REGULAR AUDIT

JANUARY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022





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Members of Council City of Canal Winchester 45 E. Waterloo Street Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, prepared by Wilson, Shannon & Snow, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2022. 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 Canal Winchester is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

July 21, 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Canal Winchester Franklin County 45 E. Waterloo Street Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110-1213

To the City Council and Management:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, Ohio as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Gender Road TIF funds for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

City of Canal Winchester Franklin County Independent Auditor's Report

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

June 15, 2023 Newark, Ohio

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Canal Winchester's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2022 are as follows:

- ➤ The total net position of the City increased \$8,232,375 from 2021 net position. Net position of governmental activities increased \$6,429,037 or 17% while business-type activities increased \$1,803,338 or 3% over 2021 net position, respectively.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$13,762,696 or 80% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$3,511,593 or 20% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The City had \$10,845,252 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,511,593 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$7,333,659 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$13,762,696.
- ➤ The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$14,214,575 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$10,871,173. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$3,343,402 or 21%.
- ➤ The debt service fund had other financing sources of \$1,473,795 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$1,470,120. The net increase in fund balance for the debt service fund was \$3,675 from prior year.
- The gender road tax increment financing fund had revenues of \$620,746 and expenditures of \$386,679. The net increase in fund balance was \$234,067.
- ➤ The capital improvement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$1,882,914 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$6,100,707. The net decrease in fund balance was \$4,217,793.
- The state capital grants fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$3,074,534 and expenditures of \$2,665,772. The net increase in fund balance was \$408,762.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities. The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2022?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focuses on the City's most significant funds.

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water and storm water management functions. All of the enterprise funds are considered major funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Fiduciary Funds

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The table below provides a summary of the City's net position for 2022 and 2021.

	Net Position									
		overnmental Activities 2022	Ві	usiness-type Activities 2022	Go	overnmental Activities 2021	В	usiness-type Activities 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
Assets Current and other assets	\$	29,821,852	\$	20,655,424	\$	26,440,935	\$	18,663,117	\$ 50,477,276	\$ 45,104,052
Nondepreciable capital assets		5,909,276		1,549,507		9,950,457		1,769,895	7,458,783	11,720,352
Depreciable capital assets, net		26,498,310		39,323,365		20,911,660		40,167,413	65,821,675	61,079,073
Capital assets, net		32,407,586		40,872,872		30,862,117		41,937,308	73,280,458	72,799,425
Total assets		62,229,438		61,528,296		57,303,052		60,600,425	123,757,734	117,903,477
Deferred outflows of resources		417,372		214,262		254,767		146,800	631,634	401,567
Liabilities										
Current and other liabilities		4,385,029		407,154		1,815,234		324,828	4,792,183	2,140,062
Long-term liabilities:										
Due within one year		4,249,033		770,573		7,651,691		762,040	5,019,606	8,413,731
Net pension liability		838,141		431,770		1,373,123		772,382	1,269,911	2,145,505
Due in more than one year		6,446,675		2,605,342		7,004,999		3,283,412	 9,052,017	 10,288,411
Total liabilities		15,918,878		4,214,839		17,845,047		5,142,662	 20,133,717	 22,987,709
Deferred inflows of resources		3,306,814		1,506,417		2,720,691		1,386,599	4,813,231	 4,107,290
Net Position										
Net investment in capital										
assets		19,157,655		37,614,944		17,773,053		38,087,074	56,772,599	55,860,127
Restricted:										
Capital projects		3,574,941		-		2,434,718		-	3,574,941	2,434,718
Transportation projects		1,441,461		-		1,443,707		-	1,441,461	1,443,707
Leisure time activity		298,648		-		226,191		-	298,648	226,191
Community environment		15,283		-		6,506		-	15,283	6,506
Unrestricted		18,933,130		18,406,358		15,107,906		16,130,890	 37,339,488	 31,238,796
Total net position	\$	43,421,118	\$	56,021,302	\$	36,992,081	\$	54,217,964	\$ 99,442,420	\$ 91,210,045

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

The net pension liability (NPL) reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB Statement 27" and GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," are the larger liabilities reported by the City at December 31, 2022 and is which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset to the reported net position and subtracting the net pension liability and deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all governmental 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 asset*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 takes 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 asset 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 pension 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 pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

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. 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 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 asset, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows. Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At year-end, net position was \$99,442,420 which comprised \$43,421,118 and \$56,021,302 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 52% and 66% of total assets and deferred outflows of resources for the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles, intangibles, construction in progress and infrastructure. The City's net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2022, were \$19,157,655 and \$37,614,944 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending.

Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities. A portion of the City's net position, \$5,330,333 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$18,933,130 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

As the preceding table illustrates, the most significant changes in net position were related to the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, and the related deferred inflows/outflows of resources. These amounts will fluctuate annually based on a number of factors including investment returns, actuarial assumptions used, and the City's proportionate share of the net pension and net OPEB cost. As a result 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/asset to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Busines-Type Activities		Governmental Activities		Busines-Type Activities	
		2022		2022		2021		2021
Net position (with GASB 68 and GASB 75) GASB 68 calculations:	\$	43,421,118	\$	56,021,302	\$	36,992,081	\$	54,217,964
Add deferred inflows related to pension Add net pension liability		963,531 838,141		574,834 431,770		622,643 1,373,123		303,360 772,382
Less deferred outflows related to pension GASB 75 calculations:		(365,711)		(188,396)		(191,001)		(107,438)
Add deferred inflows related to OPEB Less net OPEB asset		317,549 (307,045)		163,116 158,175		423,710 (170,598)		259,696 (95,962)
Net position (without GASB 68 and GASB 75)	\$	44,867,583	\$	57,160,801	\$	39,049,958	\$	55,350,002

The table on the following page provides a summary of the revenues and expenses and other changes in the City's net position for 2022 compared to 2021.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2022	Business-type Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021	Business-type Activities 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,771,993	\$ 4,596,338	\$ 1,306,050	\$ 4,480,445	\$ 6,368,331	\$ 5,786,495
Operating grants and contributions	788,772	-	789,355	- 1, 100, 113	788,772	789,355
Capital grants and contributions	950,828	2,195,905	250,000	2,957,918	3,146,733	3,207,918
Total program revenues	3,511,593	6,792,243	2,345,405	7,438,363	10,303,836	9,783,768
General revenues:						
Property and other local taxes	826,497	-	716,849	-	826,497	716,849
Income taxes	11,482,869	-	9,677,377	_	11,482,869	9,677,377
Lodging taxes	269,175	-	161,777	-	269,175	161,777
Payment in lieu of taxes	978,828	-	874,249	-	978,828	874,249
Grants and entitlements	268,080	-	269,239	-	268,080	269,239
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	-		-	-	-
Investment earnings	(264,071)	2,149	(104,435)	2,322	(261,922)	(102,113)
Contributions and donations	4,300	, -	2,000	, -	4,300	2,000
Other	197,018	288	326,286		197,306	326,286
Total general revenues	13,762,696	2,437	11,923,342	2,322	13,765,133	11,925,664
Total revenues	17,274,289	6,794,680	14,268,747	7,440,685	24,068,969	21,709,432
Program Expenses:						
General government	3,893,221	-	3,971,221	-	3,893,221	3,971,221
Security of persons and property	1,669,774	-	1,422,961	-	1,669,774	1,422,961
Public health and welfare	164,223	-	183,040	-	164,223	183,040
Transportation	2,486,952	-	2,038,059	-	2,486,952	2,038,059
Community environment	868,450	-	754,193	-	868,450	754,193
Leisure time activity	1,461,860	-	603,748	-	1,461,860	603,748
Interest and fiscal charges	300,772	-	213,239	-	300,772	213,239
Sewer operating	-	2,530,664	-	2,334,427	2,530,664	2,334,427
Water operating	-	2,110,447	-	1,981,244	2,110,447	1,981,244
Storm water operating		350,231		231,855	350,231	231,855
Total expenses	10,845,252	4,991,342	9,186,461	4,547,526	15,836,594	13,733,987
Increase (decrease) in net position	6,429,037	1,803,338	5,082,286	2,893,159	8,232,375	7,975,445
Net position beginning of year	36,992,081	54,217,964	31,909,795	51,324,805	91,210,045	83,234,600
Net position end of year	\$ 43,421,118	\$ 56,021,302	\$ 36,992,081	\$ 54,217,964	\$ 99,442,420	\$ 91,210,045

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased \$6,429,037 which is a result of higher general revenues, specifically income taxes and other revenues.

Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the Fairfield County Sheriff's department, was \$1,669,774 or 15% of total City expenses. General government expenses totaled \$3,893,221 and were partially funded by \$1,386,864 in direct charges to users of the services and \$102,151 in operating grants and contributions.

The Federal and State government contributed to the City a total of \$788,772 in operating grants and contributions for transportation and general government purposes while \$950,828 in capital grants and contributions is for improvements to McGill Park (leisure time activity).

General revenues totaled \$13,762,696 and primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$12,309,366.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2022 compared to 2021. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state grants and entitlements.

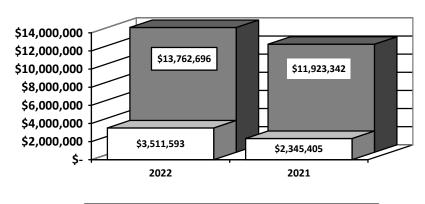
Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses

		2022			2021			
	Total Cost of		N	Net Cost of		Total Cost of		Net Cost of
		Services		Services		Services		Services
Program Expenses:								
General government	\$	3,893,221	\$	2,404,206	\$	3,971,221	\$	3,009,658
Security of persons & property		1,669,774		1,669,774		1,422,961		1,422,961
Public health and welfare		164,223		161,543		183,040		179,680
Transportation		2,486,952		1,716,340		2,038,059		951,100
Community environment		868,450		868,450		754,193		754,193
Leisure time activity		1,461,860		212,574		603,748		310,225
Interest and fiscal charges		300,772		300,772		213,239		213,239
Total	\$	10,845,252	\$	7,333,659	\$	9,186,461	\$	6,841,056

The chart below illustrates the City's program revenues versus general revenues for 2022 and 2021.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Activities – General and Program Revenues

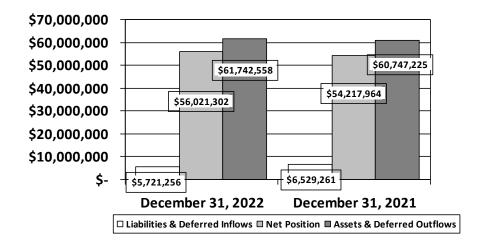


☐ Program Revenues ☐ General Revenues

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities include the water, sewer, and storm water enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$6,792,243 and expenses of \$4,991,342 for 2022. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and net position at year-end.

Net Position in Business - Type Activities



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$21,160,233 which is \$89,254 higher than last year's total of \$21,070,979. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances for all major and non-major governmental funds.

	Fund Balances 12/31/2022	Fund Balances 12/31/2021	Increase (Decrease)
Major funds:			
General fund	\$ 18,965,681	\$ 15,622,279	\$ 3,343,402
Debt service fund	13,756	10,081	3,675
Gender road tif fund	(560,745)	(794,812)	234,067
Capital improvement fund	(2,566,141)	1,651,652	(4,217,793)
State capital grants fund	626,847	218,085	408,762
Other nonmajor governmental funds	4,680,835	4,363,694	317,141
Total	\$ 21,160,233	\$ 21,070,979	\$ 89,254

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$3,343,402. As the table on the following page illustrates, Income taxes revenue is by far the general fund's largest revenue source, representing 80% of total general fund revenues in 2022. Collections increased from 2021 after a decline in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The most significant decreases in general fund revenues were investment income noting the negative amount reported for investment income is a result of a fair value adjustment for the City's investments.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

	2022	2021	Percentage
Davianuas	Amount	<u>Amount</u>	Change
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 12,089,387	\$ 10,202,862	18.49 %
Intergovernmental	250,229	261,005	(4.13) %
Special assessments	130,155	151,809	(14.26) %
Charges for services	181,748	141,882	28.10 %
Fines, licenses and permits	1,402,175	1,053,976	33.04 %
Rental income	36,710	4,730	676.11 %
Investment income	(296,750)	(95,980)	209.18 %
Other	190,921	249,328	(23.43) %
Total	\$ 13,984,575	\$ 11,969,612	16.83 %

The following table provides the change in general fund expenditures.

	2022 Amount		2021 Amount	Percenta _i Change	0
<u>Expenditures</u>	 	-			
General government	\$ 3,220,247	\$	2,728,609	18.02	%
Security of persons and property	1,600,369		1,171,929	36.56	%
Public health and welfare	157,387		150,749	4.40	%
Transportation	1,581,776		917,702	72.36	%
Community environment	963,372		754,692	27.65	%
Leisure time activity	605,500		477,436	26.82	%
Capital outlay	768,220		1,086,420	(29.29) %
Debt service	394,491		401,570	(1.76) %
Total	\$ 9,291,362	\$	7,689,107	20.84	_ %

Expenditures increased 20.84% primarily driven by increases in security of persons and property as the contract with the Fairfield County Sheriff's Office was revised and increases in transportation expenditures which was attributed higher contractual related costs.

Budgeting Highlights

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then appropriations can be adjusted accordingly. Budgetary information is presented for the general fund noting actual revenues and other financing sources came in \$3,537,627 higher than the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$1,318,678 less than the final budget.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund had other financing sources of \$1,473,795 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$1,470,120. The net increase in fund balance for the debt service fund was \$3,675 from prior year.

Gender Road TIF Fund

The gender road tax increment financing fund had revenues of \$620,746 and expenditures of \$386,679. The net increase in fund balance was \$234,067.

Capital Improvement Fund

The capital improvement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$1,882,914 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$6,100,707. The net decrease in fund balance was \$4,217,793.

State Capital Grants Fund

The state capital grants fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$3,074,534 and expenditures of \$2,665,772. The net increase in fund balance was \$408,762.

Proprietary Funds

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2022, the City had \$73,280,458 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, construction in progress, intangibles, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Of this total, \$32,407,586 was reported in governmental activities and \$40,872,872 was reported in business-type activities. See Note 10 for further description of capital assets. The following table shows 2022 balances compared to 2021.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governme	ental Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	To	otal
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land Construction in progress	\$ 3,437,95 2,116,78	. , ,	\$ 913,400 357,606	\$ 913,400 614,970	\$ 4,351,358 2,474,389	\$ 4,248,860 6,972,720
Intangibles Land improvements	354,53 3,189,66	5 257,247	278,501	241,525	633,036 3,189,668	498,772 1,116,511
Building & improve. Equipment	6,760,17 1,753,80	0 6,669,598	9,121,649 1,554,306	9,389,377 1,502,558	15,881,819 3,308,110	16,058,975 2,155,804
Vehicles	325,39	8 255,161	64,048	70,034	389,446	325,195
Infrastructure	14,469,27	0 12,217,144	28,583,362	29,205,444	43,052,632	41,422,588
Totals	\$ 32,407,58	6 \$ 30,862,117	\$ 40,872,872	\$ 41,937,308	\$ 73,280,458	\$ 72,799,425

Debt Administration

The City had the following short and long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Governmental Activities				
	2022	2021			
General obligation bonds	\$ 3,120,000	\$ 3,665,000			
OPWC loans	1,903,078	1,821,883			
Bond anticipation notes	5,750,000	6,500,000			
Lease payable	70,480	-			
Notes payable - financed purchase	2,373,045	2,446,015			
Total debt obligations	\$ 13,216,603	\$ 14,432,898			
	Business-type Activities				
	2022	2021			
Revenue bonds	\$ 665,000	\$ 985,000			
OPWC loans	645,453	687,709			
OWDA loans	1,868,098	2,167,765			
Total debt obligations	\$ 3,178,551	\$ 3,840,474			

See Notes 11, 12 and 13 to the basic financial statements for detail on the City's debt obligations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The City of Canal Winchester's financial condition has continued to improve over the past five years despite the challenges of State government changes and a global pandemic. City leaders continue to closely monitor revenue and expenditures, particularly its largest source of revenue, income tax collections. Income tax revenue was \$11.2 million in 2022 – a 21% increase over 2021 and a 46% increase over 2020. This significant growth has given the City the opportunity to renovate an existing building as its new City Hall, construct the first phase of a multi-phase plan for McGill Park, a new 89-acre city park, upgrade equipment, and continue to provide a high level of service to its residents.

The Ohio Legislature passed legislation regarding the uniformity of municipal income taxes throughout the State in 2014, which became effective January 1, 2016. Additional legislation was passed in 2017 that created a centralized collection method for municipal net profit taxpayers effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. This move is seen by many as the first step towards centralized collection across the state and a detriment to the future of the city's control over its income taxes. Many municipalities disagreed with these decisions and filed suit against the State Tax Commissioner in 2018. In November 2020, the Ohio Supreme Court reversed a decision of the Franklin County Court of Appeals upholding a portion of House Bill 49 allowing the State to retain 0.5% of municipal net-profit taxes collected under this provision. The reversal of this decision resulted in municipalities receiving a refund from the State of these fees dating back to 2018. The dollar amount of this refund for the City was negligible.

Overall, the City has not experienced the downturn in income tax collections that was originally anticipated at the time of the initial legislation's passage. However, additional legislation has been introduced at the State level in regards to local income taxes, as well as other municipal revenue sources and powers, which is of concern to the City. City administration continues to monitor the activity of the Ohio General Assembly and will address any necessary budgetary changes as identified.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also changed the way business is being conducted in the State of Ohio. Employers across the State are allowing their employees to work remotely, rather than reporting to a physical location each day. The 133rd General Assembly passed Amended Substitute House Bill 197 in March 2020 which enacted a temporary rule allowing employers to continue withholding municipal income taxes based on an employee's principal place of work, rather than their municipality of residence. This rule expired on December 31, 2021. Additionally, House Bill 110 was enacted in 2021 which allows employees who worked remotely in 2021 to claim refunds of taxes paid to principal places of work rather than place of residency. An analysis on potential effects on the City's income tax revenue has not been conducted at this time but is not anticipated to be significant.

In addition, the following items were taken into consideration during preparation of the 2023 budget:

- Residential, commercial, and industrial development has increased over the last several years. Future growth is expected in the near short-term.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

- The cost of repair and replacement of City infrastructure continues to increase.
- An equipment replacement schedule is in place to allow for proper planning of high dollar purchases.
- The availability of undeveloped commercial and industrial property has decreased in the last several years. The City is aware of the impact this can have on income tax collections and is working to identify property for future development.
- Long term planning initiatives that were undertaken in the last three to five years are now being programed for completion in 2023 and 2024. These projects include Phase II of McGill Park, waterline improvement projects, and a sanitary sewer plant project, which will be the largest single capital project undertaken by the City in its history.
- A growing population, as well as an aging workforce, will require the addition and replacement of staffing over the next several years.
- Unemployment rates in Ohio reached a high of 16.4% in April 2020, a direct result of the effects of COVID-19. Rates have steadily decreased since that time and have returned to pre-pandemic levels ending 2022 at 3.5%. Ohio's unemployment rate in March 2023 was 3.4%, just below the national average of 3.5%.

The City has seen tremendous growth in its fund balances over the last five years. These increases, while very beneficial to the City's future plans, have not affected budgeting practices. The City continues to practice conservative budgeted in order to preserve its solid financial position into the future.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Ms. Amanda Jackson, Finance Director, City of Canal Winchester, 45 E. Waterloo Street, Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110-1213.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2022

		overnmental Activities		siness-type Activities	Total		
Assets:							
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	24,694,336	\$	17,876,618	\$	42,570,954	
Cash in segregated accounts		10,865		-		10,865	
Receivables:		2 200 222				2 206 222	
Income taxes		2,306,222		-		2,306,222	
Real and other taxes		778,310		720.905		778,310	
Accounts		39,396		729,805		769,201	
Payments in lieu of taxes Accrued interest		1,381,760 27,034		121		1,381,760	
Special assessments		73,804		121		27,155 73,804	
Due from other governments		992,133				992,133	
Leases		332,133		791,907		791,907	
Internal balances		(1,014,525)		1,014,525		731,307	
Prepayments		117,495		47,289		164,784	
Materials and supplies inventory		107,977		36,984		144,961	
Net OPEB asset		307,045		158,175		465,220	
Capital assets:		307,013		100,170		.03,220	
Nondepeciable capital assets		5,909,276		1,549,507		7,458,783	
Depreciable capital assets, net		26,498,310		39,323,365		65,821,675	
Total capital assets, net		32,407,586		40,872,872		73,280,458	
Total assets	-	62,229,438		61,528,296		123,757,734	
Deferred outflows of resources:				,,			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding		51,661		25,866		77,527	
Pension		365,711		188,396		554,107	
Total deferred outflows of resources		417,372		214,262		631,634	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources		62,646,810		61,742,558		124,389,368	
Liabilities:		02,040,010		01,742,330		124,303,300	
Accounts payable		254,459		190,142		444,601	
Contracts payable		44,989		105,243		150,232	
Retainage payable		40,000		-		40,000	
Accrued wages and benefits payable		78,624		39,705		118,329	
Due to other governments		308,842		47,296		356,138	
Deposits held and due others		10,865		-		10,865	
Accrued interest payable		72,018		24,768		96,786	
Unearned revenue		825,232		-		825,232	
Notes payable		2,750,000		-		2,750,000	
Long-term liabilities:							
Due within one year		4,249,033		770,573		5,019,606	
Due in more than one year:							
Net pension liability		838,141		431,770		1,269,911	
Other amount due in more than one year		6,446,675		2,605,342		9,052,017	
Total liabilities		15,918,878		4,214,839		20,133,717	
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		643,974		-		643,974	
Payment in lieu of tax revenue not available		1,381,760		-		1,381,760	
Pension		963,531		574,834		1,538,365	
OPEB		317,549		163,116		480,665	
Leases				768,467		768,467	
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,306,814		1,506,417		4,813,231	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		19,225,692		5,721,256		24,946,948	
Net position:	<u>-</u>	_	·	_	·		
Net investment in capital assets		19,157,655		37,614,944		56,772,599	
Restricted for:							
Capital projects		3,574,941		-		3,574,941	
Transportation		1,441,461		-		1,441,461	
Leisure time activity		298,648		-		298,648	
Community environment		15,283		-		15,283	
Unrestricted	_	18,933,130		18,406,358		37,339,488	
Total net position	\$	43,421,118	\$	56,021,302	\$	99,442,420	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Program Revenues							
	Expenses		Charges for Services and Sales		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$ 3,893,221	\$	1,386,864	\$	102,151	\$	-		
Security of persons and property	1,669,774		-		-		-		
Public health and welfare	164,223		2,680		-		-		
Transportation	2,486,952		83,991		686,621		-		
Community environment	868,450		-		-		-		
Leisure time activity	1,461,860		298,458		-		950,828		
Interest and fiscal charges	 300,772				-		-		
Total governmental activities	10,845,252		1,771,993		788,772		950,828		
Business-type activities:									
Water	2,110,447		1,915,599		-		756,795		
Sewer	2,530,664		2,330,437		-		1,198,802		
Storm water	 350,231		350,302		-		240,308		
Total business-type activities	4,991,342		4,596,338		-		2,195,905		
Total primary government	\$ 15,836,594	\$	6,368,331	\$	788,772	\$	3,146,733		

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:

General purposes

Income taxes levied for:

General purposes

Lodging taxes levied for:

Special revenue

Payments in lieu of taxes

Grants and entitlements not restricted

to specific programs

Investment earnings

Contributions and donations

Other

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year

Net position at end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (2,404,206)	\$ -	\$ (2,404,206)
(1,669,774)	-	(1,669,774)
(161,543)	-	(161,543)
(1,716,340)	-	(1,716,340)
(868,450)	_	(868,450)
(212,574)	_	(212,574)
(300,772)	_	(300,772)
(7,333,659)		(7,333,659)
(1)333,6337		(1)333,0331
-	561,947	561,947
-	998,575	998,575
-	240,379	240,379
-	1,800,901	1,800,901
(7,333,659)	1,800,901	(5,532,758)
826,497	-	826,497
11,482,869	-	11,482,869
269,175	_	269,175
978,828	_	978,828
268,080		268,080
(264,071)	2,149	(261,922)
4,300	2,149	4,300
197,018	288	197,306
197,010	200	197,300
13,762,696	2,437	13,765,133
6,429,037	1,803,338	8,232,375
36,992,081	54,217,964	91,210,045
\$ 43,421,118	\$ 56,021,302	\$ 99,442,420

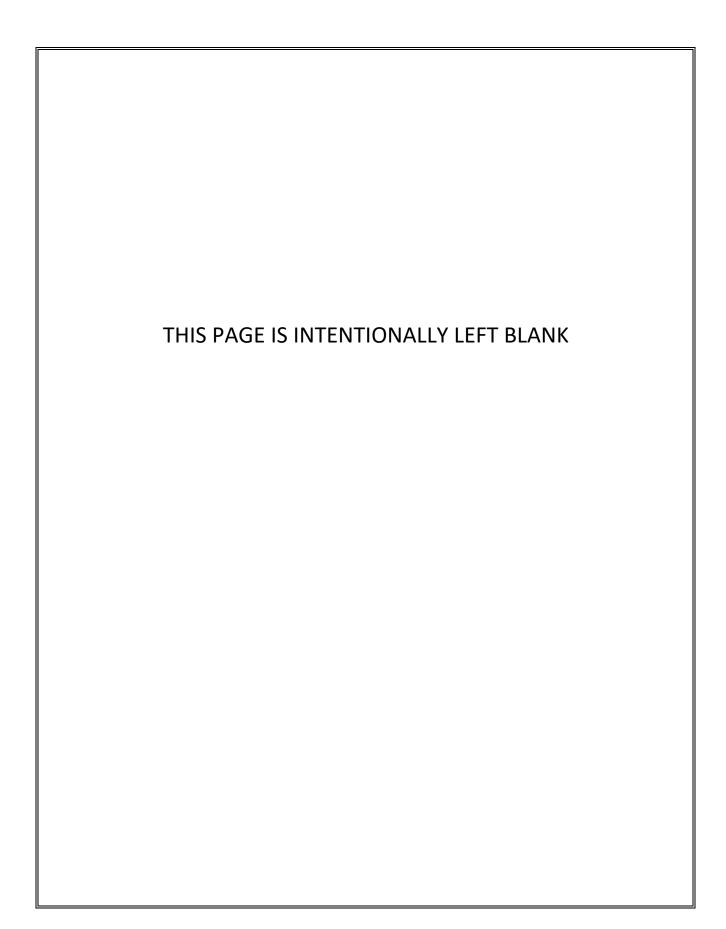
BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General		Debt Service		Gender Road TIF		Capital Improvement		State Capital Grants
Assets:						_			_
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Cash in segregated accounts	\$	17,720,138 10,865	\$	13,756 -	\$	707,112	\$	296,687	\$ 626,847
Receivables:									
Income taxes		2,306,222		-		-		-	-
Real and other taxes		715,757		-		-		-	-
Accounts		37,665		-		-		-	-
Payments in lieu of taxes		-		-		903,606		-	-
Accrued interest		27,034		-		-		-	-
Special assessments		73,804		-		-		-	-
Due from other governments		146,808		-		-		-	500,000
Advances to other funds		740,000		-		-		-	-
Prepayments		116,716		-		-		-	-
Materials and supplies inventory		34,700		-		-		-	-
Total assets	\$	21,929,709	\$	13,756	\$	1,610,718	\$	296,687	\$ 1,126,847
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	\$	197,920	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,375	\$ -
Contracts payable		5,073		-		-		39,916	-
Retainage payable		-		-		-		40,000	-
Accrued wages and benefits payable		71,257		-		-		-	-
Advances from other funds		-		-		1,254,525		-	500,000
Due to other governments		281,174		-		13,332		-	-
Notes payable		-		-		-		2,750,000	-
Accrued interest payable		-		-		-		31,537	-
Deposits held and due others		10,865		-		-		-	-
Unearned revenue		-		-				-	-
Total liabilities	_	566,289		-		1,267,857		2,862,828	 500,000
Deferred inflows of resources:									
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		643,974		-		-		-	-
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		9,230		-		-		-	-
Accrued interest not available		17,069		-		-		-	-
Special assessments revenue not available		73,804		-		-		-	-
Payment in lieu of tax revenue not available		-		-		903,606		-	-
Income tax revenue not available		1,534,297		-		-		-	-
Nonexchange transactions not available		119,365		-				-	
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,397,739		-	-	903,606		-	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		2,964,028		-		2,171,463		2,862,828	 500,000
Fund balances:									
Nonspendable		891,416		_		_		_	_
Restricted		-		_		_		_	626,847
Assigned		1,118,224		13,756		_		_	-
Unassigned		16,956,041		-		(560,745)		(2,566,141)	
Total fund balances		18,965,681		13,756		(560,745)		(2,566,141)	 626,847
Total liabilities, deferred inflave									
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$	21,929,709	\$	13,756	\$	1,610,718	\$	296,687	\$ 1,126,847

	Other		Total			
Go	vernmental	Governmental				
	Funds		Funds			
\$	5,329,796	\$	24,694,336			
	-		10,865			
	-		2,306,222			
	62,553		778,310			
	1,731		39,396			
	478,154		1,381,760			
	-		27,034			
	- 245 225		73,804			
	345,325		992,133			
	- 779		740,000			
			117,495 107,977			
\$	73,277 6,291,615	\$	31,269,332			
<u> </u>	0,291,015	<u> </u>	31,209,332			
\$	55,164	\$	254,459			
*	-	•	44,989			
	_		40,000			
	7,367		78,624			
	· -		1,754,525			
	14,336		308,842			
	-		2,750,000			
	-		31,537			
	-		10,865			
	825,232		825,232			
	902,099		6,099,073			
			640.074			
	-		643,974			
	-		9,230			
	-		17,069			
	470 154		73,804 1,381,760			
	478,154		1,534,297			
	230,527		349,892			
	708,681		4,010,026			
-	700,001		4,010,020			
	1,610,780		10,109,099			
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	74.056		065 473			
	74,056		965,472			
	4,607,483		5,234,330			
	(704)		1,131,980			
-	(704)		13,828,451			
	1 690 92F		21 160 222			
	4,680,835		21,160,233			
\$	6,291,615	\$	31,269,332			
<u> </u>	-,,013		,,			

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2022

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 21,160,233
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			32,407,586
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(40,481)
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the governmental funds.			51,661
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Income taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Special assessments receivable Investment income receivable Total	\$	1,534,297 9,230 349,892 73,804 17,069	1,984,292
The net pension and OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current pe therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Deferred inflows - OPEB Net OPEB asset Total	riod;	365,711 (963,531) (838,141) (317,549) 307,045	(1,446,465)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds, loans and lease payables, are not due payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences General obligation bonds payable OPWC loans payable Notes payable - financed purchase obligation Leases payable Bond anticipation note payable Total	e and	(229,105) (3,120,000) (1,903,078) (2,373,045) (70,480) (3,000,000)	(10,695,708)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 43,421,118



STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Revenues: Numicipal income taxes \$ 11,255,009 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$			General	Debt Service	R	ender oad FIF	lm	Capital provement
Real and other taxes 834,378 - - - Charges for services 181,748 - - - Fines, licenses and permits 1,402,175 - 620,746 - Payments in lieu of taxes - 620,746 - - Intergovernmental 250,229 - - - - Special assessments 130,155 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Revenues:	· <u></u>						
Charges for services 181,748 - - Fines, licenses and permits 1,402,175 - - Payments in lieu of taxes - 620,746 - Intergovernmental 250,229 - - - Special assessments 130,155 - - 5 Investment income (296,750) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -<	Municipal income taxes	\$	11,255,009	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
Fines, licenses and permits	Real and other taxes			-		-		-
Payments in lieu of taxes - 620,746 - Intergovernmental 250,229 - - Special assessments 130,155 - - Investment income (296,750) - - 5 Rental income 36,710 - - - Contributions and donations - - - - Other 190,921 - - - Total revenues - 620,746 5 Expenditures - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Charges for services		181,748	-		-		-
Integrovernmental 250,229 -	Fines, licenses and permits		1,402,175	-		-		-
Special assessments 130,155 - - - Investment income (296,750) - - 5 Rental income 36,710 - - - Contributions and donations - - - - Other 190,921 - - - Total revenues 13,984,575 - 620,746 5 Expenditures: - - - - - Current: - - 386,679 - - - Security of persons and property 1,600,369 - 386,679 - - - Security of persons and property 1,600,369 - 3 - - - - Security of persons and property 1,600,369 - 3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <t< td=""><td>Payments in lieu of taxes</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>620,746</td><td></td><td>-</td></t<>	Payments in lieu of taxes		-	-		620,746		-
Investment income (296,750) - - 5 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 7	Intergovernmental		250,229	-		-		-
Rental income 36,710 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Special assessments		130,155	-		-		-
Contributions and donations Other 190,921 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Investment income		(296,750)	-		-		5
Other Total revenues 190,921 (3,984,575) - 620,746 5 Expenditures: Current: Security of persons and property 1,600,369 (3,000) 386,679 (3,000) - 6 Security of persons and property 1,600,369 (3,000) - 386,679 (3,000) - 6 - 6 Public health and welfare 157,387 (3,000) - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6<	Rental income		36,710	-		-		-
Total revenues 13,984,575 620,746 5	Contributions and donations		-	_		-		-
Expenditures: Current: General government 3,220,247 386,679 - Security of persons and property 1,600,369 - - - Public health and welfare 157,387 - - - Transportation 1,581,776 - - - Community environment 963,372 - - - Community environment 963,372 - - - Leisure time activity 605,500 - - - - Leisure time activity 605,500 - - - - Debt service: - - - 1,536,261 Debt service: - - - 4,400,000 Interest and fiscal charges 91,521 59,983 - 64,446 Total expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 386,679 6,000,702 Excess (deficiency) of revenues - - - - - - - -	Other		190,921	-		-		-
Current: General government 3,220,247 - 386,679 - Security of persons and property 1,600,369 - - - Public health and welfare 157,387 - - - Transportation 1,581,776 - - - Community environment 963,372 - - - Leisure time activity 605,500 - - - Capital outlay 768,220 - - 1,536,261 Debt service: Principal retirement 302,970 611,522 - 4,400,000 Interest and fiscal charges 91,521 59,983 - 64,446 Total expenditures 9,291,362 671,505 386,679 6,000,707 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): - - - - - - - - - - - - - - </td <td>Total revenues</td> <td></td> <td>13,984,575</td> <td> -</td> <td></td> <td>620,746</td> <td></td> <td>5</td>	Total revenues		13,984,575	 -		620,746		5
General government 3,220,247 . 386,679 - Security of persons and property 1,600,369 - - - Public health and welfare 157,387 - - - Transportation 1,581,776 - - - Community environment 963,372 - - - Leisure time activity 605,500 - - - Capital outlay 768,220 - - - - Debt service: - - - 1,536,261 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
Security of persons and property 1,600,369 - - - Public health and welfare 157,387 - - - Transportation 1,581,776 - - - Community environment 963,372 - - - Leisure time activity 605,500 - - - - Capital outlay 768,220 - - 1,536,261 Debt service: - - - 4,400,000 Interest and fiscal charges 91,521 59,983 - 64,446 Total expenditures 9,291,362 671,505 386,679 6,000,707 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -								
Public health and welfare 157,387 - - - Transportation 1,581,776 - - - Community environment 963,372 - - - Leisure time activity 605,500 - - - Capital outlay 768,220 - - 1,536,261 Debt service: - - - 4,400,000 Interest and fiscal charges 91,521 59,983 - 64,446 Total expenditures 9,291,362 671,505 386,679 6,000,707 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): Lease transaction 230,000 - - - - Lease transaction 230,000 - - - - Transfers in - 1,471,811 - 132,909 Transfers fout) (1,579,811) (798,615) - - 1,750,000				-		386,679		-
Transportation 1,581,776 - - - Community environment 963,372 - - - Leisure time activity 605,500 - - - - Capital outlay 768,220 - - 1,536,261 Debt service: - - - 4,400,000 Interest and fiscal charges 91,521 59,983 - 64,446 Total expenditures 9,291,362 671,505 386,679 6,000,707 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-		-		-
Community environment 963,372 - - - Leisure time activity 605,500 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-		-		-
Leisure time activity 605,500 - - - Capital outlay 768,220 - - 1,536,261 Debt service:				-		-		-
Capital outlay Debt service: 768,220 - 1,536,261 Principal retirement Principal retirement Interest and fiscal charges 302,970 611,522 - 4,400,000 Interest and fiscal charges 91,521 59,983 - 64,446 Total expenditures 9,291,362 671,505 386,679 6,000,707 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-		-		-
Debt service: Principal retirement 302,970 611,522 - 4,400,000 Interest and fiscal charges 91,521 59,983 - 64,446 Total expenditures 9,291,362 671,505 386,679 6,000,707 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): Secondary over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): Secondary over (under) expenditures 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): Secondary over (under) expenditures 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): Secondary over (under) expenditures 234,067 (100,000) Lease transaction 230,000 - - - Transfers (out) (1,579,811) (798,615) - (100,000) Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds - - - - - - - - -	Leisure time activity		605,500	-		-		-
Principal retirement 302,970 611,522 - 4,400,000 Interest and fiscal charges 91,521 59,983 - 64,446 Total expenditures 9,291,362 671,505 386,679 6,000,707 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): Loan proceeds - - - - - Lease transaction 230,000 - - - - Transfers in - 1,471,811 - 132,909 Transfers (out) (1,579,811) (798,615) - (100,000) Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds - - - 1,750,000 Premium on long-term note proceeds - 1,984 - - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances a	Capital outlay		768,220	-		-		1,536,261
Interest and fiscal charges 91,521 59,983 - 64,446 Total expenditures 9,291,362 671,505 386,679 6,000,707 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): Loan proceeds	Debt service:							
Total expenditures 9,291,362 671,505 386,679 6,000,707 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): Loan proceeds - - - - Lease transaction 230,000 - - - Transfers in - 1,471,811 - 132,909 Transfers (out) (1,579,811) (798,615) - (100,000) Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds - - - 1,750,000 Premium on long-term note proceeds - 1,984 - - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652	Principal retirement		302,970	611,522		-		4,400,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	Interest and fiscal charges		91,521	59,983		-		64,446
Over (under) expenditures 4,693,213 (671,505) 234,067 (6,000,702) Other financing sources (uses): Loan proceeds - - - - - Lease transaction 230,000 - - - - Transfers in - 1,471,811 - 132,909 Transfers (out) (1,579,811) (798,615) - (100,000) Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds - - - 1,750,000 Premium on long-term note proceeds - 1,984 - - - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652	Total expenditures		9,291,362	 671,505		386,679		6,000,707
Other financing sources (uses): Loan proceeds - - - - Lease transaction 230,000 - - - Transfers in - 1,471,811 - 132,909 Transfers (out) (1,579,811) (798,615) - (100,000) Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds - - - 1,750,000 Premium on long-term note proceeds - 1,984 - - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652	Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
Loan proceeds - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <	over (under) expenditures		4,693,213	 (671,505)		234,067		(6,000,702)
Lease transaction 230,000 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <td>Other financing sources (uses):</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers in - 1,471,811 - 132,909 Transfers (out) (1,579,811) (798,615) - (100,000) Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds - - - - 1,750,000 Premium on long-term note proceeds - 1,984 - - - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652	Loan proceeds		-	-		-		-
Transfers (out) (1,579,811) (798,615) - (100,000) Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds - - - 1,750,000 Premium on long-term note proceeds - 1,984 - - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652	Lease transaction		230,000	-		-		-
Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds - - - 1,750,000 Premium on long-term note proceeds - 1,984 - - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652	Transfers in		-	1,471,811		-		132,909
Premium on long-term note proceeds - 1,984 - - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652	Transfers (out)		(1,579,811)	(798,615)		-		(100,000)
Premium on long-term note proceeds - 1,984 - - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652	Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds		-	-		-		1,750,000
Total other financing sources (uses) (1,349,811) 675,180 - 1,782,909 Net change in fund balances 3,343,402 3,675 234,067 (4,217,793) Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652			-	1,984		-		-
Fund balances at beginning of year 15,622,279 10,081 (794,812) 1,651,652			(1,349,811)			-		1,782,909
	Net change in fund balances		3,343,402	3,675		234,067		(4,217,793)
Fund balances at end of year \$ 18,965,681 \$ 13,756 \$ (560,745) \$ (2,566,141)	Fund balances at beginning of year			 10,081				1,651,652
	Fund balances at end of year	\$	18,965,681	\$ 13,756	\$	(560,745)	\$	(2,566,141)

State Capital Grants	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,255,009
- ب		
-	269,175	1,103,553
-	- 0.044	181,748
-	8,811	1,410,986
-	358,082	978,828
950,828	786,747	1,987,804
-	-	130,155
-	23,532	(273,213)
-	-	36,710
-	4,300	4,300
	6,097	197,018
950,828	1,456,744	17,012,898
_	231,465	3,838,391
_	231,403	1,600,369
-	_	
-	200.016	157,387
-	399,016	1,980,792
-	-	963,372
	200,716	806,216
550,066	494,973	3,349,520
2,100,000	133,054	7,547,546
15,706	31,630	263,286
2,665,772	1,490,854	20,506,879
(1,714,944)	(34,110)	(3,493,981)
	267 700	267 700
-	267,700	267,700
	83,551	313,551
873,706	-	2,478,426
-	-	(2,478,426)
1,250,000	-	3,000,000
-	-	1,984
2,123,706	351,251	3,583,235
408,762	317,141	89,254
218,085	4,363,694	21,070,979
\$ 626,847	\$ 4,680,835	\$ 21,160,233
7 020,047	7 7,000,833	7 21,100,233

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, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ 89,254
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeds capital outlays in the current period. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total	\$	2,641,688 (1,067,350)	1,574,338
When capital assets are disposed of, the cost of the capital assets is removed frm the ca account in the statemetn of net position resulting in a loss on sale of capital assets in the statement of activities.	apital asset	:	(28,869)
assets in the statement of activities.			(20,009)
Assets transferred from governmental activities to enterprise activities			(240,308)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			259,407
Proceeds of loans & long-term bond anticipation notes are reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net position.			(3,581,251)
Repayment of bond, note and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			7,547,546
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			218,175
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities are reported as pension expense in the statement of	activities.		648,643
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds and loans, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.			(25.566)
Accrued interest payable Amortization of deferred amounts on refunding Amortization of discounts			(35,566) (12,105) (4,914)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not			
reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			 (5,313)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ 6,429,037

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts						riance with nal Budget	
	Original		Final		Actual		(Positive Negative)
Revenues:								<u> </u>
Municipal income taxes	\$	7,950,000	\$	7,950,000	\$	11,287,192	\$	3,337,192
Real and other taxes		670,000		670,000		786,309		116,309
Charges for services		127,000		127,000		189,464		62,464
Licenses, permits and fees		827,900		827,900		1,381,750		553,850
Intergovernmental		193,350		193,350		247,657		54,307
Special assessments		124,000		124,000		130,222		6,222
Investment income		215,000		215,000		66,949		(148,051)
Rental income		21,500		21,500		36,710		15,210
Other		157,000		157,000		192,121		35,121
Total revenues		10,285,750		10,285,750		14,318,374		4,032,624
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government		3,608,400		3,955,453		3,628,902		326,551
Security of persons and property		1,637,500		2,028,377		1,691,581		336,796
Public health and welfare		160,100		160,100		155,047		5,053
Transportation		1,910,225		2,201,233		1,909,082		292,151
Community environment		1,284,300		1,323,331		1,184,322		139,009
Leisure time activity		837,050		891,978		756,958		135,020
Debt service:		,		,		,		,
Principal retirement		291,000		299,800		297,969		1,831
Interest and fiscal charges		92,000		97,600		91,522		6,078
Total expenditures		9,820,575		10,957,872		9,715,383		1,242,489
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		465,175		(672,122)		4,602,991		5,275,113
Other financing sources (uses):								
Advances in		990,825		990,825		495,828		(494,997)
Transfers (out)		(1,456,000)		(1,656,000)		(1,579,811)		76,189
Total other financing sources (uses)		(465,175)		(665,175)		(1,083,983)		(418,808)
Net change in fund balances		-		(1,337,297)		3,519,008		4,856,305
Fund balance at beginning of year		13,092,415		13,092,415		13,092,415		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		851,502		851,502		851,502		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	13,943,917	\$	12,606,620	\$	17,462,925	\$	4,856,305

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENDER ROAD TIF FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts							Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	C	Original		Final		Actual		egative)		
Revenues:										
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$	550,000	\$	550,000	\$	620,746	\$	70,746		
Total revenues		550,000		550,000		620,746		70,746		
Expenditures:										
Current:										
General government		48,500		398,500		382,685		15,815		
Total expenditures		48,500		398,500		382,685		15,815		
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		501,500		151,500		238,061		86,561		
Other financing sources (uses):										
Advances (out) and not repaid		(240,000)		(240,000)		(240,000)		-		
Total other financing sources (uses)		(240,000)		(240,000)		(240,000)		-		
Net change in fund balances		261,500		(88,500)		(1,939)		86,561		
Fund balance at beginning of year		709,051		709,051		709,051		-		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	970,551	\$	620,551	\$	707,112	\$	86,561		

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Business-type Activit	ies - Enterprise Fund	s
	Water	Sewer	Storm Water	Total
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 6,396,966	\$ 10,944,553	\$ 535,099	\$ 17,876,618
Accounts	295,892	380,466	53,447	729,805
Accrued interest	121	-	-	121
Leases	48,832	-	-	48,832
Prepayments	21,877	21,167	4,245	47,289
Materials and supplies inventory	27,828	9,156		36,984
Total current assets	6,791,516	11,355,342	592,791	18,739,649
Noncurrent assets:				
Advances to other funds	394,100	620,425	_	1,014,525
Leases	743,075	-	_	743,075
Net OPEB asset	69,783	74,435	13,957	158,175
Capital assets:		,	,	
Land and construction in progress	1,116,085	433,422	_	1,549,507
Depreciable capital assets, net	11,849,294	20,233,725	7,240,346	39,323,365
Total capital assets, net	12,965,379	20,667,147	7,240,346	40,872,872
Total capital assets, Net	12,303,373	20,007,147	7,240,340	40,072,072
Total assets	20,963,853	32,717,349	7,847,094	61,528,296
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	-	25,866	-	25,866
Pension	83,116	88,657	16,623	188,396
Total deferred outflows of resources	83,116	114,523	16,623	214,262
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	21,046,969	32,831,872	7,863,717	61,742,558
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	121,800	65,240	3,102	190,142
			3,102	105,243
Contracts payable	45,850	59,393	2.062	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	16,194	19,548	3,963	39,705
Compensated absences payable - current	56,635	27,988	5,665	90,288
Due to other governments	30,108	15,361	1,827	47,296
Accrued interest payable	17,592	7,176	-	24,768
Revenue bonds payable	254.020	330,000	-	330,000
OWDA loans payable	254,030	53,600	-	307,630
OPWC loans payable	29,078	13,577		42,655
Total current liabilities	571,287	591,883	14,557	1,177,727
Long-term liabilities:				
Compensated absences payable	38,354	54,099	14,623	107,076
Revenue bonds payable	-	335,000	-	335,000
OWDA loans payable	1,088,430	472,038	-	1,560,468
OPWC loans payable	596,094	6,704	-	602,798
Net pension liability	190,487	203,186	38,097	431,770
Total long-term liabilities	1,913,365	1,071,027	52,720	3,037,112
Total liabilities	2,484,652	1,662,910	67,277	4,214,839
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Pension	230,755	297,928	46,151	574,834
OPEB	72,100	76,596	14,420	163,116
Leases	768,467	-	-	768,467
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,071,322	374,524	60,571	1,506,417
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	3,555,974	2,037,434	127,848	5,721,256
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	10,951,897	19,422,701	7,240,346	37,614,944
Unrestricted	6,539,098	11,371,737	495,523	18,406,358
Total not nacition				
Total net position	\$ 17,490,995	\$ 30,794,438	\$ 7,735,869	\$ 56,021,302

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

				•	
	 Water	 Sewer	St	orm Water	 Total
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 1,911,383	\$ 2,330,437	\$	350,302	\$ 4,592,122
Other operating revenues	 144	144			 288
Total operating revenues	 1,911,527	 2,330,581		350,302	 4,592,410
Operating expenses:					
Personal services	182,365	370,609		117,615	670,589
Contract services	852,357	815,230		7,054	1,674,641
Materials and supplies	363,841	121,181		10,420	495,442
Depreciation	672,949	1,161,737		214,813	2,049,499
Total operating expenses	2,071,512	2,468,757		349,902	4,890,171
Operating income (loss)	 (159,985)	 (138,176)		400	 (297,761)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest and fiscal charges	(38,605)	(49,779)		-	(88,384)
Loss on sale of capital assets	(330)	(12,128)		(329)	(12,787)
Leases	4,216	-		-	4,216
Interest	2,149	-		-	2,149
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	 (32,570)	(61,907)		(329)	(94,806)
Income (loss) before contributions	(192,555)	(200,083)		71	(392,567)
Capital contributions - other funds	-	-		240,308	240,308
Capital contributions - tap fees	 756,795	 1,198,802		<u> </u>	 1,955,597
Change in net position	564,240	998,719		240,379	1,803,338
Net position at beginning of year	 16,926,755	 29,795,719		7,495,490	 54,217,964
Net position at end of year	\$ 17,490,995	\$ 30,794,438	\$	7,735,869	\$ 56,021,302

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds Water Sewer Storm Water Total Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers 1,866,314 2,285,346 339.772 4,491,432 Cash payments for personal services (644,809) (129,104)(552,439)(1,326,352)Cash payments for contract services (607,585)(700,133)(7,304)(1,315,022)Cash payments for materials and supplies (98,990)(338,240)(6,067)(443,297)Net cash provided by operating activities 368,050 841,414 197,297 1,406,761 Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Cash received from interfund loans 77,700 122,300 200,000 Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities 77,700 122,300 200,000 Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of capital assets (313,009)(372,268)(37,285)(722,562)Tap-in fees 761,128 1,205,469 1,966,597 Principal retirement on revenue bonds (320,000)(320,000)Principal retirement on OWDA loans (52,482)(247, 185)(299,667)Principal retirement on OPWC loans (29,078)(13,178)(42,256)Interest and fiscal charges (42,027)(37,900)(79,927)Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities 129,829 409,641 (37,285)502,185 Net increase in cash and 575,579 1,373,355 160,012 2,108,946 cash equivalents 5,821,387 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 375,087 15,767,672 9,571,198 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 6,396,966 10,944,553 535,099 17,876,618 Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Ś (159,985)Ś (138,176) \$ 400 Ś (297,761)Adjustments: 672,949 1,161,737 214,813 2,049,499 Depreciation Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (40,887)(38,685)(10,530)(90,102)(Increase) decrease in leases receivable 48,832 48,832 19,931 Decrease (increase) in materials and supplies inventory 13,467 6,464 4,699 Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits 3,814 1,128 9,641 Increase (decrease) in contracts payable 48,069 41,185 89,254 Increase (decrease) in retainage payable (14,877)(18, 256)(33,133)Increase (decrease) in accounts payable 58,724 (33,725)2,667 27,666 Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable (2,596)(3,487)(1,531)(7,614)(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources (38,350)(34,938)(7,670)(80,958)Increase (decrease) in net pension liability (131,339)(340,612)(183,005)(26,268)(Increase) decrease in net OPEB asset (29,799)(26,454)(5,960)(62,213)Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources 101,164 (48,539)27,630 80,255 (Decrease) increase in due to other governments (4,645)(1,736)318 (6,063)Decrease (increase) in prepayments 96 (2,257)2,300 139 368,050 841,414 197,297 Net cash provided by operating activities \$ \$ 1,406,761

Noncash Capital Financing Activities:

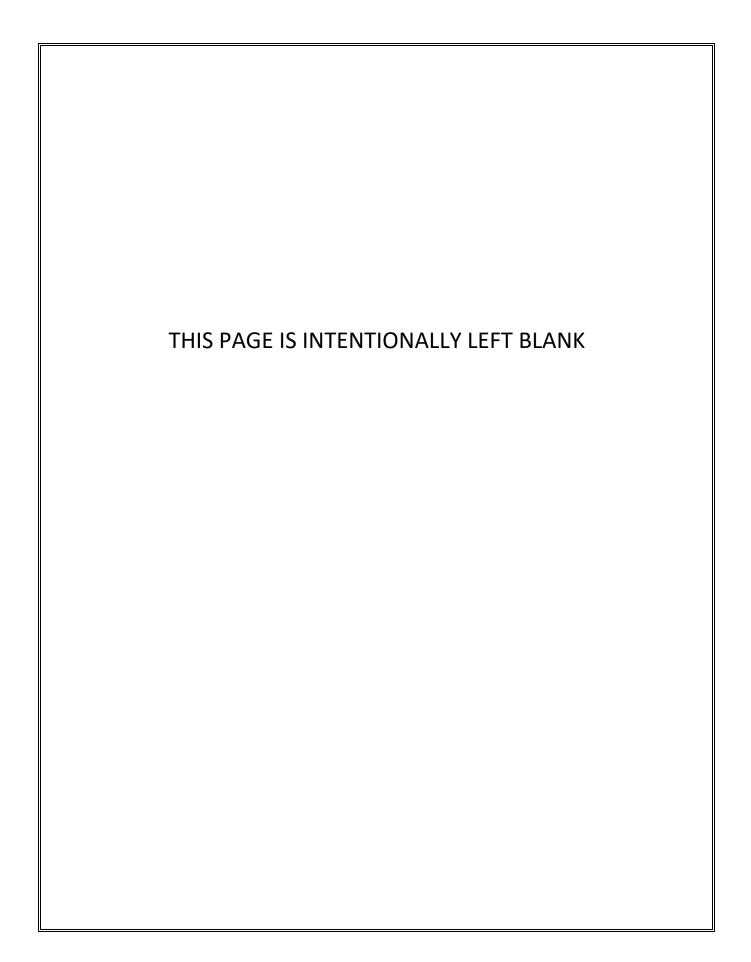
The Stormwater fund received assets transferred from governmental activities of \$240,308.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Cu	stodial
Assets:		_
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	385
Cash in segregated accounts		10,683
Total assets	\$	11,068
Net position:		
Restricted for individuals and other governments	\$	11,068
Total net position	\$	11,068

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	 Custodial Fund
Additions:	 _
Fines, licenses and permits for other governments	\$ 59,433
Total additions	59,433
Deductions:	64.564
Fines, licenses and permits distributed to other governments	 61,564
Total deductions	 61,564
Change in net position	(2,131)
Net position at beginning of year	13,199
Net position at end of year	\$ 11,068



NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

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

The City operates under a Council-Mayor form of government and provides the following services: police protection (through Fairfield County), water, sewer and storm water utility services, park operations, street maintenance and repair, as well as general governmental services.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the City over which the City officials are financially accountable.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

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

The City has no component units. The following organization is described due to its relationship to the City:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Canal Winchester Industry and Commerce Corporation (the "CWICC")

The CWICC is a legally separate, non-profit corporation created on August 22, 1994 pursuant to the provisions of Ohio Rev. Code Section 1724.10. The CWICC Board of Trustees shall always be two (2) Trustees selected from persons who quality for inclusion in Category A and five (5) Trustees who qualify for inclusion in Category B.

Trustees who qualify for inclusion in Category A shall be the following elected or appointed officials of the City of Canal Winchester: Member of City Council; member of City Planning and Zoning Commission; City Solicitor; City Engineer; Planning and Zoning Administrator; and Director of Public Works. The Trustees in Category A shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council by resolution. Trustees shall serve overlapping two-year terms. The Mayor's initial appointments beginning in the 2021 calendar year shall have one (1) trustee appointed for a one (1) year term and one (1) trustee appointed for a two (2) year term. All terms thereafter shall be for two years.

Those persons who qualify for inclusion in Category B shall be Trustees of the Corporation who are not elected or appointed officials of the City of Canal Winchester. One (1) Trustee shall be the Superintendent of the Canal Winchester Local Schools or their designee, and one 91) Trustee shall be an employee of South-Central Power Co. or an electric utility providing services within the City of Canal Winchester. The remaining three (3) Trustees shall be elected by a majority of the Trustees to serve overlapping tow-year terms. The initial election a the 2021 annual meeting shall have one (1) Trustee elected for a one (1) year term and two (2) trustees elected for two (2) year terms. All terms thereafter shall be for two (2) years.

The City Finance Director is appointed as Treasurer and serves under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

The City is not required under this agreement to provide any financial contribution to the CWICC. The City did not expend any money in 2022 to the CWICC. The CWICC can incur debt, mortgage its property acquired, otherwise issue its obligations for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving and equipping buildings, structures and other properties and acquiring sites. The financial activities of the CWICC are not included in the financial statements of the City.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

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 statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City.

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

Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

C. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is a concept developed to meet the needs of governmental entities in which legal or other restraints require the recording of specific revenues and expenses.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

The transactions of each fund are reflected in a self-balancing group of accounts. The City classifies each fund as either governmental, proprietary or fiduciary.

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

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

<u>Debt service fund</u> - This fund accounts for and reports all transactions relating to the payment of debt.

<u>Gender road tax increment financing fund</u> - This fund receives payments in lieu of taxes for various improvements.

<u>Capital improvement fund</u> - This fund receives investment income and debt proceeds for capital related improvements.

<u>State capital grants fund</u> - This fund receives grant revenues, transfers from the general fund and debt proceeds for capital improvements.

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

Proprietary Funds - These funds are used to account for activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

<u>Sewer fund</u> - This fund accounts for the user charges and expenses of maintaining the sewer lines and facilities of the City.

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

<u>Storm water fund</u> - This fund accounts for storm water operations.

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. The City has no trust funds. Custodial funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has one custodial fund which accounts for the City's Mayor's Court.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and current deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet.

The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

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

E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year end. Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations.

On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statements of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, and pension. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, 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, payment in lieu of taxes, pension, OPEB, leases, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payment in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2022, but which were levied to finance 2023 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements.

Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, income taxes, interest, charges for services, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

F. Budgetary Process

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

Tax Budget:

A budget of estimated cash receipts and disbursements is submitted to the County Auditor, as secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. The purpose of the tax budget is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

Estimated Resources:

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy the full amount of authorized property tax rates and reviews receipt estimates. The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1.

As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected receipts of each fund. On or about January 1, the certificate is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. Further amendments may be made during the year if the City determined that receipts collected will be greater than or less than the prior estimate and the Budget Commission finds the revised estimate to be reasonable.

On or before December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from a fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. The amounts reported within the budgetary statements reflect the original and final estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Appropriations:

A temporary appropriation measure to control cash disbursements may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January to March 31. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriations measure may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The City legally adopted appropriation amendments during 2022. The budgetary statement reflects the original and final appropriations as approved by Council.

Encumbrances:

As part of the formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve the portion of the applicable appropriation.

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

G. 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. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments" on the financial statements. Interest earnings are allocated as authorized by State statute.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments. Investments are reported as assets.

The City invested in STAR Ohio during 2022. 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. 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."

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

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 an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2022, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of \$100 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. There was no interest revenue assigned to other funds during 2022.

H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds. All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000.

The City's infrastructure consists of culverts, curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers, streets, irrigation systems, and water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized for business-type activities. All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and intangibles. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-type Activities Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10-50 years	-
Buildings and improvements	50 years	25-50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 years	10-20 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years
Infrastructure	20-30 years	30-50 years

J. Compensated Absences

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

In conformity with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method.

The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future. The total liability for compensated absence payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus applicable additional salary related payments. City employees are granted vacation leave, sick leave, comp time and personal leave in varying amounts.

In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation and sick leave at various rates. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. For proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, long-term notes, loans and capital lease obligations are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

L. Interfund Activity

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

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

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables to cover deficit cash balances are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. Advances between governmental activities and business-type activities are presented as internal balances.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

M. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable in the general fund.

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council (the highest level of decision making authority).

Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts.

Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed.

In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council or a City official delegated (Finance Director) that authority by City Charter or ordinance. State statute authorizes the Finance Director to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The future appropriations amount assigned in the General Fund represents 2023 appropriations that exceed estimated resources.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

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

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

N. Estimates

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

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources less liabilities less deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

P. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond December 31, 2022 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditures/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Q. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when revenues are received before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. At December 31, 2022 this includes grant revenue received before all eligibility requirements have been met.

R. 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. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2022.

S. Fair Value

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.

T. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction and from contributions from governmental funds.

U. Unamortized Bond Discounts/Accounting Gain or Loss

Bond discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds.

For an advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as an addition to or reduction from the face amount of the new debt. On the governmental fund financial statements bond discounts and net gains or losses from refunding are recognized in the current period.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

V. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB 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 - ACCOUNTABLITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2022, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 91, "Conduit Debt Obligations", GASB Statement No. 92, "Omnibus 2020", GASB Statement No. 93, "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates", GASB Statement No. 97, "Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32" and certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "Omnibus 2022".

GASB Statement No. 91 provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 91 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABLITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 93 establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements related to the replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) in hedging derivative instruments and leases. It also identifies appropriate benchmark interest rates for hedging derivative instruments. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 97 is to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

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

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at December 31, 2022 included deficits of \$560,745, \$2,566,141, and \$704 in the Gender Road TIF fund, Capital Improvement fund, and the Bixby Road TIF (other governmental fund), respectively. The General fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the City 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:

- United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 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. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio; and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within a ten year form the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of a political subdivision of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 or 2, above, and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);; and,
- 8. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty and two hundred seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one period.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Finance Director by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution. Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Finance Director or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the City had \$150 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the City as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year end, \$10,683 and \$10,865 was on deposit for the City's mayor's court and healthcare account which was held outside of the City's treasury, respectively. This amount is included in the total amount of deposits reported below and is reported on the financial statements as "cash in segregated accounts".

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$31,304,153. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2022, \$31,141,896 of the City's bank balance of \$32,137,869 was exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below, while \$995,973 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute.

Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the City's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2022, the City's financial institution was approved for a collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

As of December 31, 2022, the City had the following investments and maturities:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

				Investment Maturities							
_	Fair Value			6	months or		7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24		reater than
Investment Type	<u>Hierarchy</u>	_	Fair Value	_	less	-	months	<u>months</u>	<u>months</u>		24 months
FFCB	Level 2	\$	270,309	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	270,309
FHLB	Level 2		5,080,581		-		299,592	1,231,060	1,203,285		2,346,644
FHLMC	Level 2		501,055		-		-	-	-		501,055
Commercial Paper	N/A		987,330		987,330		-	-	-		-
Negotiable CD's	Level 2		4,235,174		245,942		965,963	1,422,951	478,026		1,122,292
STAR Ohio	N/A		175,899		175,899		-	-	-		-
U.S. Govt. Money Market	N/A		38,236	_	38,236		-				-
Total		\$	11,288,584	\$	1,447,407	\$	1,265,555	\$ 2,654,011	\$ 1,681,311	\$	3,739,245

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.70 years.

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

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio and U.S. Government money market mutual funds carry a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The federal agency securities carry a rating of AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody, respectively.

The negotiable CDs are not rated. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the City to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Finance Director or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2022:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Investment type	 Fair Value	% of Total
FFCB	\$ 270,309	2.39
FHLB	5,080,581	45.01
FHLMC	501,055	4.44
Negotiable CD's	4,235,174	37.52
Commercial Paper	987,330	8.75
STAR Ohio	175,899	1.55
U.S. Government money market	 38,236	0.34
Total	\$ 11,288,584	100.00

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2022:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 31,304,153
Investments	11,288,584
Cash on hand	150
Total	\$ 42,592,887
Cash and investments per statement of position	
Governmental activities	\$ 24,705,201
Business-type activities	17,876,618
Custodial fund	11,068
Total	\$ 42,592,887

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at December 31, 2022, as reported on the fund statements as advances to/from other funds consist of the following:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	<u>Amount</u>
General	Gender road tif	\$ 240,000
General	State capital grants	500,000
Water	Gender road tif	394,100
Sewer	Gender road tif	620,425

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS- (Continued)

The primary purpose of the advances to/from other funds is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by December 31. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. The interfund balances are not expected to be repaid within one year.

B. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from</u>	<u>Transfers to</u>	Amount
General fund	Debt service fund	\$ 1,471,811
General fund	Capital improvement fund	100,000
General fund	State capital grants fund	8,000
Debt service fund	State capital grants fund	765,706
Debt service fund	Capital improvement fund	32,909
Capital improvement fund	State capital grants fund	100,000

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the General fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers between the Debt service fund, Capital improvement fund and State capital grants fund is for the repayment of outstanding debt reporting the liability in the correct fund. All transfers made were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2022 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2022, are levied after October 1, 2022, and are collected in 2023 with real property taxes.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously. The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Canal Winchester.

The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, delinquent tangible personal property taxes and other outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2022 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by a deferred inflow since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2023 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by a deferred inflow since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is deferred.

The assessed values of real and public utility property upon which 2022 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property tax	\$ 320,302,790
Public utility tangible personal property	4,736,350
Total assessed value	\$ 325,039,140

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

This locally levied tax of 2.0% applies to gross salaries, wages and other personal service compensation earned by residents both in and out of the City and to earnings of nonresidents (except certain transients) earned in the City. The City gives a 100% credit to the tax paid to another municipality to the maximum of the total amount assessed. It also applies to the net income of business organizations located within the City. The Regional Income Tax Agency administers and collects income taxes for the City. Payments, net of collection fees, are remitted monthly for tax receipts received by the Regional Income Tax Agency in the prior month. Income tax revenue is reported to the extent that it is measurable and available to finance current operations at December 31, 2022. Income tax revenue for 2022 was \$11,255,009 as reported in the fund financial statements. Income tax revenue is reported in the general fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 8 - TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICTS (TIF)

The City, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code and City ordinances, has established TIFs. A TIF represents a geographic area wherein property values created after the commencement date of the TIF are exempt, in whole or in part, from property taxes. Owners of such property, however, must pay amounts equal to the property taxes, known as "payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT), as though the TIF had not been established. These "PILOTS" are then dedicated to the payments for various public improvements within or adjacent to the TIF area. Property values existing before the commencement date of a TIF continue to be subjected to property taxes.

PILOT revenue was \$978,828 in 2022 as reported in the fund financial statements. The TIFs have a longevity of the shorter period of 30 years or until the public improvements are paid for. The property tax exemption then ceases; PILOT's cease and property taxes then apply to the increased property values.

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2022, consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), accrued interest, special assessments, leases and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue.

All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "due from other governments" on the basic financial statements. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2022. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Income taxes	\$ 2,306,222
Property and other local taxes	778,310
Payments in lieu of taxes	1,381,760
Accounts	39,396
Special assessments	73,804
Accrued interest	27,034
Due from other governments	992,133
Business-type activities:	

Governmental activities:

Accounts 729,805 Leases 791,907 Accrued interest 121

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

<u>Lease receivable:</u> The City has entered into three separate lease agreements for the rental of City owned property. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the City is reporting a receivable for the future scheduled payments under the leases. The terms of these leases extend until 2042 with payments due monthly or annually.

The following is a schedule of all future lease revenue payments:

Fiscal Year	_ <u>_ F</u>	Principal_	Interest		_	Total
2023	\$	48,832	\$	1,938	\$	50,770
2024		48,955		1,816		50,771
2025		49,077		1,693		50,770
2026		53,888		1,565		55,453
2027		54,902		1,430		56,332
2028-2032		241,496		5,144		246,640
2033-2037		167,497		2,764		170,261
2038-2042		127,260		641		127,901
Total	\$	791,907	\$	16,991	\$	808,898

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental activities capital asset activity at December 31, 2022 was as follows:

Governmental activities:	Balance 12/31/21	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2022
<u> </u>		7.10.01.01.0	2 3 4 4 5 1 5 1 5	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:			1	4
Land	\$ 3,335,460	\$ 102,498	\$ -	\$ 3,437,958
Construction in progress	6,357,750	44,999	(4,285,966)	2,116,783
Intangibles	257,247	97,288		354,535
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	9,950,457	244,785	(4,285,966)	5,909,276
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,682,452	2,181,154	-	3,863,606
Buildings and improvements	8,165,982	249,129	(78,139)	8,336,972
Furniture and equipment	1,174,670	1,253,266	(52,246)	2,375,690
Vehicles	935,703	197,753	-	1,133,456
Infrastructure	15,001,098	2,801,567	-	17,802,665
Total capital assets, being depreciated	26,959,905	6,682,869	(130,385)	33,512,389
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(565,941)	(107,997)	-	(673,938)
Buildings and improvements	(1,496,384)	(150,065)	69,647	(1,576,802)
Furniture and equipment	(521,424)	(132,331)	31,869	(621,886)
Vehicles	(680,542)	(127,516)	-	(808,058)
Infrastructure	(2,783,954)	(549,441)		(3,333,395)
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,048,245)	(1,067,350)	101,516	(7,014,079)
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	20,911,660	5,615,519	(28,869)	26,498,310
Governmental activities, net	\$ 30,862,117	\$ 5,860,304	\$ (4,314,835)	\$ 32,407,586

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$	137,741
Transportation		212,168
Leisure time activity		717,441
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$:	1,067,350

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

B. Business-type activities capital asset activity at December 31, 2022 was as follows:

		Balance					Balance
Business-type activities:	12/31/2021 Additions		Disposals		12/31/2022		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	913,400	\$ -	\$	-	\$	913,400
Intangibles		241,525	36,976		-		278,501
Construction in progress		614,970	 342,680		(600,044)		357,606
Total capital assets, not being			 				
depreciated		1,769,895	379,656		(600,044)		1,549,507
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Buildings and improvements	1	4,495,926	-		-	1	4,495,926
Furniture and equipment		2,406,328	188,304		(22,396)		2,572,236
Vehicles		245,748	35,069		-		280,817
Infrastructure	5	7,915,546	994,865		-	5	8,910,411
Total capital assets, being							
depreciated	7	5,063,548	1,218,238		(22,396)	7	6,259,390
Less: accumulated depreciation:							
Buildings and improvements	(5,106,549)	(267,728)		-		(5,374,277)
Furniture and equipment		(903,770)	(123,769)		9,609		(1,017,930)
Vehicles		(175,714)	(41,055)		-		(216,769)
Infrastructure	(2	8,710,102)	(1,616,947)		_	(3	30,327,049)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3	4,896,135)	(2,049,499)		9,609	(3	86,936,025)
Total capital assets, being							
depreciated, net	4	0,167,413	 (831,261)		(12,787)	3	39,323,365
Business-type activities capital							
assets, net	\$ 4	1,937,308	\$ (451,605)	\$	(612,831)	\$ 4	10,872,872

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 11 - LEASE PURCHASE AGREEMENT - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In 2022, the City entered into lease purchase agreement with a financial institution to assist in financing a new truck.

General capital assets acquired by agreement have been capitalized in an amount equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception. For the City, a corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal and interest payments from the permissive tax fund totaled \$14,705. Future principal and interest payments at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Year Ending <u>December 31,</u>		Governmental <u>Activities</u>		
2023	\$	29,408		
2024		29,408		
2025		14,704		
Total minimum lease payments		73,520		
Less: amount representing interest		(3,040)		
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$	70,480		

NOTE 12 – NOTE PAYABLE

The City issued bond anticipation notes in anticipation of long-term financing. The notes were issued on May 11, 2023 and mature on May 9, 2024 with a 4.38% interest rate.

	Balance <u>12/31/21</u>	Additions	Reductions	Balance <u>12/31/22</u>	
Governmental activities: Bond anticipation note	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 2,750,000	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 2,750,000	
Total	\$ -	\$ 2,750,000	\$ -	\$ 2,750,000	

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Governmental Activities

During 2022, the following changes occurred in the governmental activities long-term obligations:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Governmental activities: General obligation bonds	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Balance at 12/31/2021	_Additions_	<u>Reductions</u>	Balance at 12/31/2022	Amounts Due in One Year
Refunding bonds, 2017	3.75%-4.5%	12/01/2028	\$ 1,010,000	\$ -	\$ (135,000)	\$ 875,000	\$ 140,000
G.O. Municipal facilities bonds, 2015	5.50%	01/01/2030	2,115,000	-	(235,000)	1,880,000	235,000
Various purp. refunding bonds, series 2013	2.53%	12/01/2024	540,000		(175,000)	365,000	180,000
Total general obligations bonds			3,665,000		(545,000)	3,120,000	555,000
Long-Term Bond Anticipation Note							
2021/2022 Bond anticipation note	0.75%/4.38%	05/04/2023	6,500,000	3,000,000	(6,500,000)	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total bond anticipation notes			6,500,000	3,000,000	(6,500,000)	3,000,000	3,000,000
OPWC loans - Direct Borrowings							
#CCO2D - North High St.	0.00%	7/01/2023	37,592	-	(18,797)	18,795	18,795
#CC03E - West Waterloo #1	0.00%	1/01/2024	75,208	-	(30,082)	45,126	30,082
#CC04F - West Waterloo #2	0.00%	1/01/2025	177,735	-	(50,780)	126,955	50,780
#CC04K - Columbus St	0.00%	1/01/2029	171,000	-	(22,800)	148,200	22,800
#CC06L - Thrush Drive	0.00%	1/01/2034	122,664	-	(9,814)	112,850	9,814
#CC017X - Gender Rd. Ph. V	0.00%	01/01/2040	261,513	267,700	-	529,213	26,460
#CC11U - Gender Rd. Ph. IV	0.00%	01/01/2039	976,171		(54,232)	921,939	54,232
Total OPWC loans			1,821,883	267,700	(186,505)	1,903,078	212,963
Other long-term obligations							
Notes payable - financed purchase - land	Various	Various	452,787	-	(77,744)	375,043	79,573
Notes payable - financed purchase - building	4.00%	1/1/2030	1,993,228	230,000	(225,226)	1,998,002	242,652
Net pension liability			1,373,123	-	(534,982)	838,141	-
Compensated absences			223,792	126,824	(121,511)	229,105	131,250
Lease payable				83,551	(13,071)	70,480	27,595
Total other long-term obligations			4,042,930	440,375	(972,534)	3,510,771	481,070
Total governmental activities			\$ 16,029,813	\$ 3,708,075	\$ (8,204,039)	\$ 11,533,849	\$ 4,249,033

Compensated Absences:

Compensated absences are reported in the statement of net position and will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid which will primarily be the general fund and the street construction and maintenance fund (a nonmajor other governmental fund).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

General Obligation Bonds:

On December 17, 2013, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds (various purpose refunding bonds, series 2013). These bonds refunded the \$1,300,000 callable portion of the Series 2004 issue. These bonds are general obligations of the City, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The bonds bear an annual interest rate of 2.53% and mature on December 1, 2024.

Proceeds of \$1,354,059 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the various purpose bonds. As a result, \$1,300,000 of these bonds of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds have been removed from the City's financial statements.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$54,059 for governmental activities. This amount is presented as a deferred charge on refunding and amortized over the remaining life of the new debt.

On April 15, 2015, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds totaling \$3,500,000 for the purpose of municipal facility improvements. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The bonds bear an annual interest rate of 5.50% and mature on January 1, 2030.

On September 29, 2017, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds (refunding bonds, series 2017). These bonds refunded the \$1,645,000 callable portion of the Series 2008 issue. These bonds are general obligations of the City, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The bonds bear an annual interest rate of 3.75%-4.5% and mature on December 1, 2028.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Proceeds of \$1,724,690 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the various purpose bonds. As a result, \$1,645,000 of these bonds of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds have been removed from the City's financial statements.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$79,690 for governmental activities. This amount is presented as a deferred charge on refunding and amortized over the remaining life of the new debt. The economic gain resulting from this transaction was \$116,826. The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service requirements for the general obligation bonds:

Year Ended	_	General Obligation Bonds Payable				
December 31,	_	Principal		Interest		Total
2023	\$	555,000	\$	76,841	\$	631,841
2024		560,000		63,181		623,181
2025		380,000		49,394		429,394
2026		385,000		40,180		425,180
2027		385,000		30,860		415,860
2028-2030		855,000		39,870		894,870
Total	\$	3,120,000	\$	300,326	\$	3,420,326

Notes Payable - Finance Purchase - Land:

During 2017 the City purchased property for purposes of future development and secured a loan agreement with the property owner. The loan agreement bears interest of 3% and is payable in quarterly installments of \$22,484 based on a ten year amortization schedule. The following is a summary of the City future annual debt service requirements to service this debt which will be paid from the General fund:

Year Ended <u>December 31,</u>	<u>_ F</u>	Notes Payable - Land Principal Interest				
2023	\$	79,573	\$	10,362	\$	89,935
2024		81,987		7,948		89,935
2025		84,475		5,460		89,935
2026		87,038		2,897		89,935
2027		41,970		463		42,433
Total	\$	375,043	\$	27,130	\$	402,173

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

OPWC Loans:

Ohio Public Works Commission Loans (OPWC) have been issued for various street improvements. The loans are interest free and principal payments are made from the debt service fund. The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service principal requirements for the OPWC loans:

Year Ended	
December 31,	Principal
2023	\$ 212,963
2024	179,130
2025	138,698
2026	113,305
2027	113,305
2028-2032	486,729
2033-2037	418,184
2038-2041	240,764
Total	\$ 1,903,078

Notes Payable – Finance Purchase-Building Purchase:

During 2020 the City purchased a commercial building for purposes of a future municipal building and secured a note agreement with the property owner in the amount of \$2,400,000. The loan agreement bears interest of 4% and is payable in quarterly installments based on a ten year amortization schedule. In 2022, the City purchased property in the amount of \$230,000 for the purpose of redevelopment and explanation. This note agreement bears an interest rate of 5% payable in quarterly installments through October 2032. The following is a summary of the City future annual debt service requirements to service this debt which will be paid from the General fund:

Year Ended December 31,	_	<u>Note</u> Principal		iyable - Bui Interest	lding	ding Total		
2023	\$	242,652	\$	78,451	\$	321,103		
2024		252,692		68,411		321,103		
2025		263,149		57,955		321,104		
2026		274,039		47,064		321,103		
2027		285,383		35,721		321,104		
2028-2032		670,087		41,122		711,209		
Total	\$	1,988,002	\$	328,724	\$	2,316,726		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Bond Anticipation Note:

The City issued general obligation bond anticipation notes (series 2022) in the amount of \$4,500,000 for Municipal Complex improvements and \$1,250,000 for McGill Park improvements. This note is considered a direct borrowing that has terms negotiated directly between the City and the lender and is offered for public sale bearing an interest rate of 2.75% and mature on May 16, 2023. Prior to the issuance of the financial statements, \$3,000,000 of the note was refinanced and replaced by debt with a maturity that extends at least one year beyond the date of the balance sheet (see Note 22); therefore, this portion of the series 2022 notes is reported in the government-wide statements as a long-term liability. The \$2,750,000 balance that was retired at maturity is reported as a short-term fund liability (see Note 11).

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property.

The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2022, the City's total debt margin was \$24,607,886 and the unvoted debt margin was \$8,342,153.

B. Business-Type Activities

During 2022, the following changes occurred in the business-type long-term obligations:

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

	Interest Rate	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Balance at 12/31/21	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/22	Due in One Year
Revenue bonds Sanitary sewer refunding bonds Total revenue bonds	2.530%	12/01/2024	\$ 985,000 985,000	\$ - -	\$ (320,000) (320,000)	\$ 665,000 665,000	\$ 330,000 330,000
OPWC loans - Direct Borrowings #CC01C - Sanitary sewer rehab #CC15P - Tanktown Waterline	3.00% 0.00%	1/01/2024 1/1/2044	33,459 654,250	 	(13,178) (29,078)	20,281 625,172	13,577 29,078
Total OPWC loans			687,709		(42,256)	645,453	42,655
OWDA loans - Direct Borrowings #4523 - Water treatment plant construction #4672 - Well field & raw water line #5772 - Sewer system upgrades	2.75% 2.75% 2.12%	7/01/2027 7/01/2027 7/1/2031	1,286,336 303,309 578,120	-	(200,021) (47,164) (52,482)	1,086,315 256,145 525,638	205,560 48,470 53,600
Total OWDA loans			2,167,765		(299,667)	1,868,098	307,630
Other long-term obligations: Net pension liability Compensated absences			772,382 204,978	114,690	(340,612) (122,304)	431,770 197,364	90,288
Total long-term obligations			977,360	114,690	(462,916)	629,134	90,288
Total business-type activities			\$ 4,817,834	\$ 114,690	\$ (1,124,839)	\$ 3,807,685	\$ 770,573

Compensated Absences:

Compensated absences will be paid from the water, sewer and storm water enterprise funds.

Revenue Bonds:

On December 17, 2013, the City issued \$3,280,000 in sanitary sewer system revenue refunding bonds. This bond issue, along with funds held in the debt service reserve fund account established by trust indenture, was used to refund a portion of the sewer mortgage revenue bonds issued on December 1, 2004. These bonds bear an interest rate of 2.53% and mature on December 1, 2024.

Proceeds of \$3,738,454 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the sewer mortgage revenue bonds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

As a result, \$3,590,000 of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds have been removed from the City's financial statements.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$148,454. This amount is presented as a deferred charge on refunding and amortized over the remaining life of the new debt. The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service requirements for the revenue refunding bonds:

Year Ended		Revenue Refunding Bonds Payable						
December 31,	<u></u> F	<u> Principal</u>		Interest		Total		
2023	\$	330,000	\$	16,825	\$	346,825		
2024		335,000		8,476		343,476		
Total	\$	665,000	\$	25,301	\$	690,301		

The City has pledged future sewer customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to acquire, construct, and make operating improvements to the sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. The sewer revenue bonds are payable solely from sewer customer net revenues and are payable through 2024. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require approximately 33.88 percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the sewer mortgage revenue bonds is \$690,301. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$344,921 and \$1,023,561, respectively.

OPWC Loans:

OPWC loans have been issued to finance waterline construction and sanitary sewer rehabilitation. Principal and interest payments are due in semi-annual installments. The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service principal and interest requirements for the OPWC loans:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Year Ended	_	OPWC Loans Payable					
December 31,	F	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total	
2023	\$	42,655	\$	725	\$	43,380	
2024		35,782		316		36,098	
2025		29,078		-		29,078	
2026		29,078		-		29,078	
2027		29,078		-		29,078	
2028-2032		145,389		-		145,389	
2033-2037		145,389		-		145,389	
2038-2042		145,390		-		145,390	
2043-2044		43,614				43,614	
Total	\$	645,453	\$	1,041	\$	646,494	

OWDA Loans:

The City has entered into debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Water Department Authority (OWDA) to fund construction projects. The amounts due to the OWDA are payable solely from sewer and water revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2022, the City has outstanding borrowings of \$1,868,098. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments based on the permissible borrowings rather than the actual amount loaned. These payments are reflected in the future maturities of principal and interest table and are subject to revision if the total amount is not drawn down.

The City has pledged future water and sewer revenues to repay OWDA loans. The loans are payable solely from water and sewer fund revenues and are payable through 2031. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans are expected to require 23.02 percent of net revenues and 8.34 percent of total revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the loans is \$2,026,214. Principal and interest paid for the current year were \$353,672, total net revenues were \$1,536,525 and total operating revenues were \$4,540,269.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The annual requirements to retire business-type activities debt follows.

Year Ended		OWDA Loans Payable					
December 31,	_	Principal		Interest	_	Total	
2023	\$	307,630	\$	46,044	\$	353,674	
2024		315,806		37,868		353,674	
2025		324,201		29,473		353,674	
2026		332,821		20,852		353,673	
2027		341,673		12,001		353,674	
2028-2031		245,967		11,877		257,844	
Total	\$	1,868,098	\$	158,115	\$	2,026,213	

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability/asset is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

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

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

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Formula:

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

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

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

Formula

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

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

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

Formula:

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

Final average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career. Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

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

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	State
	and Local
2022 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	_
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2022 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$330,568 for 2022. Of this amount, \$30,497 is reported as due to other governments.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

		OPERS
Traditional Plan		
Proportion of the net pension		
liability prior measurement date	C	.01448900%
Proportion of the net pension		
liability current measurement date	C	.01459600 <u></u> %
Change in proportionate share	<u>C</u>).00010700 <mark></mark> %
Proportionate share of the net		
pension liability - Traditional Plan	\$	1,269,911
Pension expense	\$	(188,332)

At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$64,738
Change in assumptions	158,801
City contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date	330,568
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$554,107
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$27,852
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,510,513
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$1,538,365

\$330,568 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
	(*****
2023	(\$199 <i>,</i> 785)
2024	(519,569)
2025	(355,185)
2026	(240,287)
Total	(\$1,314,826)

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2021, are presented below.

Wa	99	int	lati	ion

Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior measurement date	3.25%

Future salary increases, including inflation

Current measurement date	2.75% to 10.75% including wage inflation
Prior measurement date	3.25% to 10.75% including wage inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Current measurement date	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
--------------------------	--------------------------------------

Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 0.50%, simple

through 2021, then 2.15% simple

Investment rate of return

Prior measurement date

Current measurement date 6.90% Prior measurement date 7.20%

In July 2021, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 0.50% simple through 2021 then 2.15% simple to 3.00% simple through 2022 then 2.05% simple.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a gain of 15.3% for 2021.

The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed income	24.00 %	1.03 %
Domestic equities	21.00	3.78
Real estate	11.00	3.66
Private equity	12.00	7.43
International equities	23.00	4.88
Risk parity	5.00	2.92
Other investments	4.00	2.85
Total	100.00 %	4.21 %

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 6.90%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2021 was 6.90%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.90%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.90%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.90%) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease (5.90%)	Discount Rate (6.90%)	1% Increase (7.9%)
City's proportionate share	(=====)	(2.2.2.1)	(222)
of the net pension liability	\$3,438,178	\$1,269,911	(\$459,482)

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Asset

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

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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. Currently, Medicare-eligible retirees are able to select medical and prescription drug plans from a range of options and may elect optional vision and dental plans. Retirees and eligible dependents enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B have the option to enroll in a Medicare supplemental plan with the assistance of the OPERS Medicare Connector. The OPERS Medicare Connector is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees, spouses and dependents with selecting a medical and pharmacy plan. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are deposited into an HRA. For non-Medicare retirees and eligible dependents, OPERS sponsors medical and prescription coverage through a professionally managed self-insured plan. An allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium is offered to retirees and eligible dependents. The allowance is based on the retiree's years of service and age when they first enrolled in OPERS coverage.

Medicare-eligible retirees who choose to become re-employed or survivors who become employed in an OPERS-covered position are prohibited from participating in an HRA. For this group of retirees, OPERS sponsors secondary coverage through a professionally managed self-insured program. Retirees who enroll in this plan are provided with a monthly allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium. Medicare-eligible spouses and dependents can also enroll in this plan as long as the retiree is enrolled.

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS.

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

Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS will discontinue the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 with a minimum age of 60, or generally 30 years of qualifying service at any age. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. Current retirees eligible (or who become eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements will change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. 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' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2021, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2022, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 2022 was 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2022.

	OPERS
Proportion of the Net OPEB Asset:	
Current Measurement Date	0.0148530%
Prior Measurement Date	0.0149620%
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0001090%
Proportionate Share of the Net	
OPEB Asset	\$465,220
OPEB Expense	(\$401,400)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021.

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:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Wage	Inflation	١
vvage	IIIIIatioi	ı

Current measurement date 2.75% Prior Measurement date 3.25%

Projected Salary Increases,

including inflation

Current measurement date 2.75 to 10.75%

including wage inflation

Prior Measurement date 3.25 to 10.75%

including wage inflation

Future Salary Increases, including inflation

Single Discount Rate:

Current measurement date 6.00% Prior Measurement date 6.00%

Investment Rate of Return

Current measurement date 6.00% Prior Measurement date 6.00%

Municipal Bond Rate

Current measurement date 1.84% Prior Measurement date 2.00%

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Current measurement date 5.50% initial,

3.50% ultimate in 2034

Prior Measurement date 8.50% initial,

3.50% ultimate in 2035

Actuarial Cost Method Individual Entry Age Normal

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (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 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a gain of 14.3% for 2021.

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

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		Weighted Average Long-Term Expected		
	Target	Real Rate of Return		
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)		
Fixed Income	34.00 %	0.91 %		
Domestic Equities	25.00	3.78		
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	3.71		
International Equities	25.00	4.88		
Risk parity	2.00	2.92		
Other investments	7.00	1.93		
Total	100.00 %	3.45 %		

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 1.84%. 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 the year 2121. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00%) than the current rate:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(5.00%)	(6.00%)	(7.00%)
City's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB asset	\$273,592	\$465,220	\$624,272

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset 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 asset. The following table presents the net OPEB asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB asset if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of healthcare; the trend starting in 2022 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health care cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health Care								
		Cost Trend Rate							
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase						
City's proportionate share		_							
of the net OPEB asset	\$470,246	\$465,220	\$459,255						

At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 15 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS- (Continued)

	`	OPERS -
	Tr	aditional
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between		
expected and		
actual experience	\$	70,567
Change in assumptions		188,315
Net difference between		
projected and actual earnings		
on pension plan investments		221,783
inflows of resources	\$	480,665

\$0 is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	 OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2023	\$ (297,268)
2024	(103,090)
2025	(48,461)
2026	 (31,846)
Total	\$ (480,665)

NOTE 16 - RISK MANAGEMENT POOLS

A. Central Ohio Health Care Consortium

On January 1, 1992, the City joined the Central Ohio Health Care Consortium (the "Pool"), a risk-sharing pool, which provides employee health care benefits for all full-time employees who wish to participate in the Pool. The Pool consists of 11 political subdivisions who pool risk for basic hospital, surgical and prescription drug coverage. Dental, vision, and life insurance coverage is provided by Delta Dental, Vision Service Plan, and Standard Insurance Company, respectively. The City pays monthly contributions to the Pool, which are used to cover claims and administrative costs, and to purchase excess loss insurance for the Pool.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 16 - RISK MANAGEMENT POOLS – (Continued)

The Pool also entered into an agreement with an independent plan supervisor to oversee the day to day operations of the Pool, such as administration and approval of submitted claims, the payment of operating expenses incurred by the Pool and the preparation of a monthly activity report which is presented to the Board. The funds held by the Pool are maintained in a bank trust account established for the sole purpose and benefit of the Pool operations. Financial information for the Pool can be obtained from Matthew Peoples, Chair, COHCC, 45 East Waterloo St, Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110. The City's payments to the Pool for insurance coverage were \$821,076 during 2022.

The City pays monthly contributions to the Pool, which are used to cover claims and administrative costs, to establish and maintain sufficient claim reserves and to purchase excess loss insurance for the Pool. The Pool has entered into an agreement for individual and aggregate excess loss coverage with a commercial insurance carrier. In the event that the losses of the Pool in any year exceeds amounts paid to the Pool, together with all stop-loss, reinsurance and other coverage then in effect, then the payment of all uncovered losses shall revert to and be the sole obligation of the political subdivision against which the claim was made. No such loss has occurred in the past four years. In the event that an entity should withdraw from the plan, the withdrawing member is required to either reimburse the Pool for claims paid on its behalf or the member must pay the claims directly.

B. Central Ohio Risk Management Association

On October 1, 2014, the City joined the Central Ohio Risk Management Association Inc. (CORMA), a shared risk pool which is administered by nine cities in Central Ohio. Its present members in addition to the City of Canal Winchester are the Cities of Dublin, Grove City, Upper Arlington, Westerville, Groveport, Pickerington, Powell, and Grandview Heights. CORMA was formed as an Ohio non-profit corporation for the purpose of establishing the CORMA Insurance/Self-Insurance Program, a group primary and excess insurance/self-insurance and risk management program. Each member has a representative on the Board of Trustees that approves bylaws, establish policies and contract with service providers for the best savings. Member cities agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverage provided by CORMA. Coverage includes comprehensive general liability, property insurance, crime insurance, employee benefits liability, law enforcement liability, public officials' liability, automotive liability, and healthcare professional liability. Financial Statements for the pool can be obtained from Mike Turner, Treasurer, CORMA, 4035 Broadway, Grove City, Ohio 43123. The City's payments to CORMA for insurance coverage were \$63,064 during 2022.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 17 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for the general and gender road tif fund:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund	Gender road tif fund
Budget basis	\$ 3,519,008	\$ (1,939)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(333,799)	-
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(377,654)	(3,994)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(265,828)	240,000
Adjustment for encumbrances	801,675	
GAAP basis	\$ 3,343,402	\$ 234,067

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 18 – TAX ABATEMENTS

The City of Canal Winchester provides tax abatements under the following programs which meet the criteria set forth under the requirements of GASB Statement No. 77: the Industrial/Commercial Community Reinvestment Area Program and Income Tax Abatement Program.

Real Estate Tax Abatements

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 5709, the City has established Community Reinvestment Areas (CRA) for any industrial or commercial property project improvements made to parcel(s) following specific return-on-investment formulas and guidelines approved by City Council.

City Council's Incentive Criteria for Decision Making

The City of Canal Winchester has offered tax incentives and CRA abatements to various businesses based upon substantial project investment into the City. The City has created a return on investment formula it considers before entering into any such agreements.

This return on investment formula considers the financial impact not only to the City but also other local governments in Franklin and Fairfield County that may be impacted. Below is the information relevant to the disclosure of these programs for the year ended December 31, 2022:

Total Amount of Tayor

Tax Abatement Programfor 2022 (In Actual Dollars)Community Reinvestment Area:\$ 31,242Manufacturing\$ 31,242Distribution27,709Professional Services5,527Retail3,688Mixed Use1,856Telecommunications874Restuarants134Residential109Total\$ 71,139		Abated (Incentive Abated)						
Manufacturing\$31,242Distribution27,709Professional Services5,527Retail3,688Mixed Use1,856Telecommunications874Restuarants134Residential109	Tax Abatement Program	for 2022 (In A	ctual Dollars)					
Distribution 27,709 Professional Services 5,527 Retail 3,688 Mixed Use 1,856 Telecommunications 874 Restuarants 134 Residential 109	Community Reinvestment Area:		_					
Professional Services 5,527 Retail 3,688 Mixed Use 1,856 Telecommunications 874 Restuarants 134 Residential 109	Manufacturing	\$	31,242					
Retail 3,688 Mixed Use 1,856 Telecommunications 874 Restuarants 134 Residential 109	Distribution		27,709					
Mixed Use1,856Telecommunications874Restuarants134Residential109	Professional Services		5,527					
Telecommunications 874 Restuarants 134 Residential 109	Retail		3,688					
Restuarants 134 Residential 109	Mixed Use		1,856					
Residential 109	Telecommunications		874					
	Restuarants		134					
Total \$ 71,139	Residential		109					
	Total	\$	71,139					

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 18 – TAX ABATEMENTS – (Continued)

Cooperative Economic Development Agreement (CEDA)

On September 15, 2001 the City of Canal Winchester entered into a CEDA with Violet Township, a contiguous and overlapping subdivision in Fairfield County, to cooperate in creating and preserving jobs and employment opportunities and to cooperate in inducing and fostering economic development with uniform planning standards in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 701.07.

The Agreement allows for development of a designated area with the sharing of services and an annual service fee between the parties. This agreement has been in part responsible for the development of industrial/commercial development known as Canal Pointe Industrial Park and the Diley Road Commercial Corridor which currently includes 63 businesses with over 2,100 employees. The amount distributed under this agreement was \$461,024 in 2022.

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2022.

B. Litigation

The City is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Asset Retirement Obligation

Ohio Revised Code Section 6111.44 requires the City to submit any changes to their sewerage system to the Ohio EPA for approval. Through this review process, the City would be responsible to address any public safety issues associated with the waste water treatment facilities. Any ARO associated with these public safety issues are not reasonably estimable. Currently, there is significant uncertainty as to what public safety items would need addressed; therefore, a reliable estimated amount could not be determined.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 20 - FUND BALANCE

		Debt	Gender	Capital	State Capital	Other	Total	
	General	Service	Rd. TIF	Improvement	Grants	Governmental	Governmental	
Fund balance	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds	
Nonspendable:								
Prepayments	\$ 116,716	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 779	\$ 117,495	
Long-term loans	740,000	-	-	-	-	-	740,000	
Materials & supplies								
inventory	34,700					73,277	107,977	
Total nonspendable	891,416					74,056	965,472	
Restricted:								
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	626,847	2,948,094	3,574,941	
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	1,265,387	1,265,387	
Community environmen	-	-	-	-	-	75,653	75,653	
Leisure time activity	-	-	-	-	-	318,349	318,349	
Total restricted	-				626,847	4,607,483	5,234,330	
Assigned:								
Debt service	-	13,756	-	-	-	-	13,756	
Community environmen	134,158	-	-	-	-	-	134,158	
Security persons								
& property	26,236	-	-	-	-	-	26,236	
Transportation	149,531	-	-	-	-	-	149,531	
Leisure time activity	42,506	-	-	-	-	-	42,506	
Subsequent year								
appropriations	646,641	-	-	-	-	-	646,641	
General government	119,152			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	119,152	
Total assigned	1,118,224	13,756		<u>-</u>			1,131,980	
Unassigned	16,956,041		(560,745)	(2,566,141)		(704)	13,828,451	
Total fund balances	\$18,965,681	\$ 13,756	\$ (560,745)	\$ (2,566,141)	\$ 626,847	\$ 4,680,835	\$ 21,160,233	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOTE 21 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

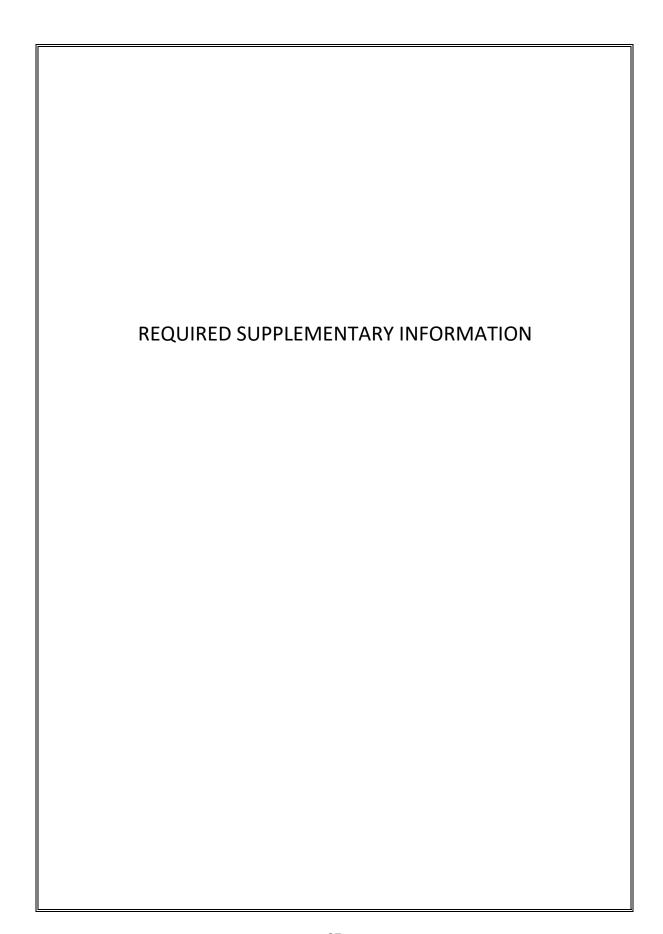
Encumbrances

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

	١	Year - End
<u>Fund</u>	End	cumbrances
General	\$	851,502
Capital improvemets		2,043,598
Other governmental		417,307
Total governmental funds		3,312,407
Water		161,843
Sewer		299,148
Storm Water		10,702
Total proprietary funds		471,693
Total	\$	3,784,100

NOTE 22 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City issued various purpose general obligation bond anticipation notes totaling \$3,000,000 at an interest rate of 4.38% for the purpose of constructing and renovating new municipal facilities and for the purpose of acquiring park land and constructing related appurtenances. The notes will mature on May 9, 2024.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST NINE YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Traditional Plan:	 		 	
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.014596%	0.014489%	0.012899%	0.013120%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,269,911	\$ 2,145,505	\$ 2,549,576	\$ 3,594,672
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,131,707	\$ 1,934,550	\$ 1,776,321	\$ 1,598,936
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	59.57%	110.90%	143.53%	224.82%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

 2018	 2017	 2016 2015			2014	
0.012993%	0.013344%	0.014281%		0.012385%		0.012385%
\$ 2,038,352	\$ 3,030,195	\$ 2,473,649	\$	1,493,770	\$	1,460,030
\$ 1,597,715	\$ 2,153,825	\$ \$ 1,585,225		\$ 1,702,142		1,688,962
127.58%	140.69%	156.04%		87.76%		86.45%
84.66%	77.25%	81.08%		86.45%		86.36%

SCHEDULES OF SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2022		2021	2020	2019	
Traditional Plan:		_	 _	 _		_
Contractually required contribution	\$	330,568	\$ 298,439	\$ 270,837	\$	248,685
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(330,568)	 (298,439)	 (270,837)		(248,685)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	-
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,361,200	\$ 2,131,707	\$ 1,934,550	\$	1,776,321
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018	2017	2016		2015	2014	2013
\$ 223,851	\$ 207,703	\$	258,495	\$ 190,227	\$ 204,257	\$ 219,565
(223,851)	(207,703)		(258,495)	(190,227)	(204,257)	(219,565)
\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
\$ 1,598,936	\$ 1,597,715	\$	2,153,825	\$ 1,585,225	\$ 1,702,142	\$ 1,688,962
14.00%	13.00%		12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX YEARS

	 2022	 2021	 2020	2019
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	0.0148530%	0.0149620%	0.0137360%	0.0140800%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (465,220)	\$ (266,560)	\$ 1,897,299	\$ 1,839,350
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,131,707	\$ 1,934,550	\$ 1,776,321	\$ 1,598,936
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-21.82%	-13.78%	106.81%	115.04%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/(asset)	128.32%	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

 2018	 2017
0.0140100%	0.0139737%
\$ 1,521,382	\$ 1,411,392
\$ 1,597,715	\$ 2,153,825
95.22%	65.53%
54.14%	54.04%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

		2022	2021	2020	2019
Traditional Plan:	\ <u></u>				
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		<u>-</u> .	 <u>-</u>	 	 <u>-</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ -	\$ 	\$
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,361,200	\$ 2,131,707	\$ 1,934,550	\$ 1,776,321
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

 2018	2017	 2016	2015	 2014	2013
\$ -	\$ 17,201	\$ 36,939 \$	31,704	\$ 34,055	\$ 16,882
 	(17,201)	(36,939)	(31,704)	(34,055)	(16,882)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	_	\$ 	\$ _
\$ 1,598,936	\$ 1,597,715	\$ 2,153,825 \$	1,585,225	\$ 1,702,142	\$ 1,688,962
0.00%	1.08%	1.72%	2.00%	2.00%	1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

PENSION

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2022.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016. For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2018. For 2019 through 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of return and discount rate was 7.20%. Pror 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation was changed from 3.25% to 2.75%, (b) future salary increases, including inflation were changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%, (c) COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed from 0.50%, simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple to 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple and (d) the actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 7.20% to 6.90%.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2020. For 2021, the following were the most significant changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date: the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care Plan. For 2021, the following were the most significant changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date: the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care Plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022 and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are reflected in the December 31, 2020 measurement date health care valuation. These changes significantly decreased the total OPEB liability for the measurement date December 31, 2020. There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.85% up to 3.96%, (b) The investment rate of return was decreased from 6.50% percent down to 6.00%, (c) the municipal bond rate was increased from 3.31% up to 3.71% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 7.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2028 up to 10.00%, initial/3.25% ultimate in 2029. For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 3.96% up to 3.16%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 3.71% up to 2.75% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 10.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029 up to 10.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2030. For 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.16% up to 6.00%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 2.75% up to 2.00% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was decreased from 10.00%, initial/3.50%, ultimate in 2030 down to 8.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2035. 2 For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation changed from 3.25% to 2.75%, (b) projected salary increases, including inflation changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%, (c) the municipal bond rate was changed from 2.00% to 1.84% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was changed from 8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City of Canal Winchester Franklin County 45 E. Waterloo Street Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110-1213

To the City Council and Management:

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purposes 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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City of Canal Winchester
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2

Wilson, Shanna ESaw, Suc.

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.

June 15, 2023 Newark, Ohio

REGULAR AUDIT

JANUARY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Canal Winchester Franklin County 45 E. Waterloo Street Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110-1213

To the City Council and Management:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, Ohio as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Gender Road TIF funds for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

City of Canal Winchester Franklin County Independent Auditor's Report

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

June 15, 2023 Newark, Ohio

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Canal Winchester's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2021. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2021 are as follows:

- ➤ The total net position of the City increased \$7,975,445 from 2020 restated net position. Net position of governmental activities increased \$5,082,286 or 16% while business-type activities increased \$2,893,159 or 6% over 2020 restated net position, respectively.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$11,923,342 of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$2,345,405 or 16% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The City had \$9,186,461 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,345,405 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$6,841,056 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$11,923,342.
- The general fund had revenues of \$11,969,612 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$8,945,140. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$3,024,472 or 24%.
- The debt service fund had other financing sources of \$648,743 and expenditures totaled \$811,429. The net decrease in fund balance for the debt service fund was \$162,686 from prior year.
- The gender road tax increment financing fund had revenues of \$566,555 and expenditures of \$723,169. The net decrease in fund balance was \$156,614.
- The capital improvement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$4,400,006 and expenditures of \$2,748,807. The net increase in fund balance was \$1,651,199.
- The state capital grants fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$3,276,396 and expenditures of \$3,272,518. The net increase in fund balance was \$3,878.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities. The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2021?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focuses on the City's most significant funds.

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains one type of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water and storm water management functions. All of the enterprise funds are considered major funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Fiduciary Funds

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The table below provides a summary of the City's net position for 2021 and 2020.

			Net I	Position						
	Governmental	Business-type	Governmental	Business-type						
	Activities Activit		Activities	Activities	Total	Total				
	2021	2021	2020	2020 (Restated)	2021	2020 (Restated)				
Assets	4 25 442 225	4 40.000.447	4 24 400 442	4 47 262 224	45 45 404 050	4 20 000 500				
Current and other assets	\$ 26,440,935	\$ 18,663,117	\$ 21,498,442	\$ 17,362,084	\$ 45,104,052	\$ 38,860,526				
Nondepreciable capital assets	9,950,457	1,769,895	4,894,160	1,277,151	11,720,352	6,171,311				
Depreciable capital assets, net	20,911,660	40,167,413	20,684,921	40,202,911	61,079,073	60,887,832				
Capital assets, net	30,862,117	41,937,308	25,579,081	41,480,062	72,799,425	67,059,143				
Total assets	57,303,052	60,600,425	47,077,523	58,842,146	117,903,477	105,919,669				
Deferred outflows of resources	254,767	146,800	542,779	293,387	401,567	836,166				
Liabilities										
Current and other liabilities	1,815,234	324,828	1,805,054	438,016	2,140,062	2,243,070				
Long-term liabilities:	2,020,20	32 .,626	2,000,00	.55,525	2,2 .0,002	2,2 10,070				
Due within one year	7,651,691	762,040	1,254,074	769,130	8,413,731	2,023,204				
Net pension liability	1,373,123	772,382	1,682,720	866,856	2,145,505	2,549,576				
Net OPEB liability			1,252,217	645,082		1,897,299				
Due in more than one year	7,004,999	3,283,412	7,751,513	3,937,303	10,288,411	11,688,816				
	.,,	5,255,122	.,	3,551,555						
Total liabilities	17,845,047	5,142,662	13,745,578	6,656,387	22,987,709	20,401,965				
Deferred inflows of resources	2,720,691	1,386,599	1,964,929	1,154,341	4,107,290	3,119,270				
Net Position										
Net investment in capital										
assets	17,773,053	38,087,074	15,706,338	36,926,029	55,860,127	52,632,367				
Restricted:										
Capital projects	2,434,718	-	2,580,881	-	2,434,718	2,580,881				
Transportation projects	1,443,707	-	1,273,578	-	1,443,707	1,273,578				
Leisure time activity	226,191	-	784,388	-	226,191	784,388				
Community environment	6,506	-	6,865	-	6,506	6,865				
Unrestricted	15,107,906	16,130,890	11,557,745	14,398,776	31,238,796	25,956,521				
Total net position	\$ 36,992,081	\$ 54,217,964	\$ 31,909,795	\$ 51,324,805	\$ 91,210,045	\$ 83,234,600				

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

The net pension liability (NPL) reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB Statement 27" and GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," are the larger liabilities reported by the City at December 31, 2021 and is which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset to the reported net position and subtracting the net pension liability and deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all governmental 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 asset*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 takes 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 asset 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 pension 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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

specific, legal limit to its contribution to the pension 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. 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 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 asset, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows. Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At year-end, net position was \$91,210,045 which comprised \$36,992,081 and \$54,217,964 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 54% and 70% of total assets and deferred outflows of resources for the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles, intangibles, construction in progress and infrastructure. The City's net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2021, were \$17,773,053 and \$38,087,074 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending.

Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities. A portion of the City's net position, \$4,111,122 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$15,107,906 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

As the preceding table illustrates, the most significant changes in net position were related to the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, and the related deferred inflows/outflows of resources. These amounts will fluctuate annually based on a number of factors including investment returns, actuarial assumptions used, and the City's proportionate share of the net pension and net OPEB cost. As a result 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/asset to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Busines-Type Activities 2021		Governmental Activities 2020		Busines-Type Activities 2020 (Restated)	
	2021							
Net position (with GASB 68 and GASB 75) GASB 68 calculations:	\$	36,992,081	\$	54,217,964	\$	31,909,795	\$	51,324,805
Add deferred inflows related to pension		622,643		303,360		356,941		183,879
Add net pension liability		1,373,123		772,382		1,682,720		866,856
Less deferred outflows related to pension		(191,001)		(107,438)		(268,629)		(138,385)
GASB 75 calculations:								
Add deferred inflows related to OPEB		423,710		259,696		178,284		91,843
Add net OPEB liability		-		-		1,252,217		645,082
Less net OPEB asset		(170,598)		(95,962)		-		-
Less deferred outflows related to OPEB		<u>-</u>	_			(198,280)		(102,144)
Net position (without GASB 68 and GASB 75)	\$	39,049,958	\$	55,350,002	\$	34,913,048	\$	52,871,936

The table on the following page provides a summary of the revenues and expenses and other changes in the City's net position for 2021 compared to 2020.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2021	Business-type Activities 2021	Governmental Activities 2020	Business-type Activities 2020 (Restated)	Total 2021	Total 2020 (Restated)
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,306,050	\$ 4,480,445	\$ 1,265,698	\$ 7,263,897	\$ 5,786,495	\$ 8,529,595
Operating grants and contributions	789,355	-	579,454	-	789,355	579,454
Capital grants and contributions	250,000	2,957,918	100,000		3,207,918	100,000
Total program revenues	2,345,405	7,438,363	1,945,152	7,263,897	9,783,768	9,209,049
General revenues:						
Property and other local taxes	716,849	-	512,970	-	716,849	512,970
Income taxes	9,677,377	-	8,160,488	-	9,677,377	8,160,488
Lodging taxes	161,777	-	67,159	-	161,777	67,159
Payment in lieu of taxes	874,249	-	926,439	-	874,249	926,439
Grants and entitlements	269,239	-	150,544	-	269,239	150,544
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	-	654,080	-	-	654,080
Investment earnings	(104,435)	2,322	236,989	185	(102,113)	237,174
Contributions and donations	2,000	-	345,000	-	2,000	345,000
Other	326,286		43,777	695	326,286	44,472
Total general revenues	11,923,342	2,322	11,097,446	880	11,925,664	11,098,326
Total revenues	14,268,747	7,440,685	13,042,598	7,264,777	21,709,432	20,307,375
Program Expenses:						
General government	3,971,221	-	2,960,438	-	3,971,221	2,960,438
Security of persons and property	1,422,961	-	1,251,168	-	1,422,961	1,251,168
Public health and welfare	183,040	-	148,356	-	183,040	148,356
Transportation	2,038,059	-	2,771,875	-	2,038,059	2,771,875
Community environment	754,193	-	848,095	-	754,193	848,095
Leisure time activity	603,748	-	483,939	-	603,748	483,939
Interest and fiscal charges	213,239	-	258,106	-	213,239	258,106
Sewer operating	-	2,334,427	-	2,844,563	2,334,427	2,844,563
Water operating	-	1,981,244	-	1,902,206	1,981,244	1,902,206
Storm water operating		231,855		569,151	231,855	569,151
Total expenses	9,186,461	4,547,526	8,721,977	5,315,920	13,733,987	14,037,897
Increase in net position	5,082,286	2,893,159	4,320,621	1,948,857	7,975,445	6,269,478
Net position beginning of year	31,909,795	51,324,805	27,589,174	49,375,948	83,234,600	76,965,122
Net position end of year	\$ 36,992,081	\$ 54,217,964	\$ 31,909,795	\$ 51,324,805	\$ 91,210,045	\$ 83,234,600

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased \$5,082,286 which is a result of higher general revenues, specifically income taxes and other revenues.

Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the Fairfield County Sheriff's department, was \$1,422,961 or 16% of total City expenses. General government expenses totaled \$3,971,221 and were partially funded by \$961,563 in direct charges to users of the services.

The State government contributed to the City a total of \$789,355 in operating grants and contributions and \$250,000 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to transportation purposes.

General revenues totaled \$11,923,342 and primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$10,394,226.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2021 compared to 2020. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state grants and entitlements.

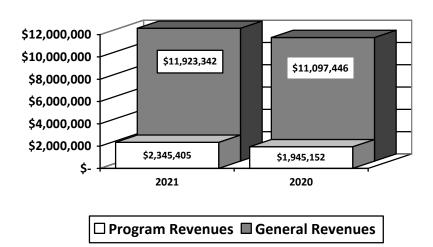
Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses

	2021					2020				
	Total Cost of		Net Cost of		Total Cost of		Net Cost of			
	Services		Services		Services		Services			
Program Expenses:										
General government	\$	3,971,221	\$	3,009,658	\$	2,960,438	\$	1,982,964		
Security of persons & property		1,422,961		1,422,961		1,251,168		1,251,168		
Public health and welfare		183,040		179,680		148,356		148,356		
Transportation		2,038,059		951,100		2,771,875		2,094,850		
Community environment		754,193		754,193		848,095		848,095		
Leisure time activity		603,748		310,225		483,939		193,286		
Interest and fiscal charges		213,239		213,239		258,106		258,106		
Total	\$	9,186,461	\$	6,841,056	\$	8,721,977	\$	6,776,825		

The chart below illustrates the City's program revenues versus general revenues for 2021 and 2020.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

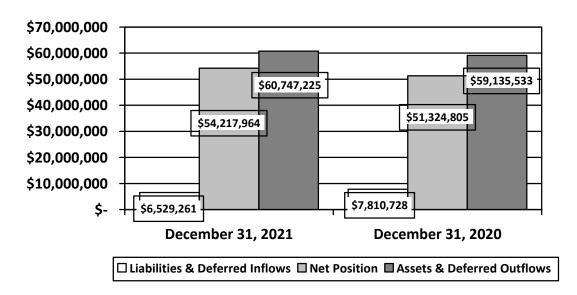
Governmental Activities – General and Program Revenues



Business-type Activities

Business-type activities include the water, sewer, and storm water enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$7,438,363 and expenses of \$4,547,526 for 2021. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and net position at year-end.

Net Position in Business - Type Activities



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$21,070,979 which is \$4,451,671 higher than last year's total of \$16,619,308. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances for all major and non-major governmental funds.

	Fund Balances 12/31/2021	Fund Balances 12/31/2020	Increase (Decrease)
Major funds:			
General fund	\$ 15,622,279	\$ 12,597,807	\$ 3,024,472
Debt service fund	10,081	172,767	(162,686)
Gender road tif fund	(794,812)	(638,198)	(156,614)
Capital improvement fund	1,651,652	453	1,651,199
State capital grants fund	218,085	214,207	3,878
Other nonmajor governmental funds	4,363,694	4,272,272	91,422
Total	\$ 21,070,979	\$ 16,619,308	\$ 4,451,671

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$3,024,472. As the table on the following page illustrates, Income taxes revenue is by far the general fund's largest revenue source, representing 79% of total general fund revenues in 2021. Collections increased from 2020 after a decline in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The most significant decreases in general fund revenues were investment income noting the negative amount reported for investment income is a result of a fair value adjustment for the City's investments.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

	2021	2021 2020 Amount Amount	
	Amount		
Revenues	<u> </u>		
Taxes	\$ 10,202,862	\$ 7,673,438	32.96 %
Intergovernmental	261,005	140,503	85.76 %
Special assessments	151,809	146,874	3.36 %
Charges for services	141,882	168	84,353.57 %
Fines, licenses and permits	1,053,976	1,121,957	(6.06) %
Rental income	4,730	2,585	82.98 %
Investment income	(95,980)	227,577	(142.17) %
Other	249,328	39,663	528.62 %
Total	\$ 11,969,612	\$ 9,352,765	27.98 %

The following table provides the change in general fund expenditures.

		2021 2020 Amount Amount			Percentage Change		
<u>Expenditures</u>							
General government	\$	2,728,609	\$	2,593,866	5.19 %		
Security of persons and property		1,171,929		1,251,168	(6.33) %		
Public health and welfare		150,749		148,356	1.61 %		
Transportation		917,702		1,107,550	(17.14) %		
Community environment		754,692		730,257	3.35 %		
Leisure time activity		477,436		302,018	58.08 %		
Capital outlay		1,086,420		4,115,538	(73.60) %		
Debt service		401,570		1,380,003	(70.90) %		
Total	\$	7,689,107	\$	11,628,756	(33.88) %		

Capital outlay expenditures decreased from 2020 which is attributed to less expenditures, primarily the purchase of a new municipal building and repayment of debt service in 2020.

Budgeting Highlights

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then appropriations can be adjusted accordingly. Budgetary information is presented for the general fund noting actual revenues and other financing sources came in \$2,444,317 higher than the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$1,985,740 less than the final budget.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund had other financing sources of \$648,743 and expenditures totaled \$811,429. The net decrease in fund balance for the debt service fund was \$162,686 from prior year.

Gender Road TIF Fund

The gender road tax increment financing fund had revenues of \$566,555 and expenditures of \$723,169. The net decrease in fund balance was \$156,614.

Capital Improvement Fund

The capital improvement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$4,400,006 and expenditures of \$2,748,807. The net increase in fund balance was \$1,651,199.

State Capital Grants Fund

The state capital grants fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$3,276,396 and expenditures of \$3,272,518. The net increase in fund balance was \$3,878.

Proprietary Funds

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2021, the City had \$72,799,425 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, construction in progress, intangibles, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Of this total, \$30,862,117 was reported in governmental activities and \$41,937,308 was reported in business-type activities. See Note 10 for further description of capital assets. The following table shows 2021 balances compared to 2020.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governme	ntal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2021	2020	2021	2021 2020		2020	
Land	\$ 3,335,460	\$ 3,335,460	\$ 913,400	\$ 913,400	\$ 4,248,860	\$ 4,248,860	
Construction in progress	6,357,750	1,301,453	614,970	171,097	6,972,720	1,472,550	
Intangibles	257,247	257,247	241,525	192,654	498,772	449,901	
Land improvements	1,116,511	1,140,353	-	-	1,116,511	1,140,353	
Building & improve.	6,669,598	6,816,586	9,389,377	9,657,105	16,058,975	16,473,691	
Equipment	653,246	573,346	1,502,558	1,021,764	2,155,804	1,595,110	
Vehicles	255,161	274,326	70,034	95,935	325,195	370,261	
Infrastructure	12,217,144	11,880,310	29,205,444	29,428,107	41,422,588	41,308,417	
Totals	\$ 30,862,117	\$ 25,579,081	\$ 41,937,308	\$ 41,480,062	\$ 72,799,425	\$ 67,059,143	
101013	7 30,002,117	7 23,373,001	7 41,337,300	7 71,700,002	7 ,2,733,723	7 07,000,140	

Debt Administration

The City had the following short and long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Governmental Activities					
	2021	2020				
General obligation bonds	\$ 3,665,000	\$ 4,200,000				
OPWC loans	1,821,883	1,859,686				
Bond anticipation notes	6,500,000	950,000				
Lease purchase agreement	-	27,489				
Land purchase agreement	452,787	528,241				
Building purchase agreement	1,993,228	2,200,661				
Total debt obligations	\$ 14,432,898	\$ 9,766,077				
	Business-type Acti	ivities				
	2021	2020				
Revenue bonds	\$ 985,000	\$ 1,295,000				
OPWC loans	687,709	751,270				
OWDA loans	2,167,765	2,459,676				
Total debt obligations	\$ 3,840,474	\$ 4,505,946				

See Notes 11, 12 and 13 to the basic financial statements for detail on the City's debt obligations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The City of Canal Winchester's financial condition has continued to improve over the past five years despite the challenges of State government changes and a global pandemic. City leaders continue to closely monitor revenue and expenditures, particularly it's largest source of revenue, income tax collections. Income tax revenue was \$9.3 million in 2021 – a 21% increase over 2020. This steady growth has given the City the opportunity to renovate an existing building as its new City Hall, construct the first phase of a multi-phase plan for McGill Park, a new 89-acre city park, upgrade equipment, and continue to provide a high level of service to its residents.

The Ohio Legislature passed legislation regarding the uniformity of municipal income taxes throughout the State in 2014, which became effective January 1, 2016. Additional legislation was passed in 2017 that created a centralized collection method for municipal net profit taxpayers effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. This move is seen by many as the first step towards centralized collection across the state and a detriment to the future of the city's control over its income taxes. Many municipalities disagreed with these decisions and filed suit against the State Tax Commissioner in 2018. In November 2020, the Ohio Supreme Court reversed a decision of the Franklin County Court of Appeals upholding a portion of House Bill 49 allowing the State to retain 0.5% of municipal net-profit taxes collected under this provision. The reversal of this decision resulted in municipalities receiving a refund from the State of these fees dating back to 2018. The dollar amount of this refund for the City was negligible.

Overall, the City has not experienced the downturn in income tax collections that was originally anticipated at the time of the initial legislation's passage. However, additional legislation has been introduced at the State level in regards to local income taxes, as well as other municipal revenue sources and powers, that is of concern to the City. City administration continues to monitor the activity of the Ohio General Assembly and will address any necessary budgetary changes as identified.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also changed the way business is being conducted in the State of Ohio. Employers across the State are allowing their employees to work remotely, rather than reporting to a physical location each day. The 133rd General Assembly passed Amended Substitute House Bill 197 in March 2020 which enacted a temporary rule allowing employers to continue withholding municipal income taxes based on an employee's principal place of work, rather than their municipality of residence. This rule expired on December 31, 2021. Additionally, House Bill 110 was enacted in 2021 which allows employees who worked remotely in 2021 to claim refunds of taxes paid to principal places of work rather than place of residency. An analysis on potential affects on the City's income tax revenue has not been conducted at this time but is not anticipated to be significant.

In addition, the following items were taken into consideration during preparation of the 2022 budget:

- Residential, commercial, and industrial development has increased over the last several years. Future growth is expected in the near short-term.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

- The cost of repair and replacement of City infrastructure continues to increase.
- An equipment replacement schedule is in place to allow for proper planning of high dollar purchases.
- The availability of undeveloped commercial and industrial property has decreased in the last several years. The City is aware of the impact this can have on income tax collections and is working to identify property for future development.
- Long term planning initiatives were undertaken in the last three to five years are now being programed for completion in 2021 and 2022. These projects include Phase I of McGill Park and the renovation of a new Municipal Complex which will house the City's administrative offices, City Council Chambers, and a community center.
- A growing population, as well as an aging workforce, will require the addition and replacement of staffing over the next several years.
- Unemployment rates in Ohio reached a high of 16.4% in April 2020, a direct result of the effects of COVID-19. Rates have steadily decreased since that time and have returned to pre-pandemic levels ending 2021 at 4.5%. Ohio's unemployment rate in April 2022 was 4.0% which is slightly higher than the national average of 3.6%.

The last two years have presented unique challenges to the City and the 2022 Budget reflects the City's continued effort to practice conservative budgetary practices in order to preserve its solid financial position in the future.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Ms. Amanda Jackson, Finance Director, City of Canal Winchester, 45 E. Waterloo Street, Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110-1213.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 22,920,606	\$ 15,767,672	\$ 38,688,278	
Cash in segregated accounts	10,865	-	10,865	
Receivables: Income taxes	2.052.071		2.052.071	
Real and other taxes	2,052,971 587,025	-	2,052,971 587,025	
Accounts	26,677	639,703	666,380	
Payments in lieu of taxes	1,133,392	-	1,133,392	
Accrued interest	19,464	173	19,637	
Special assessments	61,477		61,477	
Due from other governments	503,573	-	503,573	
Leases receivable	· -	840,739	840,739	
Internal balances	(1,214,525)	1,214,525	-	
Prepayments	66,105	47,428	113,533	
Materials and supplies inventory	102,707	56,915	159,622	
Net OPEB asset	170,598	95,962	266,560	
Capital assets:				
Nondepeciable capital assets	9,950,457	1,769,895	11,720,352	
Depreciable capital assets, net	20,911,660	40,167,413	61,079,073	
Total capital assets, net	30,862,117	41,937,308	72,799,425	
Total assets	57,303,052	60,600,425	117,903,477	
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	63,766	39,362	103,128	
Pension	191,001	107,438	298,439	
Total deferred outflows of resources	254,767	146,800	401,567	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	57,557,819	60,747,225	118,305,044	
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	196,086	162,476	358,562	
Contracts payable	415,017	15,989	431,006	
Retainage payable	445,181	33,133	478,314	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	53,708	30,064	83,772	
Due to other governments	217,430	53,359	270,789	
Deposits held and due others	10,865	-	10,865	
Accrued interest payable	15,099	29,807	44,906	
Unearned revenue	461,848	-	461,848	
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	7,651,691	762,040	8,413,731	
Due in more than one year:				
Net pension liability	1,373,123	772,382	2,145,505	
Other amount due in more than one year	7,004,999	3,283,412	10,288,411	
Total liabilities	17,845,047	5,142,662	22,987,709	
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	540,946	-	540,946	
Payment in lieu of tax revenue not available	1,133,392	-	1,133,392	
Pension	622,643	303,360	926,003	
OPEB	423,710	259,696	683,406	
Leases	-	823,543	823,543	
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,720,691	1,386,599	4,107,290	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	20,565,738	6,529,261	27,094,999	
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	17,773,053	38,087,074	55,860,127	
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	2,434,718	-	2,434,718	
Transportation	1,443,707	-	1,443,707	
Leisure time activity	226,191	-	226,191	
Community environment	6,506	-	6,506	
Unrestricted	15,107,906	16,130,890	31,238,796	
Total net position	\$ 36,992,081	\$ 54,217,964	\$ 91,210,045	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

			Program Revenues								
	Expenses			Charges for Services and Sales		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions			
Governmental activities:											
General government	\$	3,971,221	\$	961,563	\$	-	\$	-			
Security of persons and property		1,422,961		-		-		-			
Public health and welfare		183,040		3,360		-		-			
Transportation		2,038,059		47,604		789,355		250,000			
Community environment		754,193		-		-		-			
Leisure time activity		603,748		293,523		-		-			
Interest and fiscal charges		213,239				-		-			
Total governmental activities		9,186,461		1,306,050		789,355		250,000			
Business-type activities:											
Water		1,981,244		1,904,596		-		1,164,203			
Sewer		2,334,427		2,258,924		-		1,793,715			
Storm water		231,855		316,925		-		-			
Total business-type activities		4,547,526		4,480,445		-		2,957,918			
Total primary government	\$	13,733,987	\$	5,786,495	\$	789,355	\$	3,207,918			

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:

General purposes

Income taxes levied for:

General purposes

Lodging taxes levied for:

Special revenue

Payments in lieu of taxes

Grants and entitlements not restricted

to specific programs

Investment earnings

Contributions and donations

Other

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year - Restated

Net position at end of year

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (3,009,658)	\$ -	\$ (3,009,658)
(1,422,961)	-	(1,422,961)
(179,680)	_	(179,680)
(951,100)	_	(951,100)
(754,193)	_	(754,193)
(310,225)	-	(310,225)
(213,239)	-	(213,239)
(6,841,056)		(6,841,056)
(2/2 /222/		(-/- //
_	1,087,555	1,087,555
-	1,718,212	1,718,212
-	85,070	85,070
-	2,890,837	2,890,837
(6,841,056)	2,890,837	(3,950,219)
716,849	-	716,849
9,677,377	-	9,677,377
161,777	_	161,777
874,249	-	874,249
269,239	-	269,239
(104,435)	2,322	(102,113)
2,000	-	2,000
326,286		326,286
11,923,342	2,322	11,925,664
5,082,286	2,893,159	7,975,445
31,909,795	51,324,805	83,234,600
\$ 36,992,081	\$ 54,217,964	\$ 91,210,045

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2021

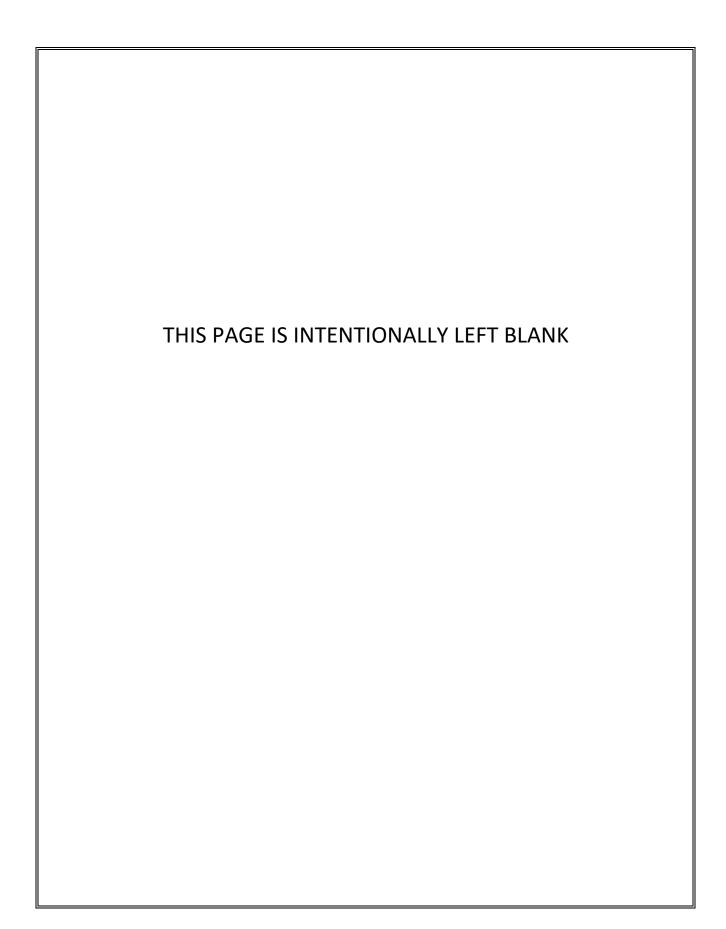
		General		Debt Service		Gender Road TIF	Im	Capital provement
Assets:						_		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	13,943,917	\$	10,081	\$	709,051	\$	2,140,725
Cash in segregated accounts		10,865		-				
Receivables:								
Income taxes		2,052,971		-		-		-
Real and other taxes		572,541		-		-		-
Accounts		25,973		-		-		-
Payments in lieu of taxes		-		-		775,310		-
Accrued interest		19,464		-		-		_
Special assessments		61,477		-		_		_
Due from other governments		126,382		_		_		_
Advances to other funds		1,235,828		_		_		_
Prepayments		62,276		_		_		_
Materials and supplies inventory		33,575		_		_		_
Total assets	\$	18,145,269	\$	10,081	\$	1,484,361	\$	2,140,725
Total dissets	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	10,143,203	-y	10,001		1,404,301	<u>, </u>	2,140,723
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	173,750	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contracts payable		30,019		-		-		274,296
Retainage payable		36,039		-		-		214,777
Accrued wages and benefits payable		47,306		-		-		-
Advances from other funds		-		-		1,494,525		_
Due to other governments		187,685		_		9,338		_
Deposits held and due others		10,865		_		-		_
Unearned revenue		,		_		_		_
Total liabilities		485,664	-	-		1,503,863		489,073
				_				_
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		540,946		-		-		-
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		17,111		-		-		-
Accrued interest not available		9,911		-		-		-
Special assessments revenue not available		61,410		-		-		-
Payment in lieu of tax revenue not available		-		-		775,310		-
Income tax revenue not available		1,306,437		-		-		-
Nonexchange transactions not available		101,511		-		-		-
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,037,326		-		775,310		-
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		2,522,990		-		2,279,173		489,073
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable		1,331,679						
Restricted		1,551,079		-		-		1 651 652
		1 152 620		10.001		-		1,651,652
Assigned		1,152,630		10,081		(704.012)		-
Unassigned		13,137,970				(794,812)		
Total fund balances		15,622,279		10,081		(794,812)		1,651,652
Total liabilities, deferred inflows								
of resources and fund balances	\$	18,145,269	\$	10,081	\$	1,484,361	\$	2,140,725
								

	State Capital Grants	G	Other overnmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds
4	4 420 556	<u> </u>	4.606.276	<u>,</u>	22 020 505
\$	1,430,556	\$	4,686,276	\$	22,920,606
			-		10,865
	-		-		2,052,971
	-		14,484		587,025
	-		704		26,677
	-		358,082		1,133,392
	-		-		19,464
	-		-		61,477
	-		377,191		503,573
	-		-		1,235,828
	-		3,829		66,105
	_		69,132		102,707
\$	1,430,556	\$	5,509,698	\$	28,720,690
\$	_	\$	22,336	\$	196,086
,	110,702	7	,	т.	415,017
	150,941		43,424		445,181
	-		6,402		53,708
	950,828		5,000		2,450,353
	930,828		20,407		217,430
	-		20,407		
	-		461.040		10,865
	1,212,471		461,848 559,417		461,848 4,250,488
	1,212,471		333,417		4,230,466
					E40.046
	-		-		540,946
	-		-		17,111
	-		=		9,911
	-		-		61,410
	-		358,082		1,133,392
	-		-		1,306,437
			228,505		330,016
			586,587		3,399,223
	1,212,471		1,146,004		7,649,711
	. ,		. ,		· · ·
	-		72,961		1,404,640
	218,085		4,290,733		6,160,470
	-		-		1,162,711
					12,343,158
	210 005		4 262 604		21 070 070
	218,085		4,363,694		21,070,979
ċ	1 420 556	ċ	E E00 600	۲.	20 720 600
\$	1,430,556	<u> </u>	5,509,698	<u> </u>	28,720,690

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2021

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 21,070,979
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			30,862,117
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(15,099)
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the governmental funds.			63,766
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Income taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Special assessments receivable Investment income receivable Total	\$	1,306,437 17,111 330,016 61,410 9,911	1,724,885
The net pension and OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current per therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Deferred inflows - OPEB Net OPEB asset	riod;	191,001 (622,643) (1,373,123) (423,710) 170,598	(2,057,877)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds, loans and lease payables, are not due payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences General obligation bonds payable OPWC loans payable Land purchase Building purchase Bond anticipation note payable Total	e and	(223,792) (3,665,000) (1,821,883) (452,787) (1,993,228) (6,500,000)	(14,656,690)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 36,992,081

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	 General	Debt Service	 Gender Road TIF	Capital provement
Revenues:				
Municipal income taxes	\$ 9,503,124	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Real and other taxes	699,738	-	-	-
Charges for services	141,882	-	-	-
Fines, licenses and permits	1,053,976	-	-	-
Payments in lieu of taxes	-	-	566,555	-
Intergovernmental	261,005	-	-	-
Special assessments	151,809	-	-	-
Investment income	(95,980)	-	-	6
Rental income	4,730	-	-	=
Contributions and donations	-	-	-	-
Other	 249,328	 -	 -	 _
Total revenues	 11,969,612	 	 566,555	 6
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	2,728,609	-	723,169	-
Security of persons and property	1,171,929	-	-	-
Public health and welfare	150,749	-	-	-
Transportation	917,702	-	-	-
Community environment	754,692	-	-	-
Leisure time activity	477,436	-	-	-
Capital outlay	1,086,420	-	-	2,748,807
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	287,412	734,316	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	114,158	77,113	-	-
Total expenditures	 7,689,107	 811,429	 723,169	2,748,807
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	 4,280,505	 (811,429)	 (156,614)	 (2,748,801)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	-	639,637	-	-
Transfers (out)	(1,256,033)	-	-	-
Long-term bond anticipation note proceeds	-	-	-	4,400,000
Premium on long-term note proceeds	-	9,106	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,256,033)	 648,743	 -	 4,400,000
Net change in fund balances	3,024,472	(162,686)	(156,614)	1,651,199
Fund balances at beginning of year	 12,597,807	 172,767	 (638,198)	 453
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 15,622,279	\$ 10,081	\$ (794,812)	\$ 1,651,652

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Capital Grants Governmental Funds Governmental Funds \$ - \$ 9,503,124 - 161,777 861,515 - 10,717 1,064,693 - 307,694 874,249 100,000 991,300 1,352,305 - 1,016 (94,958) - 2,000 2,000 - 36,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 3,4730 1,171,292 - 4,730 2,000 2,000 - 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 421,499 1,339,201 - 421,499 1,339,201 - 754,692 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 2,7476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 1,000	State	Other	Total
\$ - \$ - \$ 9,503,124	Capital	Governmental	Governmental
- 161,777 861,515 - 141,882 - 10,717 1,064,693 - 307,694 874,249 100,000 991,300 1,352,305 151,809 - 1,016 (94,958) - 1,016 (94,958) - 2,000 2,000 - 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 - 1,171,929 - 150,749 - 421,499 1,339,201 - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671	Grants	Funds	Funds
- 161,777 861,515 - 141,882 - 10,717 1,064,693 - 307,694 874,249 100,000 991,300 1,352,305 151,809 - 1,016 (94,958) - 1,016 (94,958) - 2,000 2,000 - 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 - 1,171,929 - 150,749 - 421,499 1,339,201 - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671			
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- 10,717 1,064,693 - 307,694 874,249 100,000 991,300 1,352,305 - 1,016 (94,958) - 1,016 (94,958) - 2,000 2,000 - 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 - 1,171,929 - 150,749 - 421,499 1,339,201 - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033 2,100,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671	-	161,777	861,515
- 307,694 874,249 100,000 991,300 1,352,305 151,809 - 1,016 (94,958) 4,730 - 2,000 2,000 - 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 1,171,929 150,749 - 421,499 1,339,201 - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671	-	-	141,882
100,000 991,300 1,352,305 - 1,016 (94,958) - 4,730 - 2,000 2,000 - 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 - - 150,749 - - 150,749 - - 150,749 - - 150,749 - - 150,749 - - 150,749 - - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000 (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - - 9,106	-	10,717	1,064,693
- 1,016 (94,958) - 1,016 (94,958) 4,730 - 2,000 2,000 - 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 1,171,929 - 150,749 - 421,499 1,339,201 - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,553 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671	-	307,694	874,249
- 1,016 (94,958) - 1,016 (94,958) - 4,730 - 2,000 2,000 - 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 - 1,171,929 - 150,749 - 421,499 1,339,201 - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,553 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671	100,000	991,300	1,352,305
-	-	-	151,809
- 2,000 2,000 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 - - 1,171,929 - - 150,749 - - 150,749 - - 754,692 - - 754,692 - - 754,692 - - 7,671,919 - - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	-	1,016	(94,958)
- 76,958 326,286 100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 - - 1,171,929 - - 150,749 - - 150,749 - - 754,692 - - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	-	-	4,730
100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 - - 1,171,929 - - 150,749 - - 150,749 - - 754,692 - - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	-	2,000	2,000
100,000 1,551,462 14,187,635 - 6,858 3,458,636 - - 1,171,929 - - 150,749 - - 150,749 - - 754,692 - - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	-	76,958	326,286
- 1,171,929 - 150,749 - 421,499 1,339,201 - 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671	100,000		
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-	-	6,858	3,458,636
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- 754,692 - 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	-	-	150,749
- 118,582 596,018 3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	-	421,499	1,339,201
3,272,518 564,174 7,671,919 - 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	-	-	754,692
- 122,964 1,144,692 - 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	-	118,582	596,018
- 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	3,272,518	564,174	7,671,919
- 27,476 218,747 3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308			
3,272,518 1,261,553 16,506,583 (3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	-	122,964	1,144,692
(3,172,518) 289,909 (2,318,948) - 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308		27,476	
- 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	3,272,518	1,261,553	16,506,583
- 261,513 261,513 1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308			
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1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	(3,1/2,518)	289,909	(2,318,948)
1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308			
1,076,396 40,000 1,756,033 - (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	_	261 513	261 513
- (500,000) (1,756,033) 2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	1 076 396		
2,100,000 - 6,500,000 - - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	1,070,330		
- - 9,106 3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	2 100 000	(300,000)	
3,176,396 (198,487) 6,770,619 3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	2,100,000	-	
3,878 91,422 4,451,671 214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	3.176.396	(198.487)	
214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	3,1,0,330	(133,407)	3,7,3,013
214,207 4,272,272 16,619,308	3,878	91,422	4,451,671
	, -	,	• •
	214,207	4,272,272	16,619,308
	\$ 218,085	\$ 4,363,694	\$ 21,070,979

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, 2021

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ 4,451,671
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeds capital outlays in the current period. Capital asset additions \$ Current year depreciation Total		7,439,643 (730,300)	6,709,343
When capital assets are disposed of, the cost of the capital assets is removed frm the capital account in the statemetn of net position resulting in a loss on sale of capital assets in the statement of activities.	ll asset		(58,217)
assets in the statement of activities.			(30,217)
Assets transferred from governmental activities to enterprise activities			(1,368,090)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			72,006
Proceeds of loans & long-term bond anticipation notes are reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net position.			(6,761,513)
Repayment of bond, note and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			1,144,692
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			191,001
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities are reported as pension expense in the statement of activ	vities.		754,988
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds and loans, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. Accrued interest payable Amortization of deferred amounts on refunding Amortization of discounts			(2,295) (12,104) (4,914)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not			
reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			 (34,282)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ 5,082,286

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget			
	Original Final		Actual	Positive (Negative)					
Revenues:	-								
Municipal income taxes	\$	7,400,000	\$	7,400,000	\$ 9,337,665	\$	1,937,665		
Real and other taxes		585,000		585,000	692,750		107,750		
Charges for services		132,500		132,500	134,166		1,666		
Licenses, permits and fees		754,375		754,375	1,042,589		288,214		
Intergovernmental		172,350		172,350	216,510		44,160		
Special assessments		151,000		151,000	151,644		644		
Investment income		215,000		215,000	(36,940)		(251,940)		
Rental income		8,000		8,000	4,650		(3,350)		
Other		27,000		27,000	247,008		220,008		
Total revenues		9,445,225		9,445,225	11,790,042		2,344,817		
Expenditures:									
Current:									
General government		3,615,776		3,914,678	3,177,573		737,105		
Security of persons and property		1,679,783		1,793,566	1,620,625		172,941		
Public health and welfare		160,100		160,100	153,088		7,012		
Transportation		1,827,750		2,208,596	1,868,773		339,823		
Community environment		957,515		993,377	851,650		141,727		
Leisure time activity		658,802		1,000,264	599,078		401,186		
Debt service:									
Principal retirement		1,292,000		1,292,000	1,237,412		54,588		
Interest and fiscal charges		145,100		145,100	118,459		26,641		
Total expenditures		10,336,826		11,507,681	 9,626,658		1,881,023		
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(891,601)		(2,062,456)	 2,163,384		4,225,840		
Other financing sources (uses):									
Advances in		40,000		40,000	140,000		100,000		
Advances (out) and not repaid		(950,828)		(950,828)	(950,828)		-		
Transfers (out)		(1,160,750)		(1,360,750)	(1,256,033)		104,717		
Sale of assets		500		500	-		(500)		
Total other financing sources (uses)		(2,071,078)		(2,271,078)	 (2,066,861)		204,217		
Net change in fund balances		(2,962,679)		(4,333,534)	96,523		4,430,057		
Fund balance at beginning of year		12,274,041		12,274,041	12,274,041		-		
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		721,851		721,851	 721,851				
Fund balance at end of year	\$	10,033,213	\$	8,662,358	\$ 13,092,415	\$	4,430,057		

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENDER ROAD TIF FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final					Actual	Fin:	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
Revenues:		Original				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		cgative
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$	500,000	\$	500,000	\$	566,555	\$	66 555
•	٦		٦		Ş		۶	66,555
Total revenues		500,000		500,000		566,555		66,555
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government		401,595		921,596		730,545		191,051
Capital outlay		181,942		363,884		176,677		187,207
Total expenditures		583,537		1,285,480		907,222		378,258
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(83,537)		(785,480)		(340,667)		444,813
Other financing sources (uses):								
Advances (out) and not repaid		(40,000)		(235,000)		(234,475)		525
Total other financing sources (uses)		(40,000)		(235,000)		(234,475)		525
Net change in fund balances		(123,537)		(1,020,480)		(575,142)		445,338
Fund balance at beginning of year		1,099,155		1,099,155		1,099,155		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		185,038		185,038		185,038		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,160,656	\$	263,713	\$	709,051	\$	445,338

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds						
	Water	Sewer	Storm Water	Total			
Assets:							
Current assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 5,821,387	\$ 9,571,198	\$ 375,087	\$ 15,767,672			
Accounts	255,005	341,781	42,917	639,703			
Leases	48,711	-	-	48,711			
Accrued interest	173	-	-	173			
Prepayments	21,973	18,910	6,545	47,428			
Materials and supplies inventory	41,295	15,620	· <u> </u>	56,915			
Total current assets	6,188,544	9,947,509	424,549	16,560,602			
Noncurrent assets:							
Advances to other funds	471,800	742,725	-	1,214,525			
Net OPEB asset	39,984	47,981	7,997	95,962			
Leases	792,028	-	-	792,028			
Capital assets:							
Land and construction in progress	1,259,230	510,665		1,769,895			
Depreciable capital assets, net	12,025,521	20,964,746	7,177,146	40,167,413			
Total capital assets, net	13,284,751	21,475,411	7,177,146	41,937,308			
Total assets	20,777,107	32,213,626	7,609,692	60,600,425			
Deferred outflows of resources:							
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	=	39,362	-	39,362			
Pension	44,766	53,719	8,953	107,438			
Total deferred outflows of resources	44,766	93,081	8,953	146,800			
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	20,821,873	32,306,707	7,618,645	60,747,225			
Liabilities:							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable	63,076	98,965	435	162,476			
Contracts payable	4,665	11,324	-	15,989			
Retainage payable	14,877	18,256	-	33,133			
Accrued wages and benefits payable	12,380	14,849	2,835	30,064			
Compensated absences payable - current	60,917	31,726	7,474	100,117			
Due to other governments	34,753	17,097	1,509	53,359			
Accrued interest payable	21,014	8,793 320,000	-	29,807 320,000			
Revenue bonds payable OWDA loans payable	247,185	52,482	_	299,667			
OPWC loans payable	29,078	13,178		42,256			
Total current liabilities	487,945	586,670	12,253	1,086,868			
Long-term liabilities:							
Compensated absences payable	36,668	53,848	14,345	104,861			
Revenue bonds payable	-	665,000	-	665,000			
OWDA loans payable	1,342,460	525,638	-	1,868,098			
OPWC loans payable Net pension liability	625,172 321,826	20,281 386,191	64,365	645,453 772,382			
Total long-term liabilities	2,326,126	1,650,958	78,710	4,055,794			
Total liabilities	2,814,071	2,237,628	90,963	5,142,662			
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Pension	148,159	136,680	18,521	303,360			
OPEB	109,345	136,680	13,671	259,696			
Leases	823,543		-,	823,543			
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,081,047	273,360	32,192	1,386,599			
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	3,895,118	2,510,988	123,155	6,529,261			
Net position:							
Net investment in capital assets	11,021,314	19,888,614	7,177,146	38,087,074			
Unrestricted	5,905,441	9,907,105	318,344	16,130,890			
Total net position	\$ 16,926,755	\$ 29,795,719	\$ 7,495,490	\$ 54,217,964			

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

	business type Activities Enterprise Funds							
		Water	Sewer		Storm Water			Total
Operating revenues:								
Charges for services	\$	1,849,253	\$	2,258,924	\$	316,925	\$	4,425,102
Leases		55,343				_		55,343
Total operating revenues		1,904,596		2,258,924		316,925		4,480,445
Operating expenses:								
Personal services		468,776		432,159		(21,999)		878,936
Contract services		497,769		587,668		24,094		1,109,531
Materials and supplies		334,479		88,326		21,990		444,795
Depreciation		634,357		1,165,806		207,770		2,007,933
Total operating expenses		1,935,381		2,273,959		231,855		4,441,195
Operating income (loss)		(30,785)		(15,035)		85,070		39,250
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):								
Interest and fiscal charges		(45,358)		(59,961)		-		(105,319)
Loss on sale of capital assets		(505)		(507)		-		(1,012)
Interest		2,322		-		-		2,322
Intergovernmental		-		50,000		-		50,000
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		(43,541)		(10,468)		-		(54,009)
Income (loss) before contributions		(74,326)		(25,503)		85,070		(14,759)
Capital contributions - other funds		531,454		836,636		-		1,368,090
Capital contributions - tap fees		632,749		907,079				1,539,828
Change in net position		1,089,877		1,718,212		85,070		2,893,159
Net position at beginning of year - Restated		15,836,878		28,077,507		7,410,420		51,324,805
Net position at end of year	\$	16,926,755	\$	29,795,719	\$	7,495,490	\$	54,217,964

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds Water Sewer Storm Water Total Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers and rentals 1,898,269 \$ 2,260,933 319,289 \$ 4,478,491 Cash payments for personal services (500,048)(644,223)(126, 221)(1,270,492)(540,464)(693,514)(28,715)(1,262,693)Cash payments for contract services Cash payments for materials and supplies (332,250)(94,169)(24,139) (450,558)Net cash provided by operating activities 525,507 829,027 140,214 1,494,748 Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Cash received from interfund loans 83,200 111,275 194,475 Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities 83,200 111,275 194,475 Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of capital assets (281,307)(814,460)(2,336)(1,098,103)Tap-in fees 632,749 907,079 1,539,828 Capital grants 50,000 50,000 Principal retirement on revenue bonds (310,000)(310,000)Principal retirement on OWDA loans (240,525)(51,386)(291,911)Principal retirement on OPWC loans (43,617)(19,944)(63,561)Interest and fiscal charges (48,688)(47,349)(96,037)Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities 18,612 (286,060)(2,336)(269,784)Net increase in cash and 627,319 654,242 137,878 cash equivalents 1,419,439 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 5,194,068 8,916,956 14,348,233 237,209 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 5,821,387 9,571,198 375,087 15,767,672 Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) \$ (30,785) \$ (15,035) \$ 85,070 \$ 39,250 Adjustments: Depreciation 634,357 1,165,806 207,770 2,007,933 Lease interest 2,322 2,322 Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (2,111)2,009 2,364 2,262 (9,949)(15,988)Decrease (increase) in materials and supplies inventory (6,039)Increase in lease interest receivable (173)(173)Decrease in lease receivable 48,711 48,711 Increase in accrued wages and benefits 2,056 3,097 (184)4,969 (70,030)Increase in contracts payable (22,130)(47,900)18,207 Increase in retainage payable 14.877 3.330 Increase (decrease) in accounts payable (17,410)(58,877)(2,870)(79, 157)6,895 Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable (3,594)1,190 4,491 (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources 54,275 59,471 19,345 133,091 (21,741)(37,618)(94,474)Increase (decrease) in net pension liability (35,115)(303,568)(645,082) Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability (265,622)(75,892)(Increase) decrease in net OPEB asset (39,984)(47,981)(7,997)(95,962)Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources 185,320 95,396 (48,458)232,258 (Decrease) increase in due to other governments 7,129 9,877 33 17,039 (2,539)Decrease (increase) in prepayments (7,156)(14,919)(5,224)

Noncash Capital Financing Activities:

Net cash provided by operating activities

The Water and Sewer fund received assets transferred from governmental activities of \$531,454 and \$836,636, respectively.

525,507

829,027

140,214

1,494,748

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2021

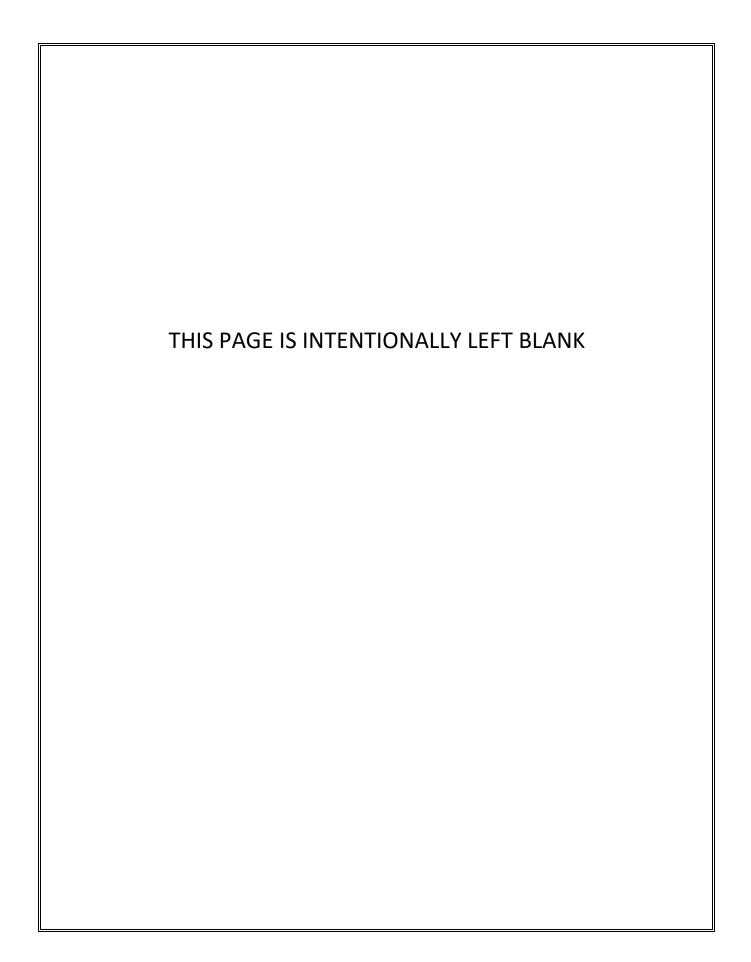
	Cu	stodial
Assets:		_
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	385
Cash in segregated accounts		12,814
Total assets	\$	13,199
Night and the co		
Net position:		
Restricted for individuals and other governments	\$	13,199
Total net position	\$	13,199

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Cı	ustodial Fund
Additions: Fines, licenses and permits for other governments Total additions	\$	40,342 40,342
Deductions: Fines, licenses and permits distributed to other governments Total deductions		47,508 47,508
Change in net position		(7,166)
Net position at beginning of year		20,365
Net position at end of year	\$	13,199

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

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

The City operates under a Council-Mayor form of government and provides the following services: police protection (through Fairfield County), water, sewer and storm water utility services, park operations, street maintenance and repair, as well as general governmental services.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the City over which the City officials are financially accountable.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

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

The City has no component units. The following organization is described due to its relationship to the City:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

Canal Winchester Industry and Commerce Corporation (the "CWICC")

The CWICC is a legally separate, non-profit corporation created on August 22, 1994 pursuant to the provisions of Ohio Rev. Code Section 1724.10. The CWICC Board of Trustees shall always be two (2) Trustees selected from persons who quality for inclusion in Category A and five (5) Trustees who qualify for inclusion in Category B.

Trustees who qualify for inclusion in Category A shall be the following elected or appointed officials of the City of Canal Winchester: Member of City Council; member of City Planning and Zoning Commission; City Solicitor; City Engineer; Planning and Zoning Administrator; and Director of Public Works. The Trustees in Category A shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council by resolution. Trustees shall serve overlapping two-year terms. The Mayor's initial appointments beginning in the 2021 calendar year shall have one (1) trustee appointed for a one (1) year term and one (1) trustee appointed for a two (2) year term. All terms thereafter shall be for two years.

Those persons who qualify for inclusion in Category B shall be Trustees of the Corporation who are not elected or appointed officials of the City of Canal Winchester. One (1) Trustee shall be the Superintendent of the Canal Winchester Local Schools or their designee, and one 91) Trustee shall be an employee of South-Central Power Co. or an electric utility providing services within the City of Canal Winchester. The remaining three (3) Trustees shall be elected by a majority of the Trustees to serve overlapping tow-year terms. The initial election a the 2021 annual meeting shall have one (1) Trustee elected for a one (1) year term and two (2) trustees elected for two (2) year terms. All terms thereafter shall be for two (2) years.

The City Finance Director is appointed as Treasurer and serves under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

The City is not required under this agreement to provide any financial contribution to the CWICC. The City did not expend any money in 2021 to the CWICC. The CWICC can incur debt, mortgage its property acquired, otherwise issue its obligations for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving and equipping buildings, structures and other properties and acquiring sites. The financial activities of the CWICC are not included in the financial statements of the City.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

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 statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the City.

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

Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

C. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is a concept developed to meet the needs of governmental entities in which legal or other restraints require the recording of specific revenues and expenses.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

The transactions of each fund are reflected in a self-balancing group of accounts. The City classifies each fund as either governmental, proprietary or fiduciary.

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

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

<u>Debt service fund</u> - This fund accounts for and reports all transactions relating to the payment of debt.

<u>Gender road tax increment financing fund</u> - This fund receives payments in lieu of taxes for various improvements.

<u>Capital improvement fund</u> - This fund receives investment income and debt proceeds for capital related improvements.

<u>State capital grants fund</u> - This fund receives grant revenues, transfers from the general fund and debt proceeds for capital improvements.

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

Proprietary Funds - These funds are used to account for activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

<u>Sewer fund</u> - This fund accounts for the user charges and expenses of maintaining the sewer lines and facilities of the City.

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

<u>Storm water fund</u> - This fund accounts for storm water operations.

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. The City has no trust funds. Custodial funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has one custodial fund which accounts for the City's Mayor's Court.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and current deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet.

The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

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

E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year end. Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations.

On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statements of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, and pension. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, 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, payment in lieu of taxes, pension, OPEB, leases, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payment in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2021, but which were levied to finance 2022 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements.

Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, income taxes, interest, charges for services, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

F. Budgetary Process

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

Tax Budget:

A budget of estimated cash receipts and disbursements is submitted to the County Auditor, as secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. The purpose of the tax budget is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

Estimated Resources:

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy the full amount of authorized property tax rates and reviews receipt estimates. The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1.

As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected receipts of each fund. On or about January 1, the certificate is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. Further amendments may be made during the year if the City determined that receipts collected will be greater than or less than the prior estimate and the Budget Commission finds the revised estimate to be reasonable.

On or before December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from a fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. The amounts reported within the budgetary statements reflect the original and final estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

Appropriations:

A temporary appropriation measure to control cash disbursements may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January to March 31. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriations measure may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The City legally adopted appropriation amendments during 2021. The budgetary statement reflects the original and final appropriations as approved by Council.

Encumbrances:

As part of the formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve the portion of the applicable appropriation.

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

G. 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. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments" on the financial statements. Interest earnings are allocated as authorized by State statute.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments. Investments are reported as assets.

The City invested in STAR Ohio during 2021. 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. 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."

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

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 an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2021, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of \$100 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. There was no interest revenue assigned to other funds during 2021.

H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds. All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000.

The City's infrastructure consists of culverts, curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers, streets, irrigation systems, and water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized for business-type activities. All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and intangibles. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-type Activities Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10-50 years	-
Buildings and improvements	50 years	25-50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 years	10-20 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years
Infrastructure	20-30 years	30-50 years

J. Compensated Absences

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

In conformity with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method.

The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future. The total liability for compensated absence payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus applicable additional salary related payments. City employees are granted vacation leave, sick leave, comp time and personal leave in varying amounts.

In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation and sick leave at various rates. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. For proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, long-term notes, loans and capital lease obligations are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

L. Interfund Activity

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

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

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables to cover deficit cash balances are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. Advances between governmental activities and business-type activities are presented as internal balances.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

M. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable in the general fund.

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council (the highest level of decision making authority).

Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts.

Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed.

In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council or a City official delegated (Finance Director) that authority by City Charter or ordinance. State statute authorizes the Finance Director to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The future appropriations amount assigned in the General Fund represents 2022 appropriations that exceed estimated resources.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

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

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

N. Estimates

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

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources less liabilities less deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

P. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond December 31, 2021 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditures/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

Q. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when revenues are received before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. At December 31, 2021 this includes grant revenue received before all eligibility requirements have been met.

R. 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. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2021.

S. Fair Value

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.

T. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction and from contributions from governmental funds.

U. Unamortized Bond Discounts/Accounting Gain or Loss

Bond discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds.

For an advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as an addition to or reduction from the face amount of the new debt. On the governmental fund financial statements bond discounts and net gains or losses from refunding are recognized in the current period.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

V. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB 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 - ACCOUNTABLITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2021, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 89, "<u>Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period</u>" GASB Statement No. 87, "<u>Leases</u>", and GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3, "<u>Leases</u>".

GASB Statement No. 87 and GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3 enhance the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The implementation of this GASB resulted in a restatement of net position in the Water Fund at December 31, 2020 from \$15,826,047 to \$15,836,878 and Business-Type Activities from \$51,313,974 to \$51,324,805.

GASB Statement No. 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. GASB Statement No. 89 requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. GASB Statement No. 89 also reiterates that financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an impact on beginning fund balance/net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABLITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

For 2021, the City has applied GASB Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance" to GASB Statement Nos. 91, 92 and 93, which were originally due to be implemented in 2021 and to GASB Statement No. 87, which was originally due to be implemented in 2020. GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

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

- Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations
- Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020
- Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at December 31, 2021 included a deficit of \$794,812 in the Gender Road TIF fund. The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the City 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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:

- United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 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. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio; and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within a ten year form the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of a political subdivision of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 or 2, above, and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);; and,

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

8. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty and two hundred seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one period.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Finance Director by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution. Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Finance Director or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the City had \$150 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the City as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year end, \$12,814 and \$10,865 was on deposit for the City's mayor's court and healthcare account which was held outside of the City's treasury, respectively. This amount is included in the total amount of deposits reported below and is reported on the financial statements as "cash in segregated accounts".

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2021, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$28,467,175. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2021, \$27,542,915 of the City's bank balance of \$28,538,686 was exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below, while \$995,771 was covered by the FDIC.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute.

Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the City's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2021, the City's financial institution was approved for a collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

As of December 31, 2021, the City had the following investments and maturities:

				Investment Maturities									
	Fair Value			6	months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	G	reater than
Investment Type	<u>Hierarchy</u>	_	Fair Value	_	less	_	months	_	months	_	months	_2	24 months
FFCB	Level 2	\$	293,694	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	293,694
FHLB	Level 2		3,011,271		-		-		-		-		3,011,271
Municipal Bonds	Level 2		1,756,880		1,001,500		755,380		-		-		-
Negotiable CD's	Level 2		4,963,609		493,830		253,458		249,809		991,685		2,974,827
STAR Ohio	N/A		172,940		172,940		-		-		-		-
U.S. Govt. Money Market	N/A		46,623		46,623		_		_				
Total		\$	10,245,017	\$	1,714,893	\$	1,008,838	\$	249,809	\$	991,685	\$	6,279,792

The weighted average maturity of investments is 2.31 years.

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

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio and U.S. Government money market mutual funds carry a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The federal agency securities carry a rating of AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody, respectively.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

The negotiable CDs are not rated. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the City to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Finance Director or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2021:

Investment type	_	Fair Value	% of Total
FFCB	\$	293,694	2.87
FHLB		3,011,271	29.39
Municipal Bonds		1,756,880	17.15
Negotiable CD's		4,963,609	48.45
STAR Ohio		172,940	1.68
U.S. Government money market	_	46,623	0.46
Total	\$	10,245,017	100.00

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2021:

Total	\$ 38,712,342
Cash on hand	 150
Investments	10,245,017
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 28,467,175
Cash and investments per note	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Cash and investments per	statement of position
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Governmental activities	\$ 22,931,471
Business-type activities	15,767,672
Custodial fund	13,199
Total	\$ 38,712,342

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at December 31, 2021, as reported on the fund statements as advances to/from other funds consist of the following:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General	Gender road tif	\$ 280,000
General	Other governmental	5,000
General	State capital grants	950,828
Water	Gender road tif	471,800
Sewer	Gender road tif	742,725

The primary purpose of the advances to/from other funds is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by December 31. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. The interfund balances are not expected to be repaid within one year.

B. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from</u>	<u>Transfers to</u>	<u>_ </u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Debt service fund	\$	639,637
General fund	State capital grants fund		576,396
General fund	Other governmental fund		40,000
Other governmental fund	State capital grants fund		500,000

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the General fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers between other governmental funds and the State Capital Grants fund were for the purpose of leisure time capital improvements. All transfers made were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2021 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2020, are levied after October 1, 2021, and are collected in 2022 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously. The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Canal Winchester.

The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, delinquent tangible personal property taxes and other outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2021 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by a deferred inflow since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2021 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by a deferred inflow since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is deferred.

The assessed values of real and public utility property upon which 2021 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property tax	\$ 257,691,110
Public utility tangible personal property	4,126,910
Total assessed value	\$ 261,818,020

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

This locally levied tax of 2.0% applies to gross salaries, wages and other personal service compensation earned by residents both in and out of the City and to earnings of nonresidents (except certain transients) earned in the City. The City gives a 100% credit to the tax paid to another municipality to the maximum of the total amount assessed. It also applies to the net income of business organizations located within the City. The Regional Income Tax Agency administers and collects income taxes for the City. Payments, net of collection fees, are remitted monthly for tax receipts received by the Regional Income Tax Agency in the prior month. Income tax revenue is reported to the extent that it is measurable and available to finance current operations at December 31, 2021. Income tax revenue for 2021 was \$9,503,124 as reported in the fund financial statements. Income tax revenue is reported in the general fund.

NOTE 8 - TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICTS (TIF)

The City, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code and City ordinances, has established TIFs. A TIF represents a geographic area wherein property values created after the commencement date of the TIF are exempt, in whole or in part, from property taxes. Owners of such property, however, must pay amounts equal to the property taxes, known as "payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT), as though the TIF had not been established. These "PILOTS" are then dedicated to the payments for various public improvements within or adjacent to the TIF area. Property values existing before the commencement date of a TIF continue to be subjected to property taxes.

PILOT revenue was \$874,249 in 2021 as reported in the fund financial statements. The TIFs have a longevity of the shorter period of 30 years or until the public improvements are paid for. The property tax exemption then ceases; PILOT's cease and property taxes then apply to the increased property values.

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2021, consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), accrued interest, special assessments and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue.

All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as "due from other governments" on the basic financial statements. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2021. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

Income taxes	\$ 2,052,971
Property and other local taxes	587,025
Payments in lieu of taxes	1,133,392

587,025 1,133,392 Accounts 26,677 Special assessments 61,477 Accrued interest 19,464 Due from other governments 503,573

Business-type activities:

Governmental activities:

Accounts 639,703

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

Lease receivable: The City has entered into three separate lease agreements for the rental of City owned property. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the City is reporting a receivable for the future scheduled payments under the leases. The terms of these leases extend until 2042 with payments due monthly or annually.

The following is a schedule of all future lease revenue payments:

Fiscal Year	 <u>Principal</u>	_	Interest	_	Total
2022	\$ 48,711	\$	2,060	\$	50,771
2023	48,833		1,938		50,771
2024	48,955		1,816		50,771
2025	49,077		1,693		50,770
2026	53,888		1,565		55,453
2027-2032	264,409		5,778		270,187
2033-2037	163,111		3,176		166,287
2038 - 2042	 163,755		1,940		165,695
Total	\$ 840,739	\$	19,966	\$	860,705

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental activities capital asset activity at December 31, 2021 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
Governmental activities:	12/31/20	Additions	Deductions	12/31/2021
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,335,460	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,335,460
Construction in progress	1,301,453	6,424,387	(1,368,090)	6,357,750
Intangibles	257,247			257,247
Total capital assets, not being		_		
depreciated	4,894,160	6,424,387	(1,368,090)	9,950,457
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,682,452	-	-	1,682,452
Buildings and improvements	8,165,982	-	-	8,165,982
Furniture and equipment	1,133,866	166,478	(125,674)	1,174,670
Vehicles	907,198	46,550	(18,045)	935,703
Infrastructure	14,198,870	802,228	-	15,001,098
Total capital assets, being depreciated	26,088,368	1,015,256	(143,719)	26,959,905
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(542,099)	(23,842)	-	(565,941)
Buildings and improvements	(1,349,396)	(146,988)	-	(1,496,384)
Furniture and equipment	(560,520)	(28,361)	67,457	(521,424)
Vehicles	(632,872)	(65,715)	18,045	(680,542)
Infrastructure	(2,318,560)	(465,394)		(2,783,954)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,403,447)	(730,300)	85,502	(6,048,245)
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	20,684,921	284,956	(58,217)	20,911,660
Governmental activities, net	\$ 25,579,081	\$ 6,709,343	\$ (1,426,307)	\$ 30,862,117

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 86,418
Transportation	574,713
Leisure time activity	69,169
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 730,300

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

B. Business-type activities capital asset activity at December 31, 2021 was as follows:

	В	alance						Balance
Business-type activities:	12/	<u>/31/2020</u>	_A	dditions	<u>Disposals</u>		12/31/2021	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	913,400	\$	-	\$	-	\$	913,400
Intangibles		192,654		48,871		-		241,525
Construction in progress		171,097		600,044		(156,171)		614,970
Total capital assets, not being								
depreciated	:	1,277,151		648,915		(156,171)		1,769,895
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings and improvements	14	4,495,926		-		-	:	14,495,926
Furniture and equipment	:	1,802,971		605,357		(2,000)		2,406,328
Vehicles		245,748		-		-		245,748
Infrastructure	50	6,547,456		1,368,090		-	į	57,915,546
Total capital assets, being								
depreciated	73	3,092,101		1,973,447		(2,000)		75,063,548
Less: accumulated depreciation:								
Buildings and improvements	(4	4,838,821)		(267,728)		-		(5,106,549)
Furniture and equipment		(781,207)		(123,551)		988		(903,770)
Vehicles		(149,813)		(25,901)		-		(175,714)
Infrastructure	(2	7,119,349)	(1,590,753)		<u> </u>	(2	28,710,102)
Total accumulated depreciation	(32	2,889,190)	(2,007,933)		988	(3	34,896,135)
Total capital assets, being								
depreciated, net	40	0,202,911		(34,486)		(1,012)		40,167,413
Business-type activities capital				_		_		_
assets, net	\$ 4:	1,480,062	\$	614,429	\$	(157,183)	\$ 4	41,937,308

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 11 - LEASE PURCHASE AGREEMENT - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In 2018, the City entered into lease purchase agreements with a financial institution to assist in financing new trucks.

General capital assets acquired by agreement have been capitalized in an amount equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception. For the City, a corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments from all funds in 2021 totaled \$27,489. Principal and interest payments are made from the street construction and maintenance fund, the permissive fund, (nonmajor other governmental funds), and the general fund. This lease was retired in 2021.

NOTE 12 – NOTE PAYABLE

The City issued a general obligation bond anticipation notes of \$950,000 at an interest rate of 2% due June 16, 2021 for the purpose of capital improvements.

	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Balance 12/31/20	Additions	Reductions	Balance <u>12/31/21</u>
Governmental activities: Bond anticipation note	6/16/2021	2.00%	\$ 950,000	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ (950,000)	\$ -
Total			\$ 950,000	\$ -	\$ (950,000)	\$ -

This note was retired in 2021 and paid from the General fund.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Governmental Activities

During 2021, the following changes occurred in the governmental activities long-term obligations:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Governmental activities:	Interest Rate	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Balance at 12/31/20	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/21	Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds							
Refunding bonds, 2017	3.75%-4.5%	12/01/2028	\$ 1,140,000	\$ -	\$ (130,000)		•
G.O. Municipal facilities bonds, 2015	5.50%	01/01/2030	2,350,000	-	(235,000)	2,115,000	235,000
Various purp. refunding bonds, series 2013	2.53%	12/01/2024	710,000		(170,000)	540,000	175,000
Total general obligations bonds			4,200,000		(535,000)	3,665,000	545,000
Long-Term Bond Anticipation Note							
2021 Bond anticipation note	0.75%	05/18/2022		6,500,000		6,500,000	6,500,000
Total bond anticipation notes				6,500,000		6,500,000	6,500,000
OPWC loans - Direct Borrowings							
#CC05B - Washington St.	0.00%	07/01/2021	19,557	-	(19,557)	-	-
#CC02D - North High St.	0.00%	7/01/2023	65,789	-	(28,197)	37,592	18,798
#CC03E - West Waterloo #1	0.00%	1/01/2024	120,331	-	(45,123)	75,208	30,082
#CC04F - West Waterloo #2	0.00%	1/01/2025	253,905	-	(76,170)	177,735	50,780
#CC04K - Columbus St	0.00%	1/01/2029	205,200	-	(34,200)	171,000	22,800
#CC06L - Thrush Drive	0.00%	1/01/2034	137,385	-	(14,721)	122,664	9,814
#CC017X - Gender Rd. Ph. V	0.00%	01/01/2040	-	261,513	-	261,513	-
#CC11U - Gender Rd. Ph. IV	0.00%	01/01/2039	1,057,519		(81,348)	976,171	54,232
Total OPWC loans			1,859,686	261,513	(299,316)	1,821,883	186,506
Other long-term obligations							
Land purchase agreement - Direct Borrowing	3.00%	4/1/2027	528,241	-	(75,454)	452,787	77,214
Building purchase agreement - Direct Borrowing	4.00%	1/1/2030	2,200,661	-	(207,433)	1,993,228	215,856
Net pension liability			1,682,720	-	(309,597)	1,373,123	-
Net OPEB liability			1,252,217	-	(1,252,217)	-	-
Compensated absences			189,510	180,512	(146,230)	223,792	127,115
Lease purchase agreement - Direct Borrowing			27,489		(27,489)		
Total other long-term obligations			5,880,838	180,512	(2,018,420)	4,042,930	420,185
Total governmental activities			\$ 11,940,524	\$ 6,942,025	\$ (2,852,736)	\$ 16,029,813	\$ 7,651,691

Compensated Absences:

Compensated absences are reported in the statement of net position and will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid which will primarily be the general fund and the street construction and maintenance fund (a nonmajor other governmental fund).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

General Obligation Bonds:

On December 17, 2013, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds (various purpose refunding bonds, series 2013). These bonds refunded the \$1,300,000 callable portion of the Series 2004 issue. These bonds are general obligations of the City, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The bonds bear an annual interest rate of 2.53% and mature on December 1, 2024.

Proceeds of \$1,354,059 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the various purpose bonds. As a result, \$1,300,000 of these bonds of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds have been removed from the City's financial statements.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$54,059 for governmental activities. This amount is presented as a deferred charge on refunding and amortized over the remaining life of the new debt.

On April 15, 2015, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds totaling \$3,500,000 for the purpose of municipal facility improvements. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The bonds bear an annual interest rate of 5.50% and mature on January 1, 2030.

On September 29, 2017, the City issued general obligation refunding bonds (refunding bonds, series 2017). These bonds refunded the \$1,645,000 callable portion of the Series 2008 issue. These bonds are general obligations of the City, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The bonds bear an annual interest rate of 3.75%-4.5% and mature on December 1, 2028.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Proceeds of \$1,724,690 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the various purpose bonds. As a result, \$1,645,000 of these bonds of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds have been removed from the City's financial statements.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$79,690 for governmental activities. This amount is presented as a deferred charge on refunding and amortized over the remaining life of the new debt. The economic gain resulting from this transaction was \$116,826. The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service requirements for the general obligation bonds:

Year Ended	 General Obligation Bonds Payable				
December 31,	 <u>Principal</u>		Interest	_	Total
2022	\$ 545,000	\$	90,266	\$	635,266
2023	555,000		76,841		631,841
2024	560,000		63,181		623,181
2025	380,000		49,394		429,394
2026	385,000		40,180		425,180
2027-2030	1,240,000		70,730		1,310,730
Total	\$ 3,665,000	\$	390,592	\$	4,055,592

Land Purchase Agreement:

During 2017 the City purchased property for purposes of future development and secured a loan agreement with the property owner. The loan agreement bears interest of 3% and is payable in quarterly installments of \$22,484 based on a ten year amortization schedule. The following is a summary of the City future annual debt service requirements to service this debt which will be paid from the General fund:

Year Ended <u>December 31,</u>	F	<u>Land</u> Principal	hase Agree nterest	men	<u>t</u> Total
2022	\$	77,214	\$ 12,720	\$	89,934
2023		79,557	10,378		89,935
2024		81,971	7,964		89,935
2025		84,458	5,477		89,935
2026		87,020	2,915		89,935
2027		42,567	 472		43,039
Total	\$	452,787	\$ 39,926	\$	492,713

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

OPWC Loans:

Ohio Public Works Commission Loans (OPWC) have been issued for various street improvements. The loans are interest free and principal payments are made from the debt service fund. The Gender Road Ph. V. project is not complete and an amortization schedule is not available. The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service principal requirements for the OPWC loans:

Year Ended	
December 31,	Principal
2022	\$ 186,506
2023	186,504
2024	152,669
2025	112,238
2026	86,845
2027-2031	377,225
2032-2036	295,693
2037-2039	162,690
Total	\$ 1,560,370

Building Purchase Agreement:

During 2020 the City purchased a commercial building for purposes of a future municipal building and secured a loan agreement with the property owner in the amount of \$2,400,000. The loan agreement bears interest of 3% and is payable in quarterly installments based on a ten year amortization schedule. The following is a summary of the City future annual debt service requirements to service this debt which will be paid from the General fund:

Year Ended December 31,	_	<u>Buildin</u> Principal	rchase Agre Interest	eem	<u>ent</u> Total
2022	\$	215,856	\$ 76,518	\$	292,374
2023		224,620	67,754		292,374
2024		233,741	58,633		292,374
2025		243,232	49,142		292,374
2026		253,108	39,266		292,374
2027-2030		822,671	54,449		877,120
Total	\$	1,993,228	\$ 345,762	\$	2,338,990

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Bond Anticipation Note:

The City issued \$6,500,000 long-term bond anticipation notes on May 17, 2021 at an interest rate of 0.75% and were recorded within the capital improvements and state capital grants funds of \$4,400,000 and \$2,100,000, respectively. These notes were refinanced prior to the issuance of the financial statements and have a new maturity beyond the end of the year in which the report is issued therefore will be reported as long-term. See Note 23 for additional details on the new issuance.

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property.

The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2021, the City's total debt margin was \$17,335,973 and the unvoted debt margin was \$4,234,991.

B. Business-Type Activities

During 2021, the following changes occurred in the business-type long-term obligations:

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

	Interest Rate	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Balance at <u>12/31/20</u>	Additions	Reductions	Balance at <u>12/31/21</u>	Due in One Year
Revenue bonds Sanitary sewer refunding bonds Total revenue bonds	2.530%	12/01/2024	\$ 1,295,000 1,295,000	\$ - -	\$ (310,000) (310,000)	\$ 985,000 985,000	\$ 320,000 320,000
OPWC loans - Direct Borrowings #CC01C - Sanitary sewer rehab #CC15P - Tanktown Waterline Total OPWC loans	3.00% 0.00%	1/01/2024 1/1/2044	53,403 697,867 751,270	- 	(19,944) (43,617) (63,561)	33,459 654,250 687,709	13,178 29,078 42,256
OWDA loans - Direct Borrowings #4523 - Water treatment plant construction #4672 - Well field & raw water line #5772 - Sewer system upgrades Total OWDA loans	2.75% 2.75% 2.12%	7/01/2027 7/01/2027 7/1/2031	1,480,968 349,202 629,506 2,459,676	- - - -	(194,632) (45,893) (51,386) (291,911)	1,286,336 303,309 578,120 2,167,765	200,021 47,164 52,482 299,667
Other long-term obligations: Net pension liability Net OPEB liability Compensated absences Total long-term obligations Total business-type activities			866,856 645,082 200,487 1,712,425 \$ 6,218,371	314,583 314,583 \$ 314,583	(94,474) (645,082) (310,092) (1,049,648) \$ (1,715,120)	772,382 - 204,978 977,360 \$ 4,817,834	100,117 100,117 100,117 \$ 762,040

Compensated Absences:

Compensated absences will be paid from the water, sewer and storm water enterprise funds.

Revenue Bonds:

On December 17, 2013, the City issued \$3,280,000 in sanitary sewer system revenue refunding bonds. This bond issue, along with funds held in the debt service reserve fund account established by trust indenture, was used to refund a portion of the sewer mortgage revenue bonds issued on December 1, 2004. These bonds bear an interest rate of 2.53% and mature on December 1, 2024.

Proceeds of \$3,738,454 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the sewer mortgage revenue bonds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

As a result, \$3,590,000 of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds have been removed from the City's financial statements.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$148,454. This amount is presented as a deferred charge on refunding and amortized over the remaining life of the new debt. The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service requirements for the revenue refunding bonds:

Year Ended		Revenue Refunding Bonds Payable								
December 31,	_ F	Principal		Principal		Principal		Interest		Total
2022	\$	320,000	\$	24,921	\$	344,921				
2023		330,000		16,825		346,825				
2024		335,000		8,476	_	343,476				
Total	\$	985,000	\$	50,222	\$	1,035,222				

The City has pledged future sewer customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to acquire, construct, and make operating improvements to the sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. The sewer revenue bonds are payable solely from sewer customer net revenues and are payable through 2024. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require approximately 29.97 percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the sewer mortgage revenue bonds is \$1,035,222. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$344,921 and \$1,102,250, respectively.

OPWC Loans:

OPWC loans have been issued to finance waterline construction and sanitary sewer rehabilitation. Principal and interest payments are due in semi-annual installments. The following is a summary of the City's future annual debt service principal and interest requirements for the OPWC loans:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Year Ended		OPWC Loans Payable					
December 31,	F	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total	
2022	\$	42,256	\$	1,124	\$	43,380	
2023		42,655		725		43,380	
2024		35,782		316		36,098	
2025		29,078		-		29,078	
2026		29,078		-		29,078	
2027-2031		145,389		-		145,389	
2032-2036		145,389		-		145,389	
2037-2041		145,390		-		145,390	
2042-2044		72,692		_		72,692	
Total	\$	687,709	\$	2,165	\$	689,874	

OWDA Loans:

The City has entered into debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Water Department Authority (OWDA) to fund construction projects. The amounts due to the OWDA are payable solely from sewer and water revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2021, the City has outstanding borrowings of \$2,167,765. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments based on the permissible borrowings rather than the actual amount loaned. These payments are reflected in the future maturities of principal and interest table and are subject to revision if the total amount is not drawn down.

The City has pledged future water and sewer revenues to repay OWDA loans. The loans are payable solely from water and sewer fund revenues and are payable through 2031. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans are expected to require 20.21 percent of net revenues and 8.5 percent of total revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the loans is \$2,379,886. Principal and interest paid for the current year were \$353,674, total net revenues were \$1,701,606 and total operating revenues were \$4,159,304.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The annual requirements to retire business-type activities debt follows.

Year Ended		OWDA Loans Payable					
December 31,	_	Principal	Interest		_	Total	
2022	\$	299,667	\$	54,077	\$	353,744	
2023		307,630		46,044		353,674	
2024		315,806		37,868		353,674	
2025		324,201		29,473		353,674	
2026		332,821		20,852		353,673	
2027-2031		587,640		23,878		611,518	
Total	\$	2,167,765	\$	212,192	\$	2,379,957	

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability/asset is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

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

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

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

State and Local

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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Eormula:

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

Formula

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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Formula:

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

Final average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career. Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

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

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	State and Local
2021 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2021 Actual Contribution Rates Employer: Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$298,439 for 2021. Of this amount, \$27,174 is reported as due to other governments.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

		OPERS
Traditional Plan		
Proportion of the net pension		
liability prior measurement date	0	.01289900%
Proportion of the net pension		
liability current measurement date	0	<u>.01448900</u> %
Change in proportionate share	<u>0</u>).00159000 <u>%</u>
Proportionate share of the net		
pension liability - Traditional Plan	\$	2,145,505
Pension expense	\$	388,128

At December 31, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	<u>OPERS</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
City contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date	\$298,439
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$298,439
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$89,748
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	836,255
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$926,003

\$298,439 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2022	(6252.040)
2022	(\$353,019)
2023	(118,047)
2024	(340,884)
2025	(114,053)
Total	(\$926,003)

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2020, are presented below.

Wage inflation 3.25%

Future salary increases, including inflation

COLA or ad hoc COLA

Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple

Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 0.50%, simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple

Investment rate of return

Current measurement date

Prior measurement date

Actuarial cost method

7.20%

Individual entry age

In October 2020, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 1.40% simple through 2020 then 2.15% simple to 0.50% simple through 2021 then 2.15% simple.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

During 2020, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 11.70% for 2020.

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

For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2020, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed income	25.00 %	1.32 %
Domestic equities	21.00	5.64
Real estate	10.00	5.39
Private equity	12.00	10.42
International equities	23.00	7.36
Other investments	9.00	4.75
Total	100.00 %	5.43 %

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 7.20%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2020 was 7.20%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.20%)	(7.20%)	(8.20%)
City's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$4,092,563	\$2,145,505	\$526,530

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Asset

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

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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. Currently, Medicare-eligible retirees are able to select medical and prescription drug plans from a range of options and may elect optional vision and dental plans. Retirees and eligible dependents enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B have the option to enroll in a Medicare supplemental plan with the assistance of the OPERS Medicare Connector. The OPERS Medicare Connector is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees, spouses and dependents with selecting a medical and pharmacy plan. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are deposited into an HRA. For non-Medicare retirees and eligible dependents, OPERS sponsors medical and prescription coverage through a professionally managed self-insured plan. An allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium is offered to retirees and eligible dependents. The allowance is based on the retiree's years of service and age when they first enrolled in OPERS coverage.

Medicare-eligible retirees who choose to become re-employed or survivors who become employed in an OPERS-covered position are prohibited from participating in an HRA. For this group of retirees, OPERS sponsors secondary coverage through a professionally managed self-insured program. Retirees who enroll in this plan are provided with a monthly allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium. Medicare-eligible spouses and dependents can also enroll in this plan as long as the retiree is enrolled.

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS.

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

Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS will discontinue the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 with a minimum age of 60, or generally 30 years of qualifying service at any age. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. Current retirees eligible (or who become eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements will change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. 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' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2021, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2021, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 2021 was 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2021.

	OPERS
Proportion of the Net OPEB Asset:	
Current Measurement Date	0.0149620%
Prior Measurement Date	0.0137360%
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0012260%
Proportionate Share of the Net	
OPEB Asset	\$266,560
OPEB Expense	(\$1,450,155)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2020.

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:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Wage Inflation	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75%
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	3.16%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	2.00%
Prior Measurement date	2.75%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	8.50% initial,
	3.50% ultimate in 2035
Prior Measurement date	10.50%, initial
	3.50%, ultimate in 2030
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

During 2020, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contribution are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 10.50% for 2020.

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

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2020, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	1.07 %
Domestic Equities	25.00	5.64
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	6.48
International Equities	25.00	7.36
Other investments	9.00	4.02
Total	100.00 %	4.43 %

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2020. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a longterm expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20- year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 2.00%. 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 the year 2120. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2120, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

Change in Benefit Terms - On January 15, 2020, the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care Plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022 and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are reflected in the December 31, 2020 measurement date health care valuation which are reported by the City at December 31, 2021. These changes significantly decreased the total OPEB liability for the measurement date December 31, 2020.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00%) than the current rate:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(5.00%)	(6.00%)	(7.00%)
City's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB asset	\$66,282	\$266,560	\$431,205

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset 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 asset. The following table presents the net OPEB asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB asset if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2021 is 8.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

		Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase
City's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB asset	\$273,057	\$266,560	\$259,291

At December 31, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 15 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS- (Continued)

	•	OPERS - Traditional	
Deferred Inflows of Resources Differences between			
expected and actual experience	\$	240,569	
Change in assumptions	Ş	431,907	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings			
on pension plan investments		10,930	
inflows of resources	\$	683,406	

\$0 is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

		OPERS
Year Ending December 31:		
2022	\$	(356,802)
2023	7	(248,177)
2024		(61,696)
2025		(16,731)
Total	\$	(683,406)

NOTE 16 - RISK MANAGEMENT POOLS

A. Central Ohio Health Care Consortium

On January 1, 1992, the City joined the Central Ohio Health Care Consortium (the "Pool"), a risk-sharing pool, which provides employee health care benefits for all full-time employees who wish to participate in the Pool.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 16 - RISK MANAGEMENT POOLS – (Continued)

The Pool consists of 11 political subdivisions who pool risk for basic hospital, surgical and prescription drug coverage. Dental, vision, and life insurance coverage is provided by Delta Dental, Vision Service Plan, and Standard Insurance Company, respectively. The City pays monthly contributions to the Pool, which are used to cover claims and administrative costs, and to purchase excess loss insurance for the Pool. The Pool also entered into an agreement with an independent plan supervisor to oversee the day to day operations of the Pool, such as administration and approval of submitted claims, the payment of operating expenses incurred by the Pool and the preparation of a monthly activity report which is presented to the Board. The funds held by the Pool are maintained in a bank trust account established for the sole purpose and benefit of the Pool operations. Financial information for the Pool can be obtained from Matthew Peoples, Chair, COHCC, 45 East Waterloo Street, Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110. The City's payments to the Pool for insurance coverage were \$763,402 during 2020.

The City pays monthly contributions to the Pool, which are used to cover claims and administrative costs, to establish and maintain sufficient claim reserves and to purchase excess loss insurance for the Pool.

The Pool has entered into an agreement for individual and aggregate excess loss coverage with a commercial insurance carrier. In the event that the losses of the Pool in any year exceeds amounts paid to the Pool, together with all stop-loss, reinsurance and other coverage then in effect, then the payment of all uncovered losses shall revert to and be the sole obligation of the political subdivision against which the claim was made. No such loss has occurred in the past four years. In the event that an entity should withdraw from the plan, the withdrawing member is required to either reimburse the Pool for claims paid on its behalf or the member must pay the claims directly.

B. Central Ohio Risk Management Association

On October 1, 2014, the City joined the Central Ohio Risk Management Association Inc. (CORMA), a shared risk pool which is administered by nine cities in Central Ohio. Its present members in addition to the City of Canal Winchester are the Cities of Dublin, Grove City, Upper Arlington, Westerville, Groveport, Pickerington, Powell, and Grandview Heights. CORMA was formed as an Ohio non-profit corporation for the purpose of establishing the CORMA Insurance/Self-Insurance Program, a group primary and excess insurance/self-insurance and risk management program. Each member has a representative on the Board of Trustees that approves bylaws, establish policies and contract with service providers for the best savings. Member cities agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverage provided by CORMA.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 16 - RISK MANAGEMENT POOLS – (Continued)

Coverage includes comprehensive general liability, property insurance, crime insurance, employee benefits liability, law enforcement liability, public officials' liability, automotive liability, and healthcare professional liability.

Financial Statements for the pool can be obtained from Mike Turner, Treasurer, CORMA, 4035 Broadway, Grove City, Ohio 43123. The City's payments to CORMA for insurance coverage were \$59,982 during 2021.

NOTE 17 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for the general and gender road tif fund:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 17 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund	Gender road tif fund
Budget basis	\$ 96,523	\$ (575,142)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	179,570	-
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	1,086,049	184,053
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	810,828	234,475
Adjustment for encumbrances	851,502	
GAAP basis	\$ 3,024,472	\$ (156,614)

NOTE 18 – TAX ABATEMENTS

The City of Canal Winchester provides tax abatements under the following programs which meet the criteria set forth under the requirements of GASB Statement No. 77: the Industrial/Commercial Community Reinvestment Area Program and Income Tax Abatement Program.

Real Estate Tax Abatements

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 5709, the City has established Community Reinvestment Areas (CRA) for any industrial or commercial property project improvements made to parcel(s) following specific return-on-investment formulas and guidelines approved by City Council.

City Council's Incentive Criteria for Decision Making

The City of Canal Winchester has offered tax incentives and CRA abatements to various businesses based upon substantial project investment into the City. The City has created a return on investment formula it considers before entering into any such agreements.

This return on investment formula considers the financial impact not only to the City but also other local governments in Franklin and Fairfield County that may be impacted. Below is the information relevant to the disclosure of these programs for the year ended December 31, 2021:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 18 – TAX ABATEMENTS- (Continued)

Tax Abatement Program	Total Amoun Abated (Incent for 2021 (In Ac	tive Abated)
Community Reinvestment Area:		
Manufacturing	\$	31,808
Retail		5,233
Construction		420
Professional Services		4,110
Distribution		2,126
Telecommunications		881
Restuarants		134
Residential		109
Total	\$	44,821

Cooperative Economic Development Agreement (CEDA)

On September 15, 2001 the City of Canal Winchester (then Village) entered into a CEDA with Violet Township, a contiguous and overlapping subdivision in Fairfield County, to cooperate in creating and preserving jobs and employment opportunities and to cooperate in inducing and fostering economic development with uniform planning standards in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 701.07.

The Agreement allows for development of a designated area with the sharing of services and an annual service fee between the parties. This agreement has been in part responsible for the development of industrial/commercial development known as Canal Pointe which currently includes 35 businesses with over 1,250 employees. The amount distributed under this agreement was \$422,211 for 2021.

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 19 – CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)

However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2021.

B. Litigation

The City is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Asset Retirement Obligation

Ohio Revised Code Section 6111.44 requires the City to submit any changes to their sewerage system to the Ohio EPA for approval. Through this review process, the City would be responsible to address any public safety issues associated with the waste water treatment facilities. Any ARO associated with these public safety issues are not reasonably estimable. Currently, there is significant uncertainty as to what public safety items would need addressed; therefore, a reliable estimated amount could not be determined.

NOTE 20 - FUND BALANCE

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

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 20 - FUND BALANCE - (Continued)

Fund balance	 General Fund		Debt Service Fund	Gender Rd. TIF Fund	Capital Improvement Fund		•				Go	Other vernmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Nonspendable: Prepayments Long-term loans Materials & supplies	\$ 62,276 1,235,828	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	- -	\$	3,829	\$	66,105 1,235,828		
inventory	33,575		-	-		_		-		69,132		102,707		
Total nonspendable	1,331,679		_	-		_		_		72,961		1,404,640		
Restricted:														
General government	-		-	-		-		-		2,811,185		2,811,185		
Capital projects	-		-	-		1,651,652		218,085		123,043		1,992,780		
Transportation	-		-	-		-		-		1,094,219		1,094,219		
Community environment	-		-	-		-		-		16,696		16,696		
Leisure time activity	 			 						245,590		245,590		
Total restricted	 		<u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>	_	1,651,652		218,085		4,290,733		6,160,470		
Assigned:														
Debt service	-		10,081	-		-		-		-		10,081		
Community environment Security persons	20,359		-	-		-		-		-		20,359		
& property	289,435		-	-		-		-		-		289,435		
Transportation	80,109		-	-		-		-		-		80,109		
Leisure time activity	53,745		-	-		-		-		-		53,745		
Subsequent year														
appropriations	646,602		-	-		-		-		-		646,602		
General government	 62,380			 								62,380		
Total assigned	 1,152,630		10,081	 <u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		1,162,711		
Unassigned	 13,137,970			 (794,812)	_							12,343,158		
Total fund balances	\$ 15,622,279	\$	10,081	\$ (794,812)	\$	1,651,652	\$	218,085	\$	4,363,694	\$	21,070,979		

NOTE 21 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

A. Encumbrances

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 21 - OTHER COMMITMENTS - (Continued)

	Year	- End
<u>Fund</u>	Encum	brances
General	\$	851,502
Capital improvemets	2	,043,598
Other governmental		417,307
Total governmental funds	3	,312,407
Water		161,843
Sewer		299,148
Storm Water		10,702
Total proprietary funds		471,693
Total	\$ 3	,784,100

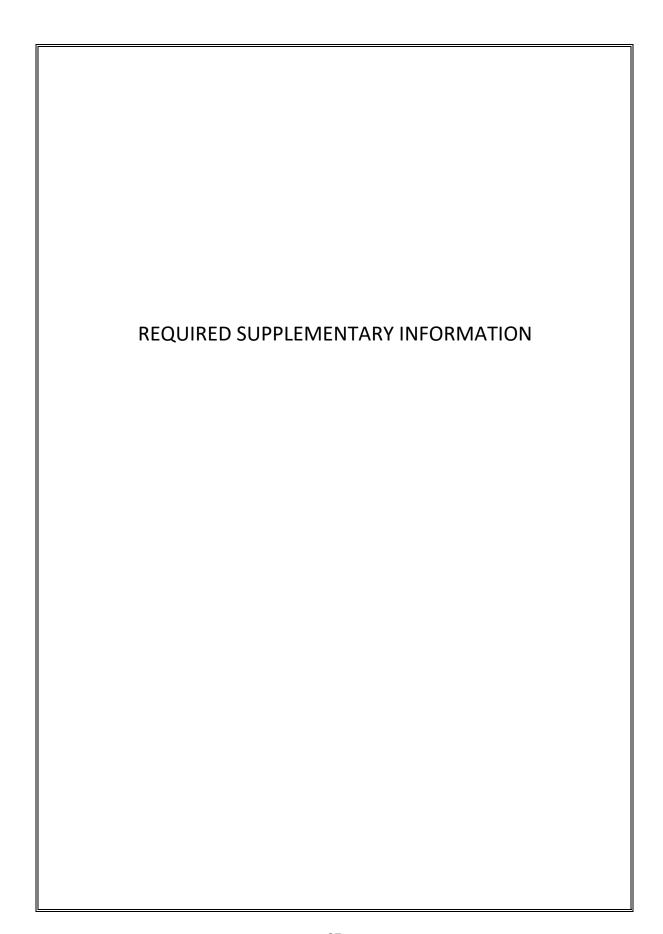
NOTE 22 - COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June, 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. During 2021, the City received COVID-19 funding. 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 additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

The City's investment portfolio fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be realized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined.

NOTE 23 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City issued various purpose general obligation bond anticipation notes totaling \$5,750,000 at an interest rate of 2.75% for the purpose of constructing and renovating new municipal facilities and for the purpose of acquiring park land and constructing related appurtenances. The notes will mature on May 16, 2023.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST EIGHT YEARS

	2021	2020	2019	2018		
Traditional Plan:		 				
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.014489%	0.012899%	0.013120%		0.012993%	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,145,505	\$ 2,549,576	\$ 3,594,672	\$	2,038,352	
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,934,550	\$ 1,776,321	\$ 1,598,936	\$	1,597,715	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	110.90%	143.53%	224.82%		127.58%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%		84.66%	

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

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

 2017	 2016		2015		2014
0.013344%	0.014281%		0.012385%		0.012385%
\$ 3,030,195	\$ 2,473,649	\$	1,493,770	\$	1,460,030
\$ 2,153,825	\$ 1,585,225	\$	1,702,142	\$	1,688,962
140.69%	156.04%		87.76%		86.45%
77.25%	81.08%		86.45%		86.36%

SCHEDULES OF SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST NINE YEARS (1)

	2021		2020		2019		2018	
Traditional Plan:					_			
Contractually required contribution	\$	298,439	\$ 270,837	\$	248,685	\$	223,851	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(298,439)	 (270,837)		(248,685)		(223,851)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$ _	\$		\$		
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,131,707	\$ 1,934,550	\$	1,776,321	\$	1,598,936	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

 2017	2016	 2015	2014			2013	
\$ 207,703	\$ 258,495	\$ 190,227	\$	\$ 204,257		219,565	
(207,703)	(258,495)	(190,227)		(204,257)		(219,565)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		
\$ 1,597,715	\$ 2,153,825	\$ 1,585,225	\$	1,702,142	\$	1,688,962	
13.00%	12.00%	12.00%		12.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE YEARS

	2021		2020	2019		2018		
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset)		0.0149620%		0.0137360%		0.0140800%		0.0140100%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(266,560)	\$	1,897,299	\$	1,839,350	\$	1,521,382
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,934,550	\$	1,776,321	\$	1,598,936	\$	1,597,715
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		-13.78%		106.81%		115.04%		95.22%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/(asset)		115.57%		47.80%		46.33%		54.14%

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

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

2017									
	0.0139737%								
\$	1,411,392								
\$	2,153,825								
	65.53%								
	54.04%								

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST NINE YEARS

	2021		 2020	2019		
Traditional Plan:		_	 _			
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,131,707	\$ 1,934,550	\$	1,776,321	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	

Note: Beginning in 2016, OPERS used one trust fund as the funding vehicle for all health care plans; therefore, information prior to 2016 is not presented.

2018		2017		2016		2015	 2014		2013	
\$	-	\$	17,201	\$	36,939 \$	31,704	\$ 34,055	\$	16,882	
			(17,201)		(36,939)	(31,704)	(34,055)		(16,882)	
\$	_	\$	_	\$	- \$	_	\$ _	\$		
\$	1,598,936	\$	1,597,715	\$	2,153,825 \$	1,585,225	\$ 1,702,142	\$	1,688,962	
	0.00%		1.08%		1.72%	2.00%	2.00%		1.00%	

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

PENSION - OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2021.

Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in assumptions for 2021.

OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2020.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date: the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care Plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022 and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are not reflected in the current year financial statements, however, they are reflected in the December 31, 2020 measurement date health care valuation. These changes significantly decreased the total OPEB liability for the measurement date December 31, 2020.

Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017.
- For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%.
- For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.85% up to 3.96%, (b) The investment rate of return was decreased from 6.50% percent down to 6.00%, (c) the municipal bond rate was increased from 3.31% up to 3.71% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 7.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2028 up to 10.00%, initial/3.25% ultimate in 2029.
- For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 3.96% up to 3.16%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 3.71% up to 2.75% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 10.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029 up to 10.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2030.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.16% up to 6.00%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 2.75% up to 2.00% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was decreased from 10.00%, initial/3.50%, ultimate in 2030 down to 8.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2035.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City of Canal Winchester Franklin County 45 E. Waterloo Street Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110-1213

To the City Council and Management:

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Canal Winchester, Franklin County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purposes 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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City of Canal Winchester Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Wilson, Shanna ESaw, Suc.

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.

June 15, 2023 Newark, Ohio



CITY OF CANAL WINCHESTER

FRANKLIN COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 8/3/2023

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