## **CITY OF BELLEFONTAINE**

LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO

**SINGLE AUDIT** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023





65 East State Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov 800-282-0370

Members of City Council and Mayor City of Bellefontaine 135 North Detroit Street Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Bellefontaine, Logan County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 28, 2024



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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

City of Bellefontaine Logan County 135 North Detroit Street Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311

To the Members of the City Council and Mayor:

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bellefontaine, as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and the American Rescue Plan Act Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of Bellefontaine 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.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the City of Bellefontaine restated the beginning net position of governmental activities, other governmental funds, and the Ambulance enterprise fund/business-type activities. The restatement was done to properly state the due to other governments liability that relates to the City of Bellefontaine's Tax Increment Financing funds, and the deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to the Ohio Police and Fire net pension liability. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

#### 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.

City of Bellefontaine Logan County Independent Auditor's Report

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

City of Bellefontaine Logan County Independent Auditor's Report

#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Bellefontaine's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated August 27, 2024 on our consideration of the City of Bellefontaine's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bellefontaine's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City of Bellefontaine's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. August 27, 2024

Julian & Sube, the.

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

This discussion and analysis of the City of Bellefontaine's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2023. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

#### **Financial Highlights**

- The total net position of the City increased \$1,810,959 or 2.46%. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$461,771 or 1.45% from 2022's restated net position. Net position of business-type activities increased \$2,272,730 or 5.44% from 2022's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,025,588 or 69.14% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$4,921,942 or 30.86% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The City had \$14,703,471 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$4,921,942 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$9,781,529 were offset by general revenues of \$11,025,588.
- At the close of 2023, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$14,675,334, an increase of \$1,222,726 compared to the prior restated year. The City's major governmental funds include the general fund, and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) fund.
- At December 31, 2023, the unassigned general fund balance was \$2,098,713, or 18.73% of total general fund expenditures.
- Business-type activities include operations of the City's water, sewer, airport, garbage, ambulance, parking meter and public utility trust enterprise funds. The net position of the business-type activities totaled \$44,021,742 at December 31, 2023.

#### **Using this Annual Financial Report**

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

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those 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 the City do financially during 2023?" 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.

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

These two statements report the City's net position and changes in net position. The 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 services are reported here including police, fire, administration and all departments, except utilities. 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 business-type activities of the City primarily
  consist of water distribution, sewage collection and treatment, garbage waste removal, ambulance services, airport
  administration.

#### 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 the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

#### **Governmental Funds**

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

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 only major governmental funds are the general fund, and the ARPA fund. Information for major fund 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.

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

#### **Proprietary Funds**

The City maintains one type of proprietary fund. 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 water, sewer, airport, garbage, ambulance, parking meter and public utility trust functions. All of the City's enterprise funds are considered major funds, with the exception of the parking meter and public utility trust fund.

#### Fiduciary Funds

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

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

#### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the City as a whole. The table on the following page provides a summary of the City's net position for 2023 compared to restated 2022. 2023 amounts have been restated as described in Note 3.B in the notes to the basic financial statements.

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

#### **Net Position**

		Restated					
	Governmental	Governmental	Business-type	Business-type		Restated	
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	Total	Total	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
<u>Assets</u>							
Current and other assets	-, -,	\$ 17,630,769	\$ 12,050,557	\$ 11,796,281		, ,	
Capital assets, net	29,930,262	30,425,239	36,645,579	35,370,094	66,575,841	65,795,333	
Total assets	48,207,899	48,056,008	48,696,136	47,166,375	96,904,035	95,222,383	
Deferred outflows of resources	7,229,151	4,602,513	2,226,176	624,977	9,455,327	5,227,490	
Liabilities	4.000.000	4.506.500		< 10.011	4 007 400	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Current and other liabilities	1,259,055	1,596,739	576,427	640,244	1,835,482	2,236,983	
Long-term liabilities	1,718,072	1,819,289	1,658,566	2,104,938	3,376,638	3,924,227	
Net pension liability	17,060,202	9,756,394	4,144,960	1,369,682	21,205,162	11,126,076	
Net OPEB liability	1,015,711	1,471,399	152,555	84,285	1,168,266	1,555,684	
Total liabilities	21,053,040	14,643,821	6,532,508	4,199,149	27,585,548	18,842,970	
Deferred inflows of resources	2,938,610	6,107,529	368,062	1,843,191	3,306,672	7,950,720	
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets	29,493,146	29,725,143	35,434,211	33,700,249	64,927,357	63,425,392	
Restricted	6,000,031	4,742,702	50, 15 1,211	55,700,219	6,000,031	4,742,702	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,047,777)	(2,560,674)	8,587,531	8,048,763	4,539,754	5,488,089	
Total net position (restated)	\$ 31,445,400	\$ 31,907,171	\$ 44,021,742	\$ 41,749,012	\$ 75,467,142	\$ 73,656,183	
	<del></del>						

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the City's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability/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 December 31, 2023, the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$75,467,142. At year end, net position was \$31,445,400 and \$44,021,742 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 net position. At year end, capital assets represented 62.09% of total assets of governmental activities. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, easements, land improvements, buildings, building components, equipment, furniture, vehicles, infrastructure, infrastructure contributions, and intangible right to use leased equipment, and totaled \$29,930,262 and \$36,645,579 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.

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

Although the City's net investment in capital assets is reported net of related long-term obligations, it should be noted that the resources to repay 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, \$6,000,031, 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 is a deficit \$4,047,777.

The table below shows the changes in net position for 2023 and restated 2022. 2022 amounts have been restated as described in Note 3.

#### **Change in Net Position**

		Restated		Restated			
	Governmental	Governmental	Business-type	Business-type		Restated	
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	Total	Total	
_	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Revenues							
Program revenues:	ф. 1.200.102	e 1 455 404	¢ 0.220.251	e 7.640.020	e 0.530.534	¢ 0.007.222	
Charges for services Operating grants and contributions	\$ 1,309,183 1,754,633	\$ 1,455,404 2,123,719	\$ 8,229,351 879	\$ 7,640,829	\$ 9,538,534 1,755,512	\$ 9,096,233 2,123,719	
Capital grants and contributions	1,858,126	2,123,719	0/9	33,000	1,858,126	2,123,719	
Total program revenues	4,921,942	5,817,732	8,230,230	7,673,829	13,152,172	13,491,561	
General revenues:							
Property taxes	814,354	650,616	-	-	814,354	650,616	
Income taxes	8,189,602	7,639,306	-	-	8,189,602	7,639,306	
Other local taxes	116,041	77,423	-	-	116,041	77,423	
Payment in lieu of taxes	837,092	78,012	-	-	837,092	78,012	
Unrestricted grants	360,068	475,557	-	-	360,068	475,557	
Investment earnings	472,711	193,196	1,887	-	474,598	193,196	
Change in fair value of investments	185,071	(934,235)	-	-	185,071	(934,235)	
Other	50,649	34,652	168,948	140,660	219,597	175,312	
Total general revenues	11,025,588	8,214,527	170,835	140,660	11,196,423	8,355,187	
Total revenues	15,947,530	14,032,259	8,401,065	7,814,489	24,348,595	21,846,748	
Expenses							
General government	3,248,654	2,551,825	_	_	3,248,654	2,551,825	
Public safety	7,952,022	6,405,816	-	-	7,952,022	6,405,816	
Health	198,146	177,704	-	-	198,146	177,704	
Conservation and recreation	1,011,097	727,857	-	_	1,011,097	727,857	
Economic development	150,920	172,928	-	-	150,920	172,928	
Public works	241,249	54,133	-	_	241,249	54,133	
Transportation	1,898,600	1,967,927	-	-	1,898,600	1,967,927	
Interest and fiscal charges	2,783	4,172	-	_	2,783	4,172	
Water	, <u>-</u>	-	2,524,923	1,562,365	2,524,923	1,562,365	
Sewer	-	-	2,915,800	1,927,204	2,915,800	1,927,204	
Airport	-	=	455,516	571,704	455,516	571,704	
Garbage	-	-	1,187,528	1,056,898	1,187,528	1,056,898	
Ambulance	-	=	723,856	512,762	723,856	512,762	
Other			26,542	9,654	26,542	9,654	
Total expenses	14,703,471	12,062,362	7,834,165	5,640,587	22,537,636	17,702,949	
Excess before transfers	1,244,059	1,969,897	566,900	2,173,902	1,810,959	4,143,799	
Transfers	(1,705,830)	(240,500)	1,705,830	240,500	-	-	
Change in net position	(461,771)	1,729,397	2,272,730	2,414,402	1,810,959	4,143,799	
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	31,907,171	30,177,774	41,749,012	39,334,610	73,656,183	69,512,384	
Net position at end of year	\$ 31,445,400	\$ 31,907,171	\$ 44,021,742	\$ 41,749,012	\$ 75,467,142	\$ 73,656,183	

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

#### **Governmental Activities**

Governmental activities net position decreased \$461,771 in 2023 from restated 2022.

Charges for services program revenues decreased from the prior year, primarily from a discontinued contract with the Mary Rutan Hospital for police services during the year. Operating grants and contributions decreased significantly in comparison with the prior year. This is primarily the result of the ARPA federal funding that was spent down in 2023. The ARPA funds were used for public safety forces. Capital grants and contributions decreased from the completion of the FAA federal grant received for the airport runway project. During 2023, \$1,705,830 held in governmental activities construction in progress was transferred to the airport enterprise fund/business-type activities upon completion of the project.

The two primary general revenue sources of governmental activities are property taxes and municipal income taxes. Investment earnings and change in fair value of investment was significant during 2023 as a result of inflation's impact on the market. Other general revenues increased as compared to restated 2022, as there were more refunds and reimbursements received in 2023

In total, 2023 expenses increased \$2,641,109 or 21.89%. Effective January 1, 2023, OPERS 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 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 were reflected in the net OPEB asset and deferred inflows/outflows of resources reported at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2023 and 2022. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue, unrestricted State grants and entitlements, and other general revenues.

#### **Governmental Activities**

	T	otal Cost of Services 2023	N	Vet Cost of Services 2023	 otal Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022		
Program expenses:								
General government	\$	3,248,654	\$	2,286,356	\$ 2,551,825	\$	1,623,237	
Public safety		7,952,022		6,183,523	6,405,816		4,994,420	
Health		198,146		140,922	177,704		132,972	
Conservation and recreation		1,011,097		788,623	727,857		421,781	
Economic development		150,920		44,359	172,928		140,337	
Public works		241,249		21,402	54,133		(1,726,755)	
Transportation		1,898,600		313,561	1,967,927		654,466	
Interest and fiscal charges		2,783		2,783	 4,172		4,172	
Total expenses	\$	14,703,471	\$	9,781,529	\$ 12,062,362	\$	6,244,630	

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 74.99% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.

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

Business-type activities include the water, sewer, airport, garbage, ambulance, parking meter and public utility trust enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$8,230,230, general revenues of \$170,835, transfers of \$1,705,830, and expenses of \$7,834,165 for 2023. Overall, the operating activities of all the City's enterprise funds remained comparable to the prior year.

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

#### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

#### **Governmental Funds**

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on short-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements.

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$14,675,334, which is \$1,222,726 greater than last year's total of \$13,452,608 (as restated, see Note 3.B in the notes to the financial statements for detail). The table below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	 nd Balance mber 31, 2023	Fu	Restated) nd Balance mber 31, 2022	 <u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
General ARPA Other governmental	\$ 4,798,427 64,729 9,812,178	\$	5,012,375 17,572 8,422,661	\$ (213,948) 47,157 1,389,517	-4.27% 268.36% 16.50%
Total	\$ 14,675,334	\$	13,452,608	\$ 1,222,726	9.09%

#### General Fund

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. The fund balance of the City's general fund decreased during the current year, primarily from an increase in expenditures of \$798,429 spent in capital outlay and an increase in public safety expenditure.

#### ARPA Fund

The ARPA fund accounts for federal grants related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The \$64,729 fund balance represents accumulated interest earned on the federal grant. At December 31, 2023, \$551,334 was reported as unearned revenue, which represents the unspent balance of the federal grant.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in net position as of December 31, 2023 and restated 2022.

	N	et Position	N	et Position			Percentage	
	Dece	<u>December 31, 2023</u>		ember 31, 2022		Change	Change	
Water	\$	12,140,058	\$	11,881,610	\$	258,448	2.18%	
Sewer		19,133,193		18,655,223		477,970	2.56%	
Airport		10,384,249		8,782,815		1,601,434	18.23%	
Garbage		1,375,211		1,369,099		6,112	0.45%	
Ambulance		670,701		747,167		(76,466)	-10.23%	
Nonmajor enterprise		318,330		313,098		5,232	1.67%	
Total	<u>\$</u>	44,021,742	\$	41,749,012	\$	2,272,730	5.44%	

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

For the most part, all increases noted above represent operating income, offset by interest and fiscal charges. The increase in the airport fund is from the \$1,705,830 capital contribution (transfer) from governmental activities related to the airport runway project, which was completed in 2023.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Information**

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

In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources of \$11,222,122 were \$547,122 greater than the original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$10,675,000. Actual expenditures and other financing uses of \$11,897,730 were \$855,023 less than the final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses of \$12,752,753. The original budgeted expenditures and other financing uses were \$317,500 less than the final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses. These variances are the result of the City's conservative budgeting.

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

#### Capital Assets

At the end of 2023, the City had \$66,575,841 (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization) invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, building components, equipment, furniture, vehicles, infrastructure, infrastructure contributions, and intangible right to use leased equipment. Of this total, \$29,930,262 was reported in governmental activities and \$36,645,579 was reported in business-type activities.

The following table shows December 31, 2023 balances compared to December 31, 2022.

	Govern	nental	Activities		Business-Ty	Business-Type Activities			Total			
	2023		2022		2023		2022		2023		2022	
Land	\$ 7,948,0	00 \$	7,948,000	\$	2,028,393	\$	2,028,393	\$	9,976,393	\$	9,976,393	
	\$ 7,940,0	00 \$	, ,	Ф	, ,	Ф	, ,	Ф	, ,	Ф	, ,	
Construction in progress		-	1,918,292		245,150		514,097		245,150		2,432,389	
Land improvements	5,411,	21	5,403,530		7,996,198		6,347,359		13,407,319		11,750,889	
Buildings	1,782,	85	1,859,767		8,453,242		8,682,812		10,236,027		10,542,579	
Building components	581,9	15	586,538		84,807		93,987		666,722		680,525	
Equipment	1,343,	01	1,257,735		2,469,694		2,779,708		3,813,395		4,037,443	
Furniture	34,0	88	38,936		13,539		19,622		47,627		58,558	
Vehicles	2,201,	95	848,555		1,162,601		973,500		3,364,496		1,822,055	
Infrastructure	8,319,0	98	8,185,271		12,761,392		12,467,140		21,080,490		20,652,411	
Infrastructure contributions	2,306,0	14	2,374,009		1,430,563		1,463,476		3,736,577		3,837,485	
Intangible right to use:												
Leased equipment	1,0	<u>45</u>	4,606	_		_	<u>-</u>	_	1,645	_	4,606	
Total	\$ 29,930,2	<u>62</u> \$	30,425,239	\$	36,645,579	\$	35,370,094	\$	66,575,841	\$	65,795,333	

The City's investment in capital assets for governmental activities as of December 31, 2023 increased in comparison with the prior year. The increase in governmental activities is primarily attributed to \$2,686,010 in additions in 2023.

The City's investment in capital assets for business-type activities as of December 31, 2023 increased in comparison with the prior year. This increase represents the amount in which current year acquisitions of \$3,584,465 exceeded current year depreciation (net of construction in progress disposals) of \$1,741,146.

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

Detailed information regarding capital asset activity is included in Note 10 to the basic financial statements.

#### **Debt**

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

		Governmen	ıtal A	ctivities	Business-type Activities				Total			
		<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>		<u>2023</u>		2022		<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
General obligation bonds OPWC loans	\$	169,920 266,876	\$	211,104 290,571	\$	1,010,080 155,028	\$	1,405,560 178,660	\$	1,180,000 421,904	\$	1,616,664 469,231
Leases payable	_	485		5,971	_	<u> </u>	_		_	485	_	5,971
Total long-term obligations	\$	437,281	\$	507,646	\$	1,165,108	\$	1,584,220	\$	1,602,389	\$	2,091,866

Detailed information regarding long-term debt is included in Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

#### **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 demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it administers. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Fred Brentlinger, City Auditor, 135 North Detroit Street, Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311-1474.

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:	A 14100.063	Φ 0.004.042	A 24.074.106
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$ 14,180,063 85,900	\$ 9,894,043	\$ 24,074,106 85,900
Receivables:	63,900	-	83,900
Income taxes	2,040,073	_	2,040,073
Property taxes	700,239	-	700,239
Accounts	21,730	1,865,708	1,887,438
Payment in lieu of taxes	353,828	-	353,828
Accrued interest	42,322	213	42,535
Due from other governments	620,972	-	620,972
Lease	-	63,886	63,886
Materials and supplies inventory	103,010	209,870	312,880
Prepayments	129,500	16,837	146,337
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	7,948,000	2,273,543	10,221,543
Depreciable/amortized capital assets, net	21,982,262	34,372,036	56,354,298
Total capital assets, net	29,930,262	36,645,579	66,575,841
Total assets	48,207,899	48,696,136	96,904,035
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Pension	6,167,958	1,933,115	8,101,073
OPEB	1,061,193	293,061	1,354,254
Total deferred outflows of resources	7,229,151	2,226,176	9,455,327
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	262,406	188,862	451,268
Contracts payable	-	46,260	46,260
Accrued wages and benefits payable	250,520	74,527	325,047
Due to other governments	194,618	44,995	239,613
Accrued interest payable	177	1,052	1,229
Refundable deposits	-	220,731	220,731
Unearned revenue	551,334	-	551,334
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	471,464	391,237	862,701
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	17,060,202	4,144,960	21,205,162
Net OPEB liability	1,015,711	152,555	1,168,266
Other amounts due in more than one year Total liabilities	1,246,608	1,267,329	2,513,937
Total habilities	21,053,040	6,532,508	27,585,548
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	669,000	-	669,000
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	353,828	-	353,828
Lease	-	65,233	65,233
Pension	897,700	181,524	1,079,224
OPEB Total deferred inflows of resources	1,018,082	121,305	1,139,387
	2,938,610	368,062	3,306,672
Net position:	20 402 146	25 424 211	(4.007.257
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	29,493,146	35,434,211	64,927,357
Capital projects	1 716 522		1 716 522
Street maintenance and repair	1,716,533 981,537	-	1,716,533 981,537
Public safety	827,152	-	827,152
Conservation and recreation	62,520		62,520
Economic development	586,937	<del>-</del> -	586,937
Health	121,996	<del>-</del> -	121,996
Judicial	1,691,797	- -	1,691,797
Other	11,559	- -	11,559
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,047,777)	8,587,531	4,539,754
Total net position	\$ 31,445,400	\$ 44,021,742	\$ 75,467,142
1		.,,,,,,,,,	

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Program Revenues											
			Cl	narges for	Oper	ating Grants	Ca	pital Grants				
		Expenses		ces and Sales	and C	Contributions	and Contributions					
Governmental activities:												
General government	\$	3,248,654	\$	820,565	\$	110,805	\$	30,928				
Public safety		7,952,022		222,926		424,714		1,120,859				
Health		198,146		54,102		3,122		-				
Conservation and recreation		1,011,097		189,363		33,111		-				
Economic development		150,920		21,542		45,000		40,019				
Public works		241,249		685		219,162		-				
Transportation		1,898,600		-		918,719		666,320				
Interest and fiscal charges		2,783		-		_		-				
Total governmental activities		14,703,471		1,309,183		1,754,633		1,858,126				
Business-type activities:												
Water		2,524,923		2,650,665		_		_				
Sewer		2,915,800		3,391,253		_		_				
Airport		455,516		349,233		_		-				
Garbage		1,187,528		1,168,915		_		_				
Ambulance		723,856		637,511		879		_				
Other		26,542		31,774		_		_				
Total business-type activities		7,834,165		8,229,351		879						
Total primary government	\$	22,537,636	\$	9,538,534	\$	1,755,512	\$	1,858,126				

#### **General revenues:**

Property taxes levied for:

General purposes

Special revenue

Income taxes levied for:

General purposes

Payments in lieu of taxes

Other local taxes

Grants and entitlements not restricted

to specific programs

Investment earnings

Change in fair value of investments

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year (restated)

Net position at end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

and Changes in Net Position											
	vernmental		siness-type								
	Activities		Activities		Total						
\$	(2,286,356)	\$	-	\$	(2,286,356)						
	(6,183,523)		-		(6,183,523)						
	(140,922)		-		(140,922)						
	(788,623)		_		(788,623)						
	(44,359)		-		(44,359)						
	(21,402)		-		(21,402)						
	(313,561)		_		(313,561)						
	(2,783)		_		(2,783)						
	(9,781,529)		-		(9,781,529)						
	-		125,742		125,742						
	-		475,453		475,453						
	-		(106,283)		(106,283)						
	-		(18,613)		(18,613)						
	-		(85,466)		(85,466)						
	-		5,232		5,232						
	-		396,065		396,065						
	(9,781,529)		396,065		(9,385,464)						
	646,323		_		646,323						
	168,031		-		168,031						
	8,189,602		_		8,189,602						
	837,092		_		837,092						
	116,041		_		116,041						
	360,068		-		360,068						
	472,711		1,887		474,598						
	185,071		-		185,071						
	50,649		168,948		219,597						
	11,025,588		170,835		11,196,423						
	(1,705,830)		1,705,830								
	9,319,758		1,876,665		11,196,423						
	(461,771)		2,272,730		1,810,959						
	31,907,171		41,749,012		73,656,183						
\$	31,445,400	\$	44,021,742	\$	75,467,142						

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	General			ARPA	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:									
Equity in pooled cash and									
cash equivalents	\$	4,011,540	\$	616,063	\$	9,552,460	\$	14,180,063	
Investments		_		_		85,900		85,900	
Receivables:									
Income taxes		2,040,073		-		-		2,040,073	
Property taxes		524,794		-		175,445		700,239	
Accounts		10,479		-		11,251		21,730	
Payment in lieu of taxes		_		_		353,828		353,828	
Accrued interest		41,353		_		969		42,322	
Intergovernmental		205,857		-		415,115		620,972	
Materials and supplies inventory		_		_		103,010		103,010	
Prepayments		116,747		-		12,753		129,500	
Total assets	\$	6,950,843	\$	616,063	\$	10,710,731	\$	18,277,637	
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	\$	187,272	\$	_	\$	75,134	\$	262,406	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	Ψ	245,799	Ψ	_	Ψ	4,721	Ψ	250,520	
Compensated absences payable		59,977		_		1,721		59,977	
Intergovernmental payable		184,263		_		10,355		194,618	
Unearned revenue		101,205		551,334		10,555		551,334	
Total liabilities		677,311		551,334		90,210		1,318,855	
Deferred inflows of resources:									
Property taxes levied for the next									
fiscal year		500,000		-		169,000		669,000	
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for									
the next fiscal year		_		_		353,828		353,828	
Income tax revenue not available		778,968		_		-		778,968	
Delinquent property tax revenue									
not available		24,794		_		6,445		31,239	
Accrued interest not available		29,656		_		-		29,656	
Intergovernmental revenue									
not available		141,687		-		273,355		415,042	
Charges for services revenue not available		_		_		5,715		5,715	
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,475,105		-		808,343		2,283,448	
Fund balances:									
Nonspendable		116,747		_		115,763		232,510	
Restricted		11,559		_		6,086,988		6,098,547	
Committed		11,337		64,729		0,000,200		64,729	
Assigned		2,571,408		01,725		3,609,427		6,180,835	
Unassigned		2,098,713		_		5,005,127		2,098,713	
Total fund balances		4,798,427		64,729		9,812,178		14,675,334	
		·		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		· .	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows	<u></u>	6.050.045	<b>.</b>	(1 ( ) (2		10.710.724	_	10.077 (25	
of resources and fund balances	\$	6,950,843	\$	616,063	\$	10,710,731	\$	18,277,637	

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

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 14,675,334
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 are not reported in the funds.			29,930,262
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.	ø.	770.040	
Income taxes receivable Real and other taxes receivable	\$	778,968	
		31,239	
Accounts receivable		5,715	
Intergovernmental receivable Accrued interest receivable		415,042 29,656	
Total		29,030	1,260,620
Total			1,200,020
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current-period and is not reported in the funds.			(177)
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability (asset) are not due and payable in the current-period; therefore, the liability (asset) and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources are not reported in governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension		6,167,958	
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		1,061,193	
Net pension liability		(17,060,202)	
Net OPEB liability		(1,015,711)	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension		(897,700)	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		(1,018,082)	
Total			(12,762,544)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
General obligation bonds payable		(169,920)	
OPWC loans payable		(266,876)	
Leases payable		(485)	
Compensated absences		(1,220,814)	
Total			 (1,658,095)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 31,445,400

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

	General			ARPA	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds			
Revenues:									
Income taxes	\$	8,056,313	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 8,056,313			
Property taxes		647,919		-	168,430	816,349			
Other local taxes		47,466		-	68,575	116,041			
Charges for services		369,911		-	55,952	425,863			
Licenses, permits and fees		131,842		-	92,024	223,866			
Fines and forfeitures		539,476		-	80,710	620,186			
Intergovernmental		783,624		219,162	2,952,918	3,955,704			
Special assessments		8,147		-	-	8,147			
Investment income		223,172		47,157	322,066	592,395			
Rental income		-		_	35,105	35,105			
Contributions and donations		45,000		_	27,474	72,474			
Refunds and reimbursements		27,265		-	30,940	58,205			
Payments in lieu of taxes		-		_	837,092	837,092			
Change in fair value of investments		185,071		-		185,071			
Other		23,384		-	32,589	55,973			
Total revenues		11,088,590		266,319	4,703,875	16,058,784			
Expenditures: Current: General government:									
Legislative and executive		1,744,637		_	_	1,744,637			
Judicial		846,510		_	289,634	1,136,144			
Public safety		6,380,239		_	229,337	6,609,576			
Health		121,238		_	53,757	174,995			
Conservation and recreation		762,640		_	36,684	799,324			
Economic development		66,359		_	78,732	145,091			
Public works		98,422		_		98,422			
Transportation		340,241		_	769,188	1,109,429			
Capital outlay		798,429		219,162	1,927,658	2,945,249			
Debt service:		,		,	-,,	_,, .,,			
Principal retirement		41,184		_	29,181	70,365			
Interest and fiscal charges		2,639		_	187	2,826			
Total expenditures		11,202,538		219,162	3,414,358	14,836,058			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues									
over (under) expenditures		(113,948)		47,157	1,289,517	1,222,726			
Other financing sources (uses):									
Transfers in		_		_	100,000	100,000			
Transfers (out)		(100,000)		_	100,000	(100,000)			
Total other financing sources (uses)		(100,000)			100,000	- (100,000)			
Net change in fund balances		(213,948)		47,157	1,389,517	1,222,726			
Fund balances at beginning of									
year (restated)		5,012,375		17,572	8,422,661	13,452,608			
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 4,798,427		\$	64,729	\$ 9,812,178	\$ 14,675,334			
- una summees at end or jour	Ψ	1,770,127	Ψ	01,727	y >,012,170	<u> </u>			

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 1,222,726
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation/amortization expense in the current period.	\$ 2,686,010	
Capital asset additions Current year depreciation/amortization	\$ 2,686,010 (1,259,424)	
Total	(1,237,727)	1,426,586
		-,,
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving		
capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to		
decrease net assets.		(1,921,563)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Income taxes	133,289	
Property taxes	(1,995)	
Intergovernmental revenues	(244,605)	
Investment income	3,907	
Charges for services	(1,850)	
Total		(111,254)
Repayment of bond, loan and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		70,365
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		43
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as		
deferred outflows.		
Pension	1,133,444	
OPEB	17,594	1 151 020
Total		1,151,038
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources; changes in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability/(asset) are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(2,443,694)	
OPEB	53,153	
Total		(2,390,541)
		/
Compensated absences that do not require the use of current financial resources are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		 90,829
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ (461,771)

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

	Budgeted	l Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Income taxes	\$ 7,573,318	\$ 7,573,318	\$ 8,156,416	\$ 583,098		
Property taxes	544,000	544,000	647,919	103,919		
Other local taxes	30,961	30,961	36,987	6,026		
Charges for services	430,895	430,895	215,653	(215,242)		
Licenses, permits and fees	114,200	114,200	131,840	17,640		
Fines and forfeitures	502,249	502,249	493,520	(8,729)		
Intergovernmental	563,911	563,911	735,456	171,545		
Special assessments	6,820	6,820	8,147	1,327		
Investment income	160,000	160,000	223,447	63,447		
Contributions and donations	37,668	37,668	45,000	7,332		
Refunds and reimbursements	676,639	676,639	508,235	(168,404)		
Other	19,039	19,039	17,427	(1,612)		
Total revenues	10,659,700	10,659,700	11,220,047	560,347		
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government:						
Legislative and executive	2,015,601	1,980,470	1,884,685	95,785		
Judicial	991,434	988,970	852,368	136,602		
Public safety	6,612,227	6,718,948	6,703,848	15,100		
Health	130,000	130,000	121,238	8,762		
Economic development	67,290	75,090	66,359	8,731		
Public works	408,055	407,653	363,554	44,099		
Transportation	487,238	484,544	426,285	58,259		
Capital outlay	882,008	1,075,678	705,070	370,608		
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	41,200	41,200	41,184	16		
Interest and fiscal charges	2,700	2,700	2,639	61		
Total expenditures	11,637,753	11,905,253	11,167,230	738,023		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	(978,053)	(1,245,553)	52,817	1,298,370		
Other financing sources (uses):						
Sale of capital assets	15,300	15,300	2,075	(13,225)		
Transfers (out)	(797,500)	(847,500)	(730,500)	117,000		
Total other financing sources (uses)	(782,200)	(832,200)	(728,425)	103,775		
Net change in fund balances	(1,760,253)	(2,077,753)	(675,608)	1,402,145		
Fund balances at beginning of year	3,296,734	3,296,734	3,296,734	-		
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	358,359	358,359	358,359			
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,894,840	\$ 1,577,340	\$ 2,979,485	\$ 1,402,145		

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

		Budgeted	Amou			Fin	iance with al Budget	
	O	Original		Final		Actual		Positive Jegative)
Revenues:								
Investment income	\$	12,000	\$	12,000	\$	47,157	\$	35,157
Total revenues		12,000		12,000		47,157		35,157
Expenditures:								
Capital outlay		778,585		778,585		250,297		528,288
Total expenditures		778,585		778,585		250,297		528,288
Net change in fund balances		(766,585)		(766,585)		(203,140)		563,445
Fund balances at beginning of year Fund balance at end of year	\$	788,068 21,483	\$	788,068 21,483	\$	788,068 584,928	\$	563,445

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

**Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds** 

	Water Sewer Airport Fund Fund Fund					Garbage Fund	Ambulance Fund				
Assets:											
Current assets:	ф	2.762.020	Φ.	5.025.001	ф	260.544	ф	1 156 540	ф	200.020	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,762,839	\$	5,035,901	\$	260,544	\$	1,156,743	\$	389,020	
Receivables: Accounts		528,037		675,535				123,879		538,257	
Accounts Accrued interest		328,037		673,333		213		123,679		338,237	
Lease		_		_		63,886		_		_	
Materials and supplies inventory		185,769		24,101		-		_		_	
Prepayments		10,313		557		440		-		5,527	
Total current assets		3,486,958		5,736,094		325,083		1,280,622		932,804	
Noncurrent assets:											
Capital assets:											
Land and construction in progress		1,046,169		189,635		745,305		75,814		_	
Depreciable capital assets, net		9,116,453		15,001,858		9,404,514		208,171		599,606	
Total capital assets, net	-	10,162,622		15,191,493		10,149,819		283,985		599,606	
Total noncurrent assets		10,162,622		15,191,493		10,149,819		283,985		599,606	
Total assets		13,649,580		20,927,587		10,474,902		1,564,607		1,532,410	
Deferred outflows of resources:											
Pension		505,417		672,317		_		49,988		700,445	
OPEB		77,233		93,626		_		7,630		113,814	
Total deferred outflows of resources		582,650		765,943				57,618		814,259	
	-					_			-		
Liabilities:											
Current liabilities:		60.700		27.624		2 220		74.256		4.710	
Accounts payable		68,709		37,634		3,330		74,356		4,710	
Contracts payable Accrued wages and benefits payable		46,260 27,803		39,308		-		2,672		4,451	
Due to other governments		15,910		23,602		-		1,529		3,793	
Accrued interest payable		440		589		23		1,529		3,793	
Compensated absences payable		37,204		30,011		-		1,370		49,924	
Refundable deposits		-		-		_		-		-	
General obligation bonds payable		104,178		139,476		5,442		_		_	
OPWC loans payable		712		22,920		-		-		-	
Total current liabilities		301,216		293,540		8,795		79,927		62,878	
Long-term liabilities:											
Compensated absences payable		181,287		140,626		_		2,101		50,935	
General obligation bonds payable		318,262		426,097		16,625		-,		-	
OPWC loans payable		356		131,040		-		-		-	
Net pension liability		1,229,128		1,494,855		-		119,002		1,289,876	
Net OPEB liability		25,984		31,601		-		2,516		92,198	
Total long-term liabilities		1,755,017		2,224,219		16,625		123,619		1,433,009	
Total liabilities		2,056,233		2,517,759		25,420		203,546		1,495,887	
Deferred inflows of resources:											
Lease		-		-		65,233		-		-	
Pension		26,442		28,343		-		42,309		83,799	
OPEB		9,497		14,235				1,159		96,282	
Total deferred inflows of resources		35,939		42,578		65,233		43,468		180,081	
Net position:											
Net investment in capital assets		9,692,854		14,471,960		10,127,752		283,985		599,606	
Unrestricted		2,447,204		4,661,233		256,497		1,091,226		71,095	
Total net position	\$	12,140,058	\$	19,133,193	\$	10,384,249	\$	1,375,211	\$	670,701	

Nonmajor Enterprise	
Funds	Total
\$ 288,996	\$ 9,894,043
-	1,865,708
-	213
-	63,886
-	209,870
	16,837
288,996	12,050,557
216,620	2,273,543
41,434	34,372,036
258,054	36,645,579
258,054	36,645,579
547,050	48,696,136
4,948	1,933,115
758	293,061
5,706	2,226,176
123	188,862
-	46,260
293	74,527
161	44,995
-	1,052 118,509
220,731	220,731
220,731	249,096
_	23,632
221,308	967,664
-	374,949
-	760,984
-	131,396
12,099	4,144,960
256	152,555
12,355	5,564,844
233,663	6,532,508
	65,233
631	181,524
132	121,305
763	368,062
, 55	
258,054	35,434,211
60,276	8,587,531
\$ 318,330	\$ 44,021,742

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

**Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds** 

	-								
	Water Fund		Sewer Fund		Airport Fund		Garbage Fund	Aı	mbulance Fund
Operating revenues:				-		-			
Charges for services	\$ 2,649,78	6	\$ 3,386,331	\$	186,030	\$	1,168,915	\$	637,511
Refunds and reimbursements	8′	'9	4,922		4,794		-		-
Rental income		-	-		158,409		-		-
Other operating revenues	132,70	6	2,517		-		24,725		9,000
Total operating revenues	2,783,3	1	3,393,770		349,233		1,193,640		646,511
Operating expenses:									
Personal services	1,122,7	5	1,386,383		-		99,111		507,066
Contract services	349,17	1	443,046		126,820		990,620		46,576
Materials and supplies	520,73	6	183,743		5,335		48,630		66,453
Depreciation	484,1	3	846,975		310,448		38,484		56,950
Other	41,73	5	47,014		9,026		10,683		46,811
Total operating expenses	2,518,4	0	2,907,161		451,629		1,187,528		723,856
Operating income (loss)	264,90	<u> 1</u>	486,609		(102,396)		6,112		(77,345)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):									
Interest and fiscal charges	(6,4:	(3)	(8,639)		(3,887)		-		-
Interest income		-	-		1,887		-		-
Intergovernmental		-	-		-		-		879
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(6,4:	(3)	(8,639)		(2,000)				879
Income (loss) before contributions	258,44	-8	477,970		(104,396)		6,112		(76,466)
Capital contributions					1,705,830				
Change in net position	258,44	8	477,970		1,601,434		6,112		(76,466)
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	11,881,6	0	18,655,223		8,782,815		1,369,099		747,167
Net position at end of year	\$ 12,140,03	8	\$ 19,133,193	\$	10,384,249	\$	1,375,211	\$	670,701

En	onmajor iterprise Funds	Total
\$	13,848	\$ 8,042,421
	-	10,595
	17,926	176,335
	-	168,948
	31,774	8,398,299
	<u> </u>	
	7,561	3,122,836
	_	1,956,233
	_	824,897
	4,176	1,741,146
	14,805	170,074
-	26,542	 7,815,186
		, ,
	5,232	 583,113
	-	(18,979)
	-	1,887
		 879
		 (16,213)
	5,232	566,900
	-	1,705,830
	5,232	2,272,730
	313,098	 41,749,012
\$	318,330	\$ 44,021,742

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

						Business-typ	e Acı	tivities - Enter	prise	Funds			
		Water Fund		Sewer Fund		Airport Fund		Garbage Fund		Ambulance Fund		onmajor nterprise Funds	Total
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers Cash received from other operations Cash payments for personal services Cash payments for contractual services Cash payments for materials and supplies Cash payments for other expenses	\$	2,640,971 137,256 (1,117,489) (328,018) (589,969) (37,895)	\$	3,376,787 7,439 (1,336,787) (480,275) (183,954) (45,990)	\$	344,229 4,794 - (135,616) (2,779) (9,026)	\$	1,165,660 24,725 (112,685) (992,913) (48,630) (10,683)	\$	628,234 9,000 (437,247) (48,211) (66,994) (46,329)	\$	13,848 23,146 (7,997) - (16,072)	\$ 8,169,729 206,360 (3,012,205) (1,985,033) (892,326) (165,995)
Net cash provided by operating activities		704,856		1,337,220		201,602		25,474		38,453		12,925	 2,320,530
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Cash received from grants and subsidies Interest received from lease		- -		- -		2,104		- -		879 -		- -	879 2,104
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities				<u>-</u>		2,104				879		<u>-</u> _	 2,983
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of capital assets Principal retirement on general		(309,418)		(493,815)		(166,462)		(8,500)		(361,345)		-	(1,339,540)
obligation bonds Principal retirement on OPWC loans Interest and fiscal charges		(102,388) (712) (6,560)		(137,081) (22,920) (8,782)		(156,011) - (4,216)		- - -		- - -		- - -	 (395,480) (23,632) (19,558)
Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities		(419,078)		(662,598)		(326,689)		(8,500)		(361,345)			 (1,778,210)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		285,778		674,622		(122,983)		16,974		(322,013)		12,925	545,303
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,477,061		4,361,279		383,527		1,139,769		711,033		276,071	9,348,740
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	2,762,839	\$	5,035,901	\$	260,544	\$	1,156,743	\$	389,020	\$	288,996	\$ 9,894,043

- (Continued)

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

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds														
_		Water Fund		Sewer Fund		Airport Fund		Garbage Fund		Ambulance Fund		Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		Total	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:															
Operating income (loss)	\$	264,901	\$	486,609	\$	(102,396)	\$	6,112	\$	(77,345)	\$	5,232	\$	583,113	
Adjustments:															
Depreciation		484,113		846,975		310,448		38,484		56,950		4,176		1,741,146	
(Increase) decrease in assets and deferred outflows:															
Materials and supplies inventory		(58,307)		679		-		-		-		-		(57,628)	
Accounts receivable		(5,144)		(9,544)		-		(3,255)		(9,277)		-		(27,220)	
Prepayments		(1,323)		(557)		-		-		(4,148)		-		(6,028)	
Lease		-		-		65,023		-		-		-		65,023	
Net OPEB asset		137,284		142,518		-		24,954		10,511		1,396		316,663	
Deferred outflows - pension		(325,739)		(495,855)		-		(14,474)		(524,618)		(3,220)		(1,363,906)	
Deferred outflows - OPEB		(76,508)		(93,626)		-		(7,114)		(59,287)		(758)		(237,293)	
Increase (decrease) in liabilities and deferred inflows:															
Accounts payable		45,505		(37,536)		(6,240)		(2,331)		(666)		(1,267)		(2,535)	
Accrued wages and benefits		390		11,751		(0,210)		78		(27,501)		56		(15,226)	
Due to other governments		257		7,546		_		203		(29,983)		19		(21,958)	
Compensated absences payable		(51,214)		22,291		_		(360)		2,023		-		(27,260)	
Refundable deposits		(51,211)		,-,1		_		(500)		-,025		5,220		5,220	
Net pension liability		843,596		1,094,626		_		48,923		779,955		8,178		2,775,278	
Net OPEB liability		25,984		31,601		_		2,516		7,913		256		68,270	
Deferred inflows - lease		· -		_		(65,233)		_		_		_		(65,233)	
Deferred inflows - pension		(444,295)		(525,291)		-		(43,238)		(138,311)		(4,930)		(1,156,065)	
Deferred inflows - OPEB		(134,644)		(144,967)		<u> </u>		(25,024)		52,237		(1,433)		(253,831)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	704,856	\$	1,337,220	\$	201,602	\$	25,474	\$	38,453	\$	12,925	\$	2,320,530	
Noncash capital financing activities:															
Capital related payables at the end of 2023	\$	46,260	\$	17,555	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$	63,815	
Capital related payables at the end of 2022		50,781		41,773		-		-		_		-	-	92,554	
During 2023, the airport fund received \$1,7	05,830	0 in capital co	ntribu	tions from gov	ernm	ental activities.								•	

## STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Priva	ite Purpose			
		Trust	Custodial		
Assets:	<u> </u>			_	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	15,965	\$	8,488	
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts		-		55,435	
Investments		60,000		-	
Accrued interest receivable		1,292		-	
Total assets		77,257		63,923	
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		-		175	
Total liabilities		-		175	
Net position:					
Held in trust		77,257		-	
Restricted for organizations and other governments		-		63,748	
Total net position	\$	77,257	\$	63,748	

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

	Private P Tru	•	C	Custodial
Additions:				
Fines and forfeitures for other governments	\$	-	\$	2,010,522
Fees for other organizations		-		80,495
Interest		1,292		-
Total additions		1,292		2,091,017
Deductions:				
Fines and forfeitures distributions to other governments		-		1,993,413
Fee distributions to organizations		-		78,327
Endowments		1,620		-
Total deductions		1,620		2,071,740
Change in net position		(328)		19,277
Net position at beginning of year Net position at end of year	\$	77,585 77,257	\$	44,471 63,748

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### **NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY**

The City of Bellefontaine, (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 was formed as a village in 1820 and incorporated in 1835. In 1900 it became a City and is presently a home rule municipal corporate under the laws of the State of Ohio.

The City has operates under a council-mayor form of government and provides the following services: public safety, public services, recreation and development. Education services are provided by the Bellefontaine City School District, which is a separate governmental entity and its financial statements are not included in these financial statements.

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the City's financial statement includes all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Component units are legally separate organizations 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 financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based upon the application of these criteria, the City has no component units.

The primary government of the City consists of all funds, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government includes the City departments and agencies that provide the following services: police and fire protection, ambulance services, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repairs, economic development, parks and recreation, airport, and water, sewer and garbage utilities. The City included in its financial statements the operations and balances of the Bellefontaine Municipal Court and the Park Commission. The City has not included the Bellefontaine City School District, which elects its own officials, and has no control over its operations. The preceding financial statements include all funds of the City (the primary government).

### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

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. The City does not eliminate interfund services provided or used when consolidating activities.

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

### C. Fund Accounting

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

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

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Airport fund - This fund accounts for the activities of the City's airport.

<u>Garbage fund</u> - This fund accounts for the operations providing garbage waste removal to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Ambulance fund</u> - This fund accounts for the City's ambulance activities.

The City's nonmajor enterprise funds are used to account for parking meter and public utility trust 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. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The City's private-purpose trust funds account for resources legally held in trust. The City's custodial funds account for fines, fees and forfeitures collected and distributed to organizations or other governments.

### D. Measurement Focus

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

Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current deferred outflows of resources, and 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.

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

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

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

### E. Basis of Accounting

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

**Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions** - Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, are recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty (60) 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.

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 and licenses and permits and fees.

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

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

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2023, but which were levied to finance 2024 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, income taxes, delinquent property taxes, accrued interest, intergovernmental grants, and charges for services. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The deferred inflow of resources for leases is related to the lease receivable and is being amortized to lease revenue in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease.

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

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

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

### F. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. The legal level of budgetary control is by department, and within each, appropriated for personal services. Council can amend the budget at the legal level of budgetary control through the passage of supplemental ordinances. Management can amend appropriations below this level without Council approval.

### 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 cash equivalents" and "investments" on the financial statements.

During 2023, investments were limited to nonnegotiable certificates of deposit (CDs), negotiable CDs, and U.S. Government money market mutual funds. Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is based on quoted market prices.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. During 2023, interest revenue credited to the general fund amounted to \$223,172, which includes \$133,159 assigned from other City funds.

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

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

For purpose of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments, to the extent that the investment was purchased from a specific fund.

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

An analysis of the City's depository accounts at year-end is provided in Note 4.

### H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

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

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

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

### I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the 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 roads, bridges, sidewalks, and other similar items. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

Classification	Us eful Life
Infrastructure	10-80 years
Buildings	40 years
Utility plant in service	40-80 years
Improvements other than buildings	20-50 years
Machinery, vehicles, furniture and equipment	5-20 years
Intangible right to use - leased equipment	5 years

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

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

The City is reporting intangible right to use assets related to leased equipment. The intangible assets are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner of the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

### J. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation, compensatory time, and sick pay benefits. All accumulated vacation, compensatory time, and vested accumulated sick leave is recorded as a liability in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. In the governmental funds, accumulated vacation leave, compensatory time and vested accumulated sick leave that is expected to be liquidated with available financial resources are recorded as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it.

The total liability for vacation leave, compensatory time, and sick leave 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, compensatory time, and sick leave in varying amounts. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation leave, compensatory time, and sick leave at various rates.

### K. Prepaid Items

Prepayments made to vendors for services that will benefit future periods beyond December 31, 2023 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

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

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

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

#### 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.

<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.

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

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

<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 nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by Ordinance of City Council, which includes giving the City Auditor the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

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

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

### N. 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 Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City had no extraordinary or special items during 2023.

#### O. Estimates

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

### P. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the governmental-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 non-operating revenues/expense in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

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

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

### Q. Net Position

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

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

### R. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for the water, sewer, airport, garbage, ambulance, and parking meter enterprise funds. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that are the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting these descriptions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

### S. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable". Receivables and payables for services provided by one fund to another fund are classified as "due to/from other funds." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. The City had no interfund balances to report at December 31, 2023.

### T. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability/asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related 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.

### U. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

### V. 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. During 2023, the airport fund received \$1,705,830 in contributions of capital from governmental activities.

#### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

### A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

GASB Statement No. 96 provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset - an intangible asset - and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 96 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

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

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

### B. Prior Period Adjustments and Restatement of Net Position/Fund Balance

Prior period adjustments were made at January 1, 2023 to properly state the due to other governments liability related to the City's Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to the Ohio Police and Fire net pension liability between the governmental activities and the ambulance enterprise fund/business-type activities.

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

### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

The prior period adjustments had the following effect on net position/fund balance as reported at January 1, 2023:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities		
Net position as previously reported Prior period adjustments:	\$ 31,745,637	\$ 41,664,487		
Due to other governments - TIF payable	246,059	-		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	17,892	(17,892)		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(102,417)	102,417		
Net position at January 1, 2023, restated	\$ 31,907,171	\$ 41,749,012		
			Other	Total
	General Fund	ARPA Fund	Governmental Funds	Governmental Funds
Fund balance as previously reported Prior period adjustment:	\$ 5,012,375	\$ 17,572	\$ 8,176,602	\$ 13,206,549
Due to other governments - TIF payable	<u>-</u> _		246,059	246,059
Fund balance at January 1, 2023, restated	\$ 5,012,375	<u>\$ 17,572</u>	\$ 8,422,661	\$ 13,452,608
	Ambulance Enterprise Fund			
Net position as previously reported	\$ 662,642			
Prior period adjustments:  Deferred outflows of resources - pension	(17 802)			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension  Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(17,892) 102,417			
Ī				
Net position at January 1, 2023, restated	<u>\$ 747,167</u>			

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

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

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

### **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:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal 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, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) or (2) 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, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

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. Excepted as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Finance Director or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

### A. Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts

At year end, the City had \$55,435 deposited with a financial institution for monies related to the Municipal Court which is reported as a custodial fund. This amount is not included in the City's depository balance below.

### **B.** Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2023, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$5,029,999 and the bank balance of all City deposits was \$5,181,659. Of the bank balance, \$502,511 was covered by the FDIC, \$1,716,926 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), and the remaining \$2,962,222 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the City's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the OPCS, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2023, the City's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 60 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.

#### C. Investments

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

		Investment Maturity				
Measurement/	Measurement	6 months or	7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24	Greater than
<u>Investment type</u>	Amount	less	months	months	<u>months</u>	24 months
Fair Value:						
Negotiable CDs	\$ 17,941,749	\$ 245,743	\$ 2,677,588	\$ 238,937	\$ 3,329,807	\$ 11,449,674
U.S. government money						
market mutual funds	1,272,711	1,272,711				
Total	\$ 19,214,460	\$ 1,518,454	\$ 2,677,588	\$ 238,937	\$ 3,329,807	\$ 11,449,674

The weighted average maturity of investments is 2.57 years.

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

### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

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

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

*Credit Risk:* The negotiable CDs and the U.S. government money market were not rated. The negotiable CDs are covered by FDIC. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City's investment policy addresses concentration of credit risk by requiring investments to be diversified to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity, a specific obligor or a specific class or type of security.

The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2023:

	Measurement	
<u>Investment type</u>	Value	% to Total
Negotiable CDs U.S. government money	\$ 17,941,749	93.38
market mutual funds	1,272,711	6.62
Total	\$ 19,214,460	100.00

### D. Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash as reported in the note above to cash as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2023:

### Cash and cash equivalents per note

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 5,029,999
Cash in segregated accounts	55,435
Investments	19,214,460
Total	\$ 24,299,894

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

### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

Cash and	cash ec	mivalents	per statement	of net	position

Governmental activities	\$ 14,265,963
Business type activities	9,894,043
Private-purpose trust funds	75,965
Custodial funds	63,923
Total	\$ 24,299,894

### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

During 2023, the general fund transferred \$100,000 to the nonmajor governmental funds. Transfers were made to the Prosecutor Paralegal and Cemetary nonmajor special revenue funds, in the amount of \$50,000 and \$50,000, respectively.

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

#### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

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

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

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Bellefontaine. 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, 2023 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 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 a deferred inflow.

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

### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)**

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$3.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and public utility property upon which 2023 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property	Real	property
---------------	------	----------

Residential/agricultural	\$208,924,120
Commercial/industrial/mineral	86,016,580

### Public utility

Total assessed value

Real	182,920
Personal	14,381,230

#### **NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES**

The City levies an income tax of 1.333% on the gross salaries, wages and other personal services compensation earned by residents of the City and to the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City. Residents of the City are granted a full credit for taxes paid, up to .666% which would be due the City, to other Ohio municipalities.

\$309,504,850

The receipts of the City income tax and the administrative costs associated with their collection are accounted for in the general fund. Income tax receipts, net of related administrative costs, are disbursed, appropriated and allocated in accordance with Ordinance No. 15-74 as amended.

### **NOTE 8 - TAX ABATEMENTS**

Under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Sections 3735.65 - 3735.70, the City established the Bellefontaine Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) program. Legislation established that the remodeling of existing and construction of the new structures within these CRAs constituted a public purpose for which real property tax exemptions may be granted. The specific tax being abated is the property tax. These taxes are abated through a reduction in assessed value.

Within the area, the percentage of any tax exemptions on the increase in the assessed valuation resulting from improvements to commercial or industrial real property and the terms of those exemptions shall be negotiated in advance of construction or remodeling occurring and shall be anywhere from 0% to 100%.

The period of exemption shall be negotiated and approved, an a project-by-project basis, shall: (a) not exceed fifteen years for existing commercial or industrial facilities; and (b) not exceed fifteen years for new commercial or industrial facilities.

Within the area, the percentage of any tax exemptions on the increase in the assessed value resulting from construction of or improvements to residential real property shall be as follows: (a) Fifty percent for five years for remodeling where the increase in fair market value is \$10,000 or greater; (b) one hundred percent for five years for new construction completed by the homeowner or developer of less than six single family houses and/or multi-unit residential structures containing three or less units under one roof, or a combination thereof, all of which are built within a single calendar year; or (c) one hundred percent for twelve years for new construction by a developer of six or more single family houses and/or multi-unit residential structures containing three or less units under one roof, or a combination thereof, all of which are built within a single calendar year.

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

### **NOTE 8 - TAX ABATEMENTS - (Continued)**

The City will not be disclosing these abatement agreements individually. The City will also not be disclosing the individual company tax incentive payments pursuant to ORC 718.13.

Provisions for recapturing abated taxes - There are no provisions for recapturing abated taxes as each abatement is reviewed by the Tax Incentive Review Council. The Tax Incentive Review Council meets annually to review the exemptions and to determine whether the company is maintaining their end of the agreement. If an agreement is terminated by the Review Council, the assessed valuation of the property will be set at its fair market valuation with no additional exemption allowed.

The gross dollar amount by which the taxes were reduced to the City for 2023 was \$60,632.

### **NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES**

**A.** Receivables at December 31, 2023 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), payment in lieu of taxes, accrued interest, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, and leases. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2023.

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

### **Governmental activities:**

Income taxes	\$ 2,040,073
Property and other taxes	700,239
Accounts	21,730
Payment in lieu of taxes	353,828
Accrued interest	42,322
Due from other governments	620,972

### **Business-type activities:**

Accounts	1,865,708
Accrued interest	213
Lease	63,886

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year, with the exception of the lease receivable which will be collected over the life of the assessment.

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

### **NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)**

### B. Leases Receivable

The City is reporting a lease receivable in the amount of \$63,886 in the airport fund. For 2023, the airport fund recognized lease revenue of \$65,233, which is reported in rental income, and interest revenue of \$1,887.

The City has entered into the following lease agreement as the lessor as follows:

	Lease Commencement		Lease	Payment
Lease Type	Date	Years	End Date	Method
Business-Type Activities: Triple K Farms - Bellefontaine Regional				
Airport Farm (Land Lease)	1/1/2022	3	12/31/2024	Biannual

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

	Business-Type Activities						
Fiscal Year	P	Principal Interest			Total		
2024	\$	63,886	\$	1,017	\$	64,903	

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

### NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental activities:	Balance 12/31/22	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/23
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 7,948,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,948,000
Construction in progress	1,918,292		(1,918,292)	<u> </u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	9,866,292		(1,918,292)	7,948,000
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Land improvements	6,221,127	84,500	-	6,305,627
Buildings	4,949,901	-	-	4,949,901
Building components	941,535	73,641	-	1,015,176
Equipment	2,990,159	260,482	-	3,250,641
Furniture	171,373	-	-	171,373
Vehicles	3,687,054	1,503,523	(32,712)	5,157,865
Infrastructure	21,272,835	763,864	-	22,036,699
Infrastructure contributions	3,146,226	-	-	3,146,226
Intangible right to use:				
Leased equipment	16,449	<del>_</del>	<del>_</del>	16,449
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	43,396,659	2,686,010	(32,712)	46,049,957
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Land improvements	(817,597)	(76,909)	-	(894,506)
Buildings	(3,090,134)	(76,982)	-	(3,167,116)
Building components	(354,997)	(78,264)	-	(433,261)
Equipment	(1,732,424)	(174,516)	-	(1,906,940)
Furniture	(132,437)	(4,848)	-	(137,285)
Vehicles	(2,838,499)	(146,912)	29,441	(2,955,970)
Infrastructure	(13,087,564)	(630,037)	-	(13,717,601)
Infrastructure contributions	(772,217)	(67,995)	-	(840,212)
Intangible right to use:				
Leased equipment	(11,843)	(2,961)	<u> </u>	(14,804)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(22,837,712)	(1,259,424)	29,441	(24,067,695)
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	20,558,947	1,426,586	(3,271)	21,982,262
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 30,425,239	\$ 1,426,586	<u>\$ (1,921,563)</u>	\$ 29,930,262

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

### **NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)**

,	Balance			Balance
Business-type activities:	12/31/22	Additions	Disposals	12/31/23
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,028,393	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,028,393
Construction in progress	514,097	298,887	(567,834)	245,150
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,542,490	298,887	(567,834)	2,273,543
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	9,035,214	1,872,292	-	10,907,506
Buildings	14,322,416	-	-	14,322,416
Building components	164,560	-	-	164,560
Equipment	7,125,539	50,085	-	7,175,624
Furniture	72,772	-	-	72,772
Vehicles	2,493,512	335,000	-	2,828,512
Infrastructure	22,820,315	1,028,201	-	23,848,516
Infrastructure contributions	2,206,978			2,206,978
Total capital assets, being depreciated	58,241,306	3,285,578		61,526,884
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(2,687,855)	(223,453)	-	(2,911,308)
Buildings	(5,639,604)	(229,570)	-	(5,869,174)
Building components	(70,573)	(9,180)	-	(79,753)
Equipment	(4,345,831)	(360,099)	-	(4,705,930)
Furniture	(53,150)	(6,083)	-	(59,233)
Vehicles	(1,520,012)	(145,899)	-	(1,665,911)
Infrastructure	(10,353,175)	(733,949)	-	(11,087,124)
Infrastructure contributions	(743,502)	(32,913)		(776,415)
Total accumulated depreciation	(25,413,702)	(1,741,146)		(27,154,848)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	32,827,604	1,544,432		34,372,036
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 35,370,094	\$ 1,843,319	\$ (567,834)	\$ 36,645,579

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

### NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

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

Governmental activities:		
Legislative and executive	\$	83,268
Judicial		46,462
Public safety		162,718
Health		13,823
Conservation and recreation		134,017
Public works		123,914
Transportation	_	695,222
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$	1,259,424
Business-type activities:		
Water	\$	484,113
Sewer		846,975
Airport		310,448
Garbage		38,484
Ambulance		56,950
Other nonmajor		4,176
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$	1,741,146

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

### **NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

Long-term obligation activity for the year ended December 31, 2023, for governmental activities was as follows:

	Interest Rate	Balance 12/31/22	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/23	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:						
General obligation bonds:						
2020 various purpose refunding bonds	1.25%	\$ 211,104	\$ -	\$ (41,184)	\$ 169,920	\$ 41,904
Total bonds		211,104		(41,184)	169,920	41,904
Direct borrowing loans:						
OPWC roadway improvement	0%	129,050	-	(11,731)	117,319	11,732
OPWC wispering pines resurfacing	0%	161,521		(11,964)	149,557	11,965
Total loans		290,571		(23,695)	266,876	23,697
Other long-term liabilities:						
Leases payable		5,971	-	(5,486)	485	485
Net pension liability		9,756,394	7,303,808	-	17,060,202	-
Net OPEB liability		1,471,399	103,312	(559,000)	1,015,711	-
Compensated absences		1,311,643	558,516	(589,368)	1,280,791	405,378
Total other long-term liabilities		12,545,407	7,965,636	(1,153,854)	19,357,189	405,863
Total governmental activities						
long-term liabilities		\$ 13,047,082	\$ 7,965,636	\$ (1,218,733)	\$ 19,793,985	\$ 471,464

Long-term obligation activity for the year ended December 31, 2023, for business-type activities was as follows:

	Interest		Balance					Balance		ue Within
	Rate	_	12/31/22	Additions	R	eductions	_	12/31/23	C	ne Year
<b>Business-type activities:</b>										
General obligation bonds:										
2015 airport improvement refunding bonds	2.57%	\$	150,664	\$ -	\$	(150,664)	\$	-	\$	-
2020 various purpose refunding bonds	1.25%		1,254,896			(244,816)		1,010,080		249,096
Total bonds			1,405,560			(395,480)		1,010,080		249,096
Direct borrowing loans:										
OPWC waterline replacement	0%		1,780	-		(712)		1,068		712
OPWC storm water drainage	0%		46,200	-		(8,400)		37,800		8,400
OPWC wastewater treatment										
plant upgrade	0%		130,680			(14,520)		116,160		14,520
Total loans			178,660			(23,632)		155,028		23,632
Other long-term liabilities:										
Net pension liability			1,369,682	2,775,278		-		4,144,960		-
Net OPEB liability			84,285	68,270		-		152,555		-
Compensated absences			520,718	122,112		(149,372)		493,458		118,509
Total other long-term liabilities			1,974,685	2,965,660	_	(149,372)	_	4,790,973		118,509
Total business-type activities										
long-term liabilities		\$	3,558,905	\$ 2,965,660	\$	(568,484)	\$	5,956,081	\$	391,237

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

### **NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

<u>Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability</u> - See Notes 14 and 15 for details on the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. The City pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefiting from their services.

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Compensated absences for governmental activities will be paid from the fund in which the employee who has earned the leave is paid from.

<u>OPWC Loans</u> - In prior years, the City entered into agreements with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) for various construction projects. The loans are interest free and payable through 2036 by the capital improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the water fund, and the sewer fund. The loans in the water and sewer fund are payable from water and sewer fund revenues, respectively.

OPWC loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the City and the OPWC and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the OPWC may (1) charge an 8% default interest rate from the date of the default to the date of the payment and charge the City for all costs incurred by the OPWC in curing the default, (2) in accordance with Ohio Revised Code 164.05, direct the county treasurer of the county in which the City is located to pay the amount of the default from funds that would otherwise be appropriated to the City from such county's undivided local government fund pursuant to ORC 5747.51-5747.53, or (3) at its discretion, declare the entire principal amount of loan then remaining unpaid, together with all accrued interest and other charges, become immediately due and payable.

<u>2015 Airport Improvement Refunding Bonds</u> - During 2015, the City issued \$1,126,000 in Airport Improvement Refunding Bonds for the purpose of refinancing the outstanding 2004 Airport Improvement General Obligation Bonds. The bonds had an interest rate of 2.57 percent and matured in 2023. The bonds were retired through the airport fund. As a result of this refunding, the City reduced its total debt requirements by \$111,811. The bonds are general obligations of the City for which the full faith and credit of the City is pledged for repayment.

2020 Various Purpose Refunding Bonds - On September 3, 2020, the City issued \$2.054 million in general obligation bonds to current refund the 2010 energy bonds (\$287,310 within the governmental funds and \$1,707,690 within the enterprise funds). The bonds were issued with an interest rate of 1.25%, compared to the refunded bonds having interest rates ranging from 2.0 to 3.75%. The issuance resulted in a cash flow savings of \$154,365 and an economic benefit of \$147,331. The bonds mature in 2027 and are retired through the general fund, water fund, sewer fund and airport fund. The bonds are general obligations of the City for which the full faith and credit of the City is pledged for repayment. Water and sewer revenue bonds are for utility construction projects. Revenues of the utility facilities have been pledged to repay these debts.

<u>Leases Payable</u> - During 2019, the City entered into a lease payable agreement for copiers and printers for the intangible right to use. The lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements for the governmental funds. The lease payable agreement is retired through the municipal court computer fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). At December 31, 2023, the portion of the leases payable obligation capitalized as an intangible right to use - leased asset is \$1,645.

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

### NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The annual requirements amortize governmental activities long-term obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

Year	OPWC Loa	ans - Governmen	ntal Activities	OPWC Loans - Business-Type Activities			
Ended	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Principal Interest		
2024	\$ 23,697	\$ -	\$ 23,697	\$ 23,632	\$ -	\$ 23,632	
2025	23,696	-	23,696	23,276	-	23,276	
2026	23,697	-	23,697	22,920	-	22,920	
2027	23,696	-	23,696	22,920	-	22,920	
2028	23,697	-	23,697	18,720	-	18,720	
2029 - 2033	118,482	-	118,482	43,560	-	43,560	
2034 - 2036	29,911	<del>-</del>	29,911			<del></del>	
Totals	\$ 266,876	<u>\$</u>	\$ 266,876	\$ 155,028	<u>\$</u>	\$ 155,028	
	2020 Variou	ıs Purpose Refu	nding Bonds -	2020 Variou	s Purpose Refu	nding Bonds -	
Year	Go	vernmental Acti	vities	Bus	iness-Type Act	ivities	
Ended	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	
2024	\$ 41,904	\$ 2,124	\$ 44,028	\$ 249,096	\$ 12,626	\$ 261,722	
2025	41,760	1,600	43,360	248,240	9,513	257,753	
2026	42,912	1,078	43,990	255,088	6,409	261,497	
2027	43,344	542	43,886	257,656	3,221	260,877	
Totals	\$ 169,920	\$ 5,344	\$ 175,264	\$1,010,080	\$ 31,769	\$ 1,041,849	
		Leases Payable	e				
Year	Go	vernmental Acti					
Ended	Principal	Interest	Total				
2024	\$ 485	<u>\$</u> 2	\$ 487				

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, 2023, the City's total debt margin was \$32,328,089 and the unvoted debt margin was \$17,022,767.

### **NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for real property, building contents and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Real property and contents are 100% insured with a \$1,000 deductible. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the last three years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

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

### **NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)**

All employees of the City are covered by a blanket bond, while certain individuals in policy making roles are covered by separate, higher limit bond coverage. The City pays the State Worker's Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. The rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

Medical coverage is offered to employees. Medical Mutual of Ohio manages the claims and absorbs the risk of loss.

#### **NOTE 13 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

The City accrues unpaid bonus, compensatory time and vacation as it is earned and certain portions of sick leave as payment becomes probable. Sick leave accumulates at the rate of 4.6 hours of sick leave for 80 hours of work completed. Sick leave may be converted into cash upon retirement with ten years of service at the rate of thirty-three percent for a maximum of 320 hours. Individuals leaving employment of the City prior to retirement or at retirement with less than three years of service lose their accumulated unpaid vested leave.

Vacation leave accumulates at a varying rate based upon years of service. No more than three years entitlement of vacation can be carried forward into the next calendar year unless the employee is unable to use his vacation due to the operational needs of the City. In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation up to a maximum of the three-years' entitlements accrual.

#### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

### Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension/OPEB liability 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 intergovernmental payable 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 is a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system which administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Participating employers are divided into state, local, law enforcement and public safety divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional plan.

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

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members 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 Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Groun	Δ

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

#### Group B

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

#### Group C

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

### State and Local

### Age and Service Requirements:

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

#### Traditional Plan Formula:

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

### **Combined Plan Formula:**

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

### State and Local

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

Age and Service Requirements:

#### Traditional Plan Formula:

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

### Combined Plan Formula:

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

### State and Local

#### Age and Service Requirements:

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

#### Traditional Plan Formula:

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

### Combined Plan Formula:

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

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

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount. The amount of a member's pension benefit vests upon receipt of the initial benefit payment. The options for Public Safety and Law Enforcement permit early retirement under qualifying circumstances as early as age 48 with a reduced benefit.

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

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Memberdirected plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the member-directed plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20.00% each year. At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the annuitization of the benefit (which includes joint and survivor options and will continue to be administered by OPERS), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options. When members choose to annuitize their defined contribution benefit, the annuitized portion of the benefit is reclassified to a defined benefit.

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	State and Loca	1
	Traditional	
2023 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	14.0 %	
Employee *	10.0 %	
2023 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension **	14.0 %	
Post-employment Health Care Benefits **	0.0	
Total Employer	14.0 %	
Employee	10.0 %	

- \* Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance.
- \*\* These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension; however, effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate is funded with reserves.

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

The City's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan was \$627,015 for 2023. Of this amount, \$91,354 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.50% for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.00% for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.50% for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72.00% of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit (see OP&F Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits).

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

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

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

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

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

	Police	Firefighters
2023 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		_
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %
2023 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50 %	0.50 %
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$815,400 for 2023. Of this amount, \$132,351 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability and net pension asset for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022. The City's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OP&F	Total
	 raditional	 OP&F	 Total
Proportion of the net			
pension liability/asset			
prior measurement date	0.025965%	0.141931%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset			
-			
current measurement date	0.026491%	<u>0.140853</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	0.000526%	- <u>0.001077</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 7,825,454	\$ 13,379,708	\$ 21,205,162
Pension expense	1,196,138	1,811,834	3,007,972

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	OPERS -						
	Traditional		OP&F			Total	
Deferred outflows		<u>.</u>		_		_	
of resources							
Differences between							
expected and							
actual experience	\$	259,929	\$	200,693	\$	460,622	
Net difference between							
projected and actual earnings							
on pension plan investments		2,230,502		1,947,921		4,178,423	
Changes of assumptions	82,671		1,206,806			1,289,477	
Changes in employer's							
proportionate percentage/							
difference between							
employer contributions		185,323		544,814		730,137	
Contributions							
subsequent to the							
measurement date		627,015		815,400		1,442,415	
Total deferred	_		_		_		
outflows of resources	\$	3,385,440	\$	4,715,633	\$	8,101,073	
	OPERS -						
	T	raditional		OP&F		Total	
<b>Deferred inflows</b>							
of resources							
Differences between							
expected and							
actual experience	\$	-	\$	304,828	\$	304,828	
Changes of assumptions		-		260,901		260,901	
Changes in employer's							
proportionate percentage/							
difference between							
employer contributions		103,635		409,860		513,495	
Total deferred							
inflows of resources	\$	103,635	\$	975,589	\$	1,079,224	

\$1,442,415 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2024.

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

		OPERS -				
	Traditional		OP&F		Total	
Year Ending December 31:		_				
2024	\$	362,275	\$	345,116	\$	707,391
2025		543,314		709,541		1,252,855
2026		656,545		782,617		1,439,162
2027		1,092,656		1,125,316		2,217,972
2028		_		(37,946)		(37,946)
Total	\$	2,654,790	\$	2,924,644	\$	5,579,434

### **Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS**

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

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2022, compared to the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation, are presented below.

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

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **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, 2022 was 6.90%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability 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						
	19	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1	% Increase		
City's proportionate share								
of the net pension liability (asset):								
Traditional Pension Plan	\$	11,722,268	\$	7,825,454	\$	4,584,003		

### Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

Cost of living adjustments

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

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

1/1/22 with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to 12/31/22 Valuation date Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll) Investment rate of return Current measurement date Prior measurement date Projected salary increases Payroll increases

3.25% per annum, compounded annually, consisting of inflation rate of 2.75% plus productivity increase rate of 0.50% 2.20% per year simple

7.50%

7.50%

3.75% - 10.50%

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

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

Health Mortality

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

Disabled Mortality

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

Contingent Annuitant Mortality

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

Pre-Retirement Mortality

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022 are summarized below:

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

Note: assumptions are geometric.

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

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

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

		Current							
		1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase			
City's proportionate share				_		·			
of the net pension liability	\$	17,650,416	\$	13,379,708	\$	9,829,468			

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

<sup>\*\*</sup> Numbers are net of expected inflation.

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

#### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

#### Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2023, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

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

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was -\$0- for 2023.

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Regardless of a benefit recipient's participation in the health care program, OP&F is required by law to pay eligible recipients of a service pension, disability benefit and spousal survivor benefit for their Medicare Part B insurance premium, up to the statutory maximum provided the benefit recipient is not eligible to receive reimbursement from any other source. Once OP&F receives the necessary documentation, a monthly reimbursement is included as part of the recipient's next benefit payment. The stipend provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions for retiree health care benefits. For 2023, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.50% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded.

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$19,338 for 2023. Of this amount, \$3,139 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. OP&F's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net			
OPEB liability/asset			
prior measurement date	0.025683%	0.141931%	
Proportion of the net			
OPEB liability			
current measurement date	0.026237%	0.140853%	
Change in proportionate share	0.000554%	- <u>0.001077</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB liability	\$ 165,430	\$ 1,002,836	\$ 1,168,266
OPEB expense	(304,178)	146,578	(157,600)

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

	OPERS		OP&F		Total	
Deferred outflows						
of resources						
Differences between						
expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	59,844	\$	59,844
Net difference between						
projected and actual earnings						
on OPEB plan investments		328,547		86,014		414,561
Changes of assumptions		161,578		499,754		661,332
Changes in employer's						
proportionate percentage/						
difference between						
employer contributions		4,118		195,061		199,179
Contributions						
subsequent to the						
measurement date		_		19,338		19,338
Total deferred	_					
outflows of resources	\$	494,243	\$	860,011	\$	1,354,254

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

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

	OPERS		OP&F		Total	
Deferred inflows						
of resources						
Differences between						
expected and						
actual experience	\$	41,264	\$	197,737	\$	239,001
Changes of assumptions		13,296		820,236		833,532
Changes in employer's						
proportionate percentage/						
difference between						
employer contributions		7,703		59,151		66,854
Total deferred						
inflows of resources	\$	62,263	\$	1,077,124	\$	1,139,387

\$19,338 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2024.

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

	OPERS		OP&F		Total	
Year Ending December 31:				_		
2024	\$	52,352	\$	49,661	\$	102,013
2025		118,462		49,939		168,401
2026		102,450		(38,220)		64,230
2027		158,716		(19,129)		139,587
2028		-		(79,362)		(79,362)
Thereafter				(199,340)		(199,340)
Total	\$	431,980	\$	(236,451)	\$	195,529

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS**

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022.

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

### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Waga Inflation

The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

wage inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior Measurement date	2.75%
Projected Salary Increases,	
including inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75 to 10.75%
	including wage inflation
Prior Measurement date	2.75 to 10.75%
	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	5.22%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%

Prior Measurement date 6.00%

Municipal Bond Rate

Current measurement date 4.05%

Prior Measurement date 1.84%

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Current measurement date 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036

Prior Measurement date 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034

Actuarial Cost Method Individual Entry Age Normal

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 5.22% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2022; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 6.00%. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 4.05%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 2054. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2054, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 5.22%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (4.22%) or one-percentage-point higher (6.22%) than the current rate:

	Current						
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
City's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	563,046	\$	165,430	\$	(162,669)	

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

		Current Health						
		Care Trend Rate						
	1%	1% Decrease		Assumption		Increase		
City's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB liability	\$	155,061	\$	165,430	\$	177,100		

### Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2022, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2022, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Valuation Date January 1, 2022, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2022

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Investment Rate of Return

Current measurement date 7.50%
Prior measurement date 7.50%
Projected Salary Increases 3.75% to 10.50%
Payroll Growth 3.25%

Single discount rate:

Current measurement date 4.27% Prior measurement date 2.84%

Cost of Living Adjustments 2.20% simple per year

#### Health Mortality

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

### Disabled Mortality

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

### Contingent Annuitant Mortality

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

#### Pre-Retirement Mortality

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, are summarized below:

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

Note: assumptions are geometric.

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

**Discount Rate** - For 2022, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.27%. For 2021, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 2.84%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 7.50%. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payment of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term assumed rate of return on investments of 7.50% was applied to periods before December 31, 2035 and the Municipal Bond Index Rate of 3.65% was applied to periods on and after December 31, 2035, resulting in a discount rate of 4.27%.

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

C.....

	Cullent							
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase			
City's proportionate share	·	_		_				
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,234,898	\$	1,002,836	\$	806,915		

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

<sup>\*\*</sup> Numbers are net of expected inflation.

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

#### NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

- 1. Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- 2. Expenditures/expenses and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- 3. In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis); and,
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

#### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	Ge	neral Fund	A	RPA Fund
Budget basis	\$	(675,608)	\$	(203,140)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(336,330)		219,162
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		286,529		-
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		628,425		-
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(627,179)		-
Adjustment for encumbrances		510,215		31,135
GAAP basis	\$	(213,948)	\$	47,157

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the park department fund, service department fund, general pension reserve fund, BWC trust fund, and self-insurance trust fund.

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

#### **NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

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

### B. Litigation

The City may be a defendant in several lawsuits, the outcome of which cannot be determined. It is the opinion of the City's Law Director that any judgment against the City would not have a material adverse effect on the City's financial position.

#### **NOTE 18 - CONDUIT DEBT**

The City has issued Hospital Facilities Revenue and Refunding Bonds and a Master Equipment Lease-Purchase and Sublease-Purchase agreement for financing the acquisition, construction and installation of certain Hospital Facilities and for the acquisition of equipment for the Mary Rutan Health Association of Logan County. The debt is secured by the property financed and is payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Upon repayment of the debt, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the Mary Rutan Health Association of Logan County, the entity served by the debt issuance. The City has made a limited commitment in relation to the revenue and refunding bonds and lease purchase agreement. Neither the City or State, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the debt. Accordingly, the debt is not reported as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

The original issuance for the Revenue Bonds in 2006, later refunded in 2012, was \$15,000,000. In addition, the original issuance for the Revenue Bonds in 2017 was \$11,000,000. As of December 31, 2023, the revenue bonds outstanding were \$3,149,421 and \$9,346,234 respectively.

### **NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

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

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	<u>umbrances</u>
General fund	\$	624,144
ARPA fund		31,135
Other governmental		906,356
Total	\$	1,561,635

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

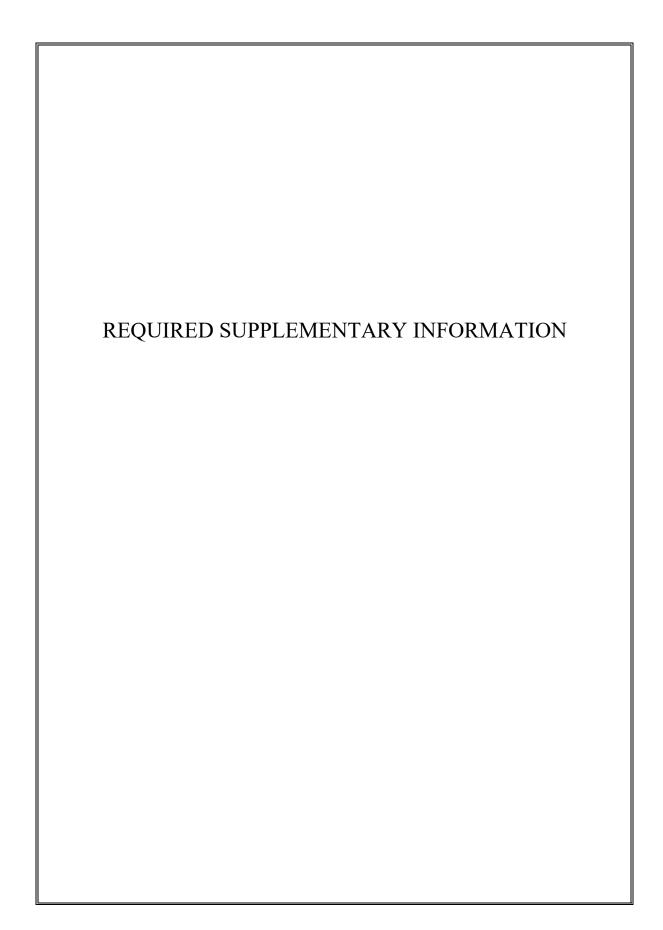
#### **NOTE 20 - FUND BALANCE**

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

			Nonmajor	Total	
	General	ARPA	Governmental	Governmental	
Fund balance	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds	
Nonspendable:					
Materials and supplies inventory	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 103,010	\$ 103,010	
Prepayments	116,747		12,753	129,500	
Total nonspendable	116,747		115,763	232,510	
Restricted:					
Judicial	-	-	1,753,822	1,753,822	
Public safety	-	-	819,651	819,651	
Health	-	-	141,541	141,541	
Conservation and recreation	-	-	62,408	62,408	
Economic development	-	-	29,194	29,194	
Street maintenance and repair	-	-	1,006,096	1,006,096	
Capital projects	-	-	2,274,276	2,274,276	
Other	11,559			11,559	
Total restricted	11,559		6,086,988	6,098,547	
Committed:					
Legislative & executive		64,729	<u> </u>	64,729	
Total committed	<u>-</u> _	64,729		64,729	
Assigned:					
Legislative & executive	61,357	-	-	61,357	
Judicial	3,242	-	-	3,242	
Public safety	260,091	-	-	260,091	
Public works	101	-	-	101	
Transportation	70,148	-	-	70,148	
Capital projects	73,525	-	3,609,427	3,682,952	
Subsequent year appropriations	2,102,944			2,102,944	
Total assigned	2,571,408		3,609,427	6,180,835	
Unassigned	2,098,713			2,098,713	
Total fund balances	\$ 4,798,427	\$ 64,729	\$ 9,812,178	\$ 14,675,334	

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

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



### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN YEARS

		2023		2022	2021		2020
Traditional Plan:					 		
City's proportion of the net pension liability	(	0.02649100%	(	0.02596500%	0.02560000%	(	0.02607000%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	7,825,454	\$	2,259,061	\$ 3,790,803	\$	5,152,912
City's covered payroll	\$	4,274,057	\$	3,768,329	\$ 3,605,693	\$	4,003,444
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		183.09%		59.95%	105.13%		128.71%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.74%		92.62%	86.88%		82.17%

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

	2019			2017	017 2016			2015	2014		
(	0.02634400%	(	0.02663800%		0.02655100%	0.02653900%		0.02656700%		(	0.02656700%
\$	7,215,088	\$	4,179,142	\$	6,029,281	\$	4,596,890	\$	3,204,278	\$	3,131,903
\$	3,921,479	\$	3,781,738	\$	3,469,141	\$	3,454,729	\$	3,365,133	\$	3,338,738
	183.99%		110.51%		173.80%		133.06%		95.22%		93.80%
	74.70%		84.66%		77.25%		81.08%		86.45%		86.36%

### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN YEARS

		2023		2022		2021		2020
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.14085340%		(	0.14193080%	0.13712500%		0.13748900%	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	13,379,708	\$	8,867,015	\$	9,347,962	\$	9,261,994
City's covered payroll	\$	3,910,016	\$	3,655,763	\$	3,420,066	\$	3,484,984
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		342.19%		242.55%		273.33%		265.77%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		62.90%		75.03%		70.65%		69.89%

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

 2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
0.13895000%	(	0.13666400%	(	0.12900700%	(	0.13336300%	0.13051200%		(	0.13051200%
\$ 11,341,992	\$	8,387,687	\$	8,171,174	\$	8,579,335	\$	6,761,050	\$	6,356,329
\$ 3,261,277	\$	3,193,277	\$	2,730,714	\$	2,720,166	\$	2,620,598	\$	2,483,471
347.78%		262.67%		299.23%		315.40%		258.00%		255.95%
63.07%		70.91%		68.36%		66.77%		72.20%		73.00%

### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN YEARS

	 2023	 2022	2021	2020	
Traditional Plan:					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 627,015	\$ 598,368	\$ 527,566	\$	504,797
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (627,015)	 (598,368)	 (527,566)		(504,797)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	
City's covered payroll	\$ 4,478,679	\$ 4,274,057	\$ 3,768,329	\$	3,605,693
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

-	2019	 2018	 2017	2016		2015		2014	
\$	560,482	\$ 549,007	\$ 491,626	\$	416,297	\$	414,567	\$	403,816
	(560,482)	 (549,007)	 (491,626)		(416,297)		(414,567)		(403,816)
\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$	
\$	4,003,443	\$ 3,921,479	\$ 3,781,738	\$	3,469,142	\$	3,454,725	\$	3,365,133
	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%		12.00%		12.00%		12.00%

## SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN YEARS

	 2023		2022		2021	2020	
Contractually required contribution	\$ \$ 815,400		814,277	\$	761,200	\$	709,712
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (815,400)		(814,277)		(761,200)		(709,712)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	
City's covered payroll	\$ 3,867,552	\$	3,910,016	\$	3,655,763	\$	3,420,066
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	21.08%		20.83%		20.82%		20.75%

 2019	 2018	2017		2016		 2015	2014		
\$ 724,169	\$ 677,018	\$	664,043	\$	571,435	\$ 569,894	\$	546,183	
 (724,169)	 (677,018)		(664,043)		(571,435)	(569,894)		(546,183)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 3,484,984	\$ 3,261,277	\$	3,193,277	\$	2,730,714	\$ 2,720,166	\$	2,620,598	
20.78%	20.76%		20.80%		20.93%	20.95%		20.84%	

### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SEVEN YEARS

		2023		2022		2021		2020
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	(	0.02623700%	(	0.02568300%	(	0.02592000%	(	0.02570700%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	165,430	\$	(804,431)	\$	(450,597)	\$	3,550,805
City's covered payroll	\$	4,274,057	\$	3,768,329	\$	3,605,693	\$	4,003,444
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		3.87%		21.35%		12.50%		88.69%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		94.79%		128.23%		115.57%		47.80%

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

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

2019			2018	2017			
		0.02604200%	(	0.02620000%	(	0.02603200%	
	\$	3,395,262	\$	2,845,127	\$	2,629,421	
	\$	3,921,479	\$	3,781,738	\$	3,469,141	
		86.58%		75.23%		75.79%	
		46.33%		54.14%		54.04%	

### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST SEVEN YEARS

		2023		2022	 2021		2020
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(	0.14085340%	(	0.14193080%	0.13712500%	(	0.13748900%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,002,836	\$	1,555,684	\$ 1,452,866	\$	1,358,079
City's covered payroll	\$	3,910,016	\$	3,655,763	\$ 3,420,066	\$	3,484,984
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		25.65%		42.55%	42.48%		38.97%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		52.59%		46.86%	45.42%		47.08%

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

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

2019			2018	2017			
(	0.13895000%	(	0.13666400%	(	0.12900700%		
\$	1,265,353	\$	7,743,190	\$	6,123,672		
\$	3,261,277	\$	3,193,277	\$	2,730,714		
	38.80%		242.48%		224.25%		
	46.57%		14.13%		15.96%		

### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>	 	 <u>-</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -
City's covered payroll	\$ 4,478,679	\$ 4,274,057	\$ 3,768,329	\$ 3,605,693
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Note: Information prior to 2016 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,817	\$ 69,383	\$ 69,095	\$ 68,376
 	 	(37,817)	(69,383)	(69,095)	(68,376)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
\$ 4,003,444	\$ 3,921,479	\$ 3,781,738	\$ 3,469,141	\$ 3,454,729	\$ 3,365,133
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.03%

### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ 19,338	\$ 19,550	\$ 18,279	\$ 17,100
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (19,338)	 (19,550)	 (18,279)	 (17,100)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u> </u>	\$ 
City's covered payroll	\$ 3,867,552	\$ 3,910,016	\$ 3,655,763	\$ 3,420,066
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

Note: Information prior to 2013 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ 17,426	\$ 16,306	\$ 15,967	\$ 13,654	\$ 13,601	\$ 13,174
 (17,426)	 (16,306)	 (15,967)	 (13,654)	 (13,601)	 (13,174)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 3,484,984	\$ 3,261,277	\$ 3,193,277	\$ 2,730,714	\$ 2,720,166	\$ 2,620,598
0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

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

#### **PENSION**

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

#### Changes in benefit terms:

- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- <sup>o</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- <sup>o</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

#### Changes in assumptions:

- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2014.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2015.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2016.
- <sup>a</sup> 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%.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2018.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of return and discount rate were reduced from 7.50% down to 7.20%.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2021.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation was changed from 3.25% to 2.75%, (b) future salary increases, including inflation were changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%, (c) COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed from 0.50%, simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple to 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple and (d) the actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 7.20% to 6.90%.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2023.

(Continued)

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

#### **PENSION**

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

#### Changes in benefit terms:

- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- <sup>1</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- <sup>12</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

#### Changes in assumptions:

- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2014.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2015.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2016.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2017.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.25% down to 8.00%, (b) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-11.00% to 3.75%-10.50%, (c) reduction in payroll increases from 3.75% down to 3.25%, (d) reduction in inflation assumptions from 3.25% down to 2.75% and (e) Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) were reduced from 2.60% and 3.00% simple to 2.20% and 3.00% simple.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2019.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in assumptions for 2021.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 8.00% to 7.50%.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the mortality rates were changed from the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant mortality tables to various Pub-2010 mortality tables using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.

(Continued)

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

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

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

#### Changes in benefit terms:

- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date: the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care Plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022 and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are reflected in the December 31, 2020 measurement date health care valuation. These changes significantly decreased the total OPEB liability for the measurement date December 31, 2020.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

#### Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017.
- <sup>a</sup> 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%.
- <sup>a</sup> 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 10.50%, initial/3.50%, ultimate in 2030 down to 8.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2035.
- 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.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate changed from 6.00% to 5.22%, (b) the municipal bond rate was changed from 1.84% to 4.05% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was changed from 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036.

(Continued)

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

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

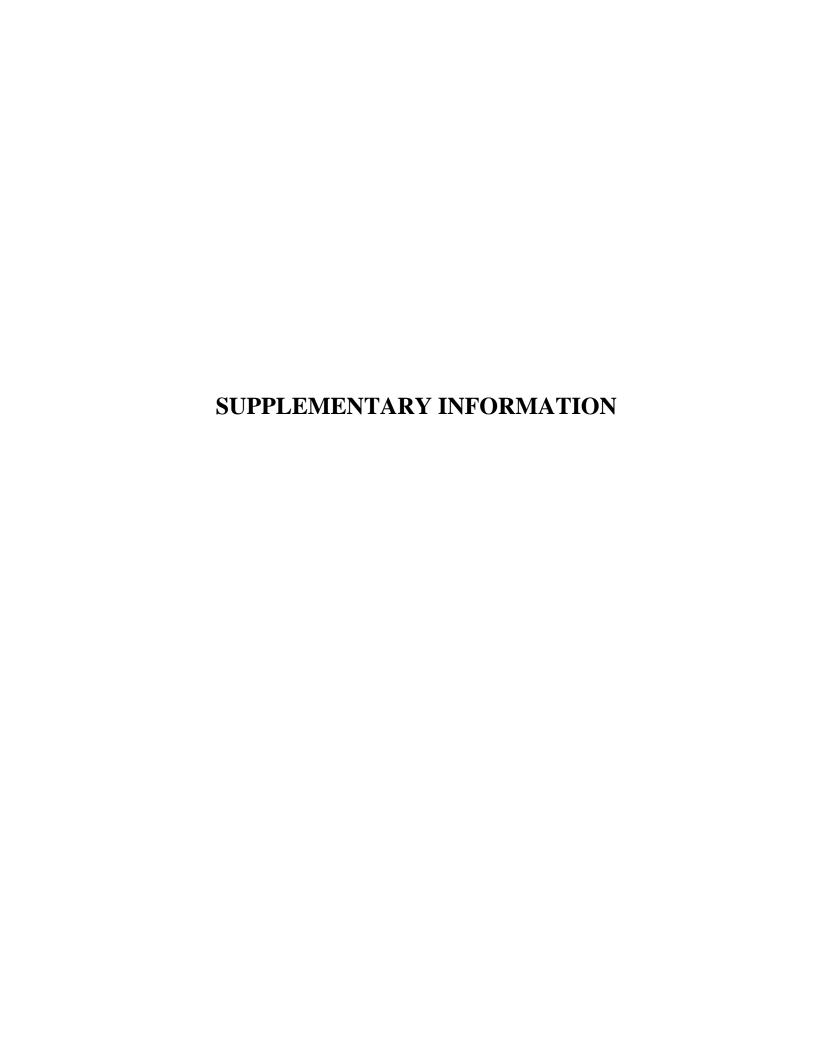
#### OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

#### Changes in benefit terms:

- <sup>o</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model from a self-insured health care plan to a stipend-based health care model.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- <sup>1</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

#### Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017.
- For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) DROP interest rate was reduced from 4.50% to 4.00%, (b) CPI-based COLA was reduced from 2.60% to 2.20%, (c) investment rate of return was reduced from 8.25% to 8.00%, (d) salary increases were reduced from 3.75% to 3.25% and (e) payroll growth was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%.
- For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.24% up to 4.66%.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 4.66% up to 3.56%.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 3.56% down to 2.96%.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the investment rate of return was changed from 8.00% to 7.50% and (b) the discount rate was changed from 2.96% to 2.84%.
- <sup>a</sup> For 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was changed from 2.84% to 4.27% and (b) the mortality rates were changed from the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant mortality tables to various Pub-2010 mortality tables using the MP-2021 Improvement Scale.



### CITY OF BELLEFONTAINE LOGAN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM/CLUSTER TITLE	ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER / ADDITIONAL AWARD IDENTIFICATION	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Passed Through Ohio Attorney General's Office:			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	2023-VOCA-135106320	\$ 16,787
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	2024-VOCA-135502820	5,124
Total Crime Victim Assistance			21,911
Passed Through Ohio Department of Public Safety:			
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	2022-JG-A03-6956E	52,358
Total U.S. Department of Justice			74,269
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
<u>Direct:</u>			
Airport Improvement Plan	20.106	3-39-0125-015-2021	195,893
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			195,893
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
<u>Direct:</u> COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	COVID-19, OH0110	219,162
Passed Through Emergency Management Agency			
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	COVID-19, AFRR-097-RET	64,000
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	COVID-19, AFT-097-WELL	6,700
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	COVID-19, AFRR-001-WELL	116,000
Total Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds and U.S. Department	of the Treasury		405,862
	,		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
<u>Direct:</u> Assistance to Firefighter Grant	97.044	EMW-2020-FG-10966	763,333
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response	97.083	EMW-2021-FF-01584	160,545
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			923,878
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 1,599,902

 ${\it The\ accompanying\ notes\ are\ an\ integral\ part\ of\ this\ schedule}.$ 

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

#### NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Bellefontaine (the City) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2023. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City.

#### NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

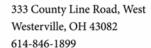
Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

#### NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

The City has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

#### **NOTE D - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS**

Certain Federal programs require the City to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally funded programs. The City has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.





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

City of Bellefontaine Logan County 135 North Detroit Street Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311

To the Members of the City Council and Mayor:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Bellefontaine's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 27, 2024, wherein we noted as described in Note 3 to the financial statements, the City of Bellefontaine restated the beginning net position of the governmental activities, other governmental funds, and the Ambulance enterprise fund/business-type activities to properly state the due to other governments liability that relates to the City of Bellefontaine's Tax Increment Financing funds, and the deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to the Ohio Police and Fire net pension liability.

### Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

City of Bellefontaine Logan County

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

### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

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

### **Purpose of this Report**

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

August 27, 2024





333 County Line Road, West Westerville, OH 43082 614-846-1899

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

City of Bellefontaine Logan County 135 North Detroit Street Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311

To the Members of the City Council and Mayor:

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section of our report.

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

### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

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

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the City of Bellefontaine's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the City of Bellefontaine's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit
  in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal
  control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an
  opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bellefontaine's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no
  such opinion is expressed.

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

### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc. August 27, 2024

### CITY OF BELLEFONTAINE

### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2023

	1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS										
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified									
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No									
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	None reported									
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No									
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No									
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	None reported									
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified									
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No									
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program(s) (listed):	Assistance to Firefighters Grant (ALN 97.044)									
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: all others									
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No									

# 2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None

## 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



### **CITY OF BELLEFONTAINE**

### **LOGAN COUNTY**

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

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



Certified for Release 11/7/2024

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