each full-time employee and 0.50 for each part-time employee at December 31.

Seasonal employees are not included

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013	2014
General Government				
Council and Clerk				
Number of Ordinances Passed	78	86	75	74
Number of Resolutions Passed	15	18	11	10
Number of Planning Commission docket items	21	14	40	32
Zoning Board of Appeals docket items	20	22	7	18
Finance Department				
Number of checks/vouchers issued	2,733	2,694	2,849	2,883
Amount of checks written	\$ 8,645,301	\$ 9,159,844	\$ 11,210,170	\$ 10,657,588
Interest earning for fiscal year (cash basis)	\$ 23,631	\$ 18,523	\$ 11,265	\$ 10,876
Number of receipts issued	825	903	999	949
Agency ratings - Moody's Financial Services	A1	A1	A1	A1
Health insurance costs vs. general fund expenditures	9.40%	8.89%	9.77%	8.83%
General fund receipts (cash basis in thousands)	\$ 16,963	\$ 16,814	\$ 17,799	\$ 18,286
General fund expenditures (cash basis in thousands)	\$ 14,472	\$ 17,412	\$ 13,875	\$ 16,975
General fund cash balances (in thousands)	\$ 6,726	\$ 6,023	\$ 13,454	\$ 9,801
Income Tax Department				
Number of individual returns	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of business returns	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of business withholding accounts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Amount of refunds issued	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of 1099's issued	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mayor's Court				
Number of felony citations	-	-	-	-
Number of criminal citations	569	668	668	657
Number of traffic citations	3,641	2,770	3,191	3,896
Number of jevenile citations	46	38	45	47
Number of parting citations	840	275	579	985
Total revenue	\$ 317,802	\$ 269,595	\$ 370,096	\$ 509,363
Civil Services				
Number of police entry tests administered	1	1	-	1
Number of fire entry tests administered	1	-	1	-
Number of police promotional tests administered	1	-	-	-
Number of fire promotional tests administered	-	-	-	1
Number of school tests	-	1	-	4
Number of Police Officers hired	-	2	3	6
Number of fire/medics hired	-	1	-	1
Number of promotions in police	-	3	-	-

2015	 2016	2017	 2018	2019	2020
74	95	88	90	49	57
15	15	15	10	10	12
28	28	33	39	51	38
9	14	12	25	14	3
2,680	2,494	2,535	2,549	2,366	2,234
\$ 13,617,390	\$ 10,537,299	\$ 9,030,313	\$ 10,837,593	\$ 10,185,885	\$ 8,486,617
\$ 23,867	\$ 47,586	\$ 114,951	\$ 245,790	\$ 492,485	\$ 330,784
787	717	665	701	781	731
A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	Aa2
9.49%	8.86%	9.93%	8.98%	9.21%	8.82%
\$ 19,105	\$ 19,147	\$ 16,785	\$ 18,233	\$ 18,376	\$ 16,917
\$ 16,566	\$ 17,283	\$ 15,160	\$ 17,945	\$ 17,745	\$ 16,977
\$ 12,373	\$ 14,059	\$ 15,819	\$ 16,395	\$ 16,555	\$ 16,966
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
-	-	9	84	133	94
637	563	711	1,240	889	612
3,557	3,827	3,899	4,973	3,023	3,023
33	0	0	47	83	72
418	324	808	6,641	1,054	524
\$ 440,352	\$ 580,229	\$ 611,214	\$ 559,498	\$ 462,641	\$ 319,109
1	-	-	1	1	-
1	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	1	1

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM (Continued) LAST TEN YEARS

Function/Program		2011	-	2012	 2013	 2014
Building Department Indicators						
New construction permits issued		2		-	1	1
Estimated Value of Construction	\$	24,128,027	\$	11,704,170	\$ 36,822,678	\$ 34,860,219
Number of electrical/plmbing/remodeling permits issued		565		447	632	636
Amount of Revenue generated from permits	\$	197,234	\$	56,789	\$ 279,209	\$ 492,411
Number of contract regisrations issued (A)		446		422	503	47
Annual apartment/rooming house license fees (B)	\$	8,900	\$	10,100	\$ 19,500	\$ 21,70
Revenue generated from above (A,B)	\$	42,350	\$	41,750	\$ 65,475	\$ 69,470
urity of Persons and Property						
Police						
Total Calls for Services		19,388		26,748	22,243	27,38
Number of traffic citations issued		3,582		2,770	3,191	3,89
Number of parking citations issued		840		615	579	81
Number of criminal arrests		569		668	799	76
Number of accident reports completed		307		503	481	70
Animal warden service calls responded to						
per annual report		529		800	652	60
Police Dept. auxiliary hours worked		798		1,169	-	1,27
DUI arrests		59		65	83	7
Prisoners		1,177		1,244	1,424	1,47
Motor vehicle accidents		307		503	481	70
Property damage accidents		n/a		n/a	481	70
Fatalities from moter vehicle accidents		-		-	-	-
Community diversion program youths		30		26	17	7
Community diversion program -						
community service hours		404		444	340	64
Fire						
EMS calls		1,560		1,702	1,655	1,65
Ambulance billing collections (net)	\$	305,718	\$	365,103	\$ 380,535	\$ 341,99
Fire calls		647		722	573	67
Fires with loss		14		22	19	1
Fires with losses exceeding \$10,000		14		6	7	
Fire Losses	\$	156,200	\$	321,150	\$ 899,175	\$ 1,165,00
Fire safety inspections	,	247		744	553	75
Number of times mutual aid given for fire and EMS		22		24	24	3
Number of times mutual aid received for fire and EMS		44		57	64	8

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
											_
Φ.	-	Φ.	- 0.002.112	Φ.	20,002,016	Φ	-	Φ.	1	Φ.	1
\$	6,823,752	\$	8,003,112	\$	28,903,016	\$	-	\$	5,497,000	\$	22,870,849
¢.	615	¢.	599	Φ.	776	¢.	625	¢.	614	Φ.	583
\$	151,564	\$	114,915	\$	375,815	\$	383,242	\$	394,063	\$	325,026
¢.	466	¢.	409	Φ.	514	¢.	501	¢.	540	Φ.	485
\$	24,500	\$ \$	28,600	\$ \$	56,050	\$	59,850	\$	61,550	\$	64,000
\$	70,900	\$	71,100	\$	109,350	\$	111,050	\$	115,500	\$	112,373
	24,471		21,769		22,290		20,215		23,479		25,864
	3,837		3,989		5,603		4,973		3,266		2,467
	592		744		975		641		1,046		526
	721		850		1,151		1,324		973		723
	732		802		574		594		378		541
	765		710		400		350		530		608
	2,342		1,615		1,725		1,178		1,401		448
	92		132		153		118		62		67
	1,278		1,473		1,252		1,150		925		652
	732		802		574		818		728		541
	732		802		299		421		265		136
	-		1		1		-		-		-
	15		16		18		8		14		12
	308		328		392		196		340		312
	1,837		1,815		1,956		1,883		1,946		1,974
\$	373,678	\$	215,488	\$	329,188	\$	297,078	\$	327,120	\$	338,998
	719		865		987		929		938		892
	25		19		19		16		12		15
	15		7		6		6		5		7
\$	2,800,800	\$	234,240	\$	767,300	\$	221,850	\$	134,500	\$	158,500
	894		884		1,222		1,339		1,094		936
	55		56		24		20		49		53
	82		96		110		55		20		15

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM (Continued) LAST TEN YEARS

Function/Program	 2011	2012	2013	2014
Leisure Time Activities			_	
Recreation				
Skating rink receipts	\$ 455,303	\$ 436,100	\$ 417,527	\$ 362,955
Recreation swimming pool recipts	143,067	159,572	178,764	172,852
Senior center fees	 88,991	85,103	72,223	63,048
Total Recreation Department receipts	\$ 687,361	\$ 680,775	\$ 668,514	\$ 598,855
Basic Utility Services				
Refuse disposal per year (in tons) August through July	3,273	3,229	3,085	3,251
Refuse disposal costs per year August through July	\$ 125,588	\$ 123,622	\$ 130,444	\$ 137,493
Percentage of waste recycled	21.00%	20.49%	19.28%	17.40%
Annual recyling tonnage (excluding leaf and compost items)	701	662	595	566
Transportation				
Street improvements - asphalt overlay (linear feet)	3,925	3,540	3,920	8,140
Rejuvenating spray on streets (miles)	1	-	-	-
Crackseal coating program (miles)	-	-	-	-
Paint striping (annual cost)	\$ 49,803	\$ 16,386	\$ 13,241	\$ 15,089
Sewer and sanitary calls for service	298	246	318	327
Sewer crew (hours)	402	398	485	n/a
Sewer jet, Vac-All, other services (hours)	543	473	1,168	922
Number of treest planted per year	-	1	85	90
Tons of snow melting salt purchased (NovMar)	2,020	1,779	3,839	3,558
Cost of salt purchased	\$ 102,975	\$ 88,345	\$ 179,544	\$ 177,408

Source: City of Brooklyn Departments

Note: In 2009, the City began using the Regional Inome Tax Agency to collect income taxes n/a: Information not available

Numbers in italics have been updated from prior year(s)

 2015	 2016	2017	 2018	 2019	2020
\$ 386,947 202,106 65,808	\$ 411,898 217,141 57,343	\$ 386,711 216,582 44,365	\$ 342,440 200,614 43,781	\$ 401,470 237,140 41,619	\$ 327,029 91,857 7,655
\$ 654,861	\$ 686,382	\$ 647,658	\$ 586,835	\$ 680,229	\$ 426,541
\$ 3,219 136,111 19.50% 629	\$ 3,682 129,617 20.14% 617	\$ 2,970 13,970 13.35% 458	\$ 3,253 137,577 22.00% 723	\$ 3,516 98,194 21.45% 754	\$ 3,878 164,010 17.24% 808
\$ 5,615 - 1.94 16,562 370 n/a 1,030 95 1,389	\$ 4,700 - 1.87 29,384 290 n/a 980 85 2,724	\$ 3,575 - 1.65 32,432 314 n/a 1,000 - 1,593	3,850 1 2.56 n/a 347 n/a 1,088 128 2,903	2,775 3 2.74 79,481 263 n/a n/a 133 2,251	4,235 - 2 45,000 341 n/a n/a 164 1,701
\$ 78,186	\$ 158,016	\$ 86,723	\$ 170,455	\$ 132,167	\$ 102,165

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013	2014
General Government				
City Hall and Police Station				
(square footage occupied)	38,167	38,167	38,167	38,167
Historical Museum (square feet)	8,083	8,083	8,083	8,083
Records storage - 4476 Ridge Road (square feet)	4,869	N/A	N/A	N/A
City Service Garage (square feet)	31,280	31,280	31,280	31,280
City Service Garage - Salt Storage Building (square feet)	3,630	3,630	3,630	3,630
City Service Garage - Sod Storage (square feet)	525	525	525	525
Administrative vehicles	8	8	8	8
Inspection vehicles	2	2	2	1
Police				
Stations	1	1	1	1
Vehicles	15	18	19	19
Motorcycles	4	2	2	2
Fire				
Stations	1	1	1	1
Square footage of building	24,323	24,323	24,323	24,323
Vehicles	2	3	2	2
Aerial ladder truck	1	1	1	1
pumpers	3	2	2	1
Ambulances	3	3	2	2
Recreation				
Ice rink and indoor pool				
(square footage occupied)	84,734	84,734	84,734	84,734
Outdoor swimming pool (square feet)	2,494	2,494	2,494	2,494
Outdoor wading pool (square feet)	479	479	479	479
Community/senior center (square feet)	15,717	15,717	15,717	15,717
Number of parks	4	4	4	4
Number of pools	4	4	4	4
Number of ice rinks	1	1	1	1
Number of tennis courts	4	4	4	4
Number of skateboarding areas	1	1	1	1

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM LAST TEN YEARS

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
38,167	38,167	38,167	38,167	38,167	38,167
8,083	8,083	8,083	8,083	8,083	8,083
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31,280	31,280	31,280	31,280	31,280	31,280
3,630	3,630	3,630	3,630	3,630	3,630
525	525	525	525	525	525
6	6	6	6	6	6
2	2	2	2	2	3
1	1	1	1	1	1
21	22	22	22	22	22
2	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
24,323	24,323	24,323	24,323	24,323	24,323
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	3
84,734	84,734	84,734	84,734	84,734	84,734
2,494	2,494	2,494	2,494	2,494	2,494
479	479	479	479	479	479
15,717	15,717	15,717	15,717	15,717	15,717
4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4
1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	4	4	4	4
1	1	1	1	1	1
					(Continued)

## CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM (Continued) LAST TEN YEARS

	2011	2012	2013	2014
ecreation (Continued)				
Number of baseball diamonds	5	5	5	5
Number of common areas	2	2	2	2
Number of picnic pavilions	4	4	4	4
Number of playgrounds	5	5	5	5
Number of playgrounds with learning center	1	1	1	1
Number of basketball courts	2	2	2	2
Number of volleyball courts	1	1	1	1
Number of bocci ball courts	2	2	2	2
Number of horseshoe pits	2	2	2	1
Number of soccer fields	1	1	1	1
Number of nature trails	2	2	2	2
other Public Works				
Streets (miles)	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1
Average age of roadways	49	50	51	52
Light trucks	11	10	10	10
Service Department large vehicles/trucks	5	5	5	8
Garbage packers	3	4	4	5
Bucket truck	1	1	1	1
Street sweepers	2	2	2	2
Bombardiers - sidewalk snow plows	12	12	12	12
Heavy equipment - landfill	2	2	2	2
Recycle truck	1	1	1	1
Vastewater				
Sanitary sewers (linear feet)	147,917	147,917	147,917	147,917
Average age of sanitary sewers	49	50	51	52
Storm sewers (miles)	106,342	106,342	106,342	106,342
Average age of storm sewers	53	54	55	56
Vater Department				
Water lines (linear feet)	174,725	174,725	174,725	174,725
Average age of water lines	53	54	55	56

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM (Continued) LAST TEN YEARS

2015	2016	2017	2019	2010	2020
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5	5	5	5	5	5
2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	4	4	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2
87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1
53	54	55	56	57	58
13	13	13	12	13	14
11	13	13	13	13	13
5	6	6	4	4	4
1	1	1	1	1	2
2	1	1	1	1	1
12	12	12	12	8	8
2	2	2	2	2	3
1	1	1	4	4	4
147,917	147,917	147,917	147,917	147,917	147,917
53	54	55	56	57	58
106,342	106,342	106,342	106,342	106,342	106,342
57	58	59	60	61	62
174,725	174,725	174,725	174,725	174,725	174,725
57	58	58	60	61	62

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO SINGLE AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	Under Separate Cover
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report	Under Separate Cover
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	1
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	2
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	3-4
Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance; and Report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance	5-7
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	8
Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Recommendations	9

# CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Federal Grantor/	Federal		Total
Pass-Through Grantor/	CFDA	Pass-Through	Federal
Program or Cluster Title	Number	Entity Number	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Justice			
Passed Through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services			
Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program	16.034	N/A	\$ 8,290
Direct Program		- "	
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922	N/A	38,713
Direct Program			
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	N/A	1,653
Total U.S. Department of Justice			48,656
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Passed Through the Cuyahoga County Department of Development			
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	N/A	150,000
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			150,000
U.S. Department of Treasury			
Passed Through the Ohio Office of Budget and Management	21.010	IID 404 CDE I	770 554
Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	HB481-CRF-Local	778,556
Passed Through the Cuyahoga County Office of Innovation and Performance Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	N/A	34,590
Total U.S. Department of Treasury	21.01)	IV/A	813,146
Total C.S. Department of Treasury			013,140
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Direct Program			
Provider Relief Fund	93.498	N/A	7,993
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			7,993
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Passed Through the City of Shaker Heights			
Assistance to Firefighters Grant	97.044	N/A	4,914
Direct Program			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disaster)	97.036	N/A	29,979
Total Federal Emergency Management Agency			34,893
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Transportation			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PID 109117	70,221
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			70,221
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			70,221
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration			
Passed through the Ohio Department of High Intensity Drug Traffic Areas			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	95.001	N/A	27,098
Total U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration	75.001	14/11	27,098
**************************************			21,020
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 1,152,007

See notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

### NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### NOTE 3: **INDIRECT COST RATE**

The City of Brooklyn, Ohio, has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

### JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98<sup>th</sup> Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

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### REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Members of City Council City of Brooklyn Brooklyn, Ohio The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Brooklyn, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 17, 2021, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City'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.

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

### Purpose of This Report

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

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

August 17, 2021

### JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98<sup>th</sup> Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

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### REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM; REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE; AND REPORT ON THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Members of City Council City of Brooklyn Brooklyn, Ohio The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Brooklyn, Cuyahoga County, Ohio's (the City) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on the City's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2020. The City's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

### Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

### Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have also audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated August 17, 2021, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for the purpose of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

August 17, 2021

### CITY OF BROOKLYN **CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO** SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

1.	1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS							
	2020(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified					
	2020(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No					
	2020(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No					
	2020(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No					
	2020(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No					
	2020(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No					
	2020(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinions	Unmodified					
	2020(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	No					
	2020(vii)	Major Programs (list):						
		Coronavirus Relief Fund - CFDA #21.019						
	2020(viii)	Dollar Threshold: A/B Program	Type A: \$750,000 Type B: All Others					
	2020(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No					
2.		S RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO	O BE REPORTED 1					

### **ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS**

None.

### 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

### CITY OF BROOKLYN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

The prior audit report, as of December 31, 2019, included no findings or management letter recommendations.

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#### **CITY OF BROOKLYN**

#### **CUYAHOGA 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 9/23/2021

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