CITY OF NORTHWOOD WOOD COUNTY



REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023





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

City Council City of Northwood 6000 Wales Rd Northwood, OH 43619

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Northwood, Wood County, prepared by Plattenburg & Associates, 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 Northwood is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

August 15, 2024



CITY OF NORTHWOOD WOOD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

City Council City of Northwood, Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Northwood, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 19, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2023-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

City's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings. The City's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.

Cincinnati, Ohio

June 19, 2024

CITY OF NORTHWOOD SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS December 31, 2023

2023-001 Finding Type — Material Weakness — Controls Related to Financial Reporting

The presentation of financial statements and related footnotes that are free of material misstatement is the responsibility of the City's management. Independent auditors are not part of an entity's internal control structure and should not be relied upon by management to detect misstatements in the financial statements.

Thus, it is important that management develop control procedures related to preparing financial statements and footnotes that enable management to prevent and detect potential misstatements in the financial statements and footnotes in a timely manner prior to audit.

Our audit identified misstatements in the City's financial statements that required adjustment in order to present the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We provided adjustments to the City which corrected the misstatements prior to the issuance of the financial statements. The misstatements related to the following:

- Accounts payable and Expenditures/Expenses Recreation/Community Center Fund and Governmental Activities
- Other revenue and Intergovernmental Revenues Recreation/Community Center Fund
- Capital Replacement Fund was determined to be a Major Fund and was reclassified from Other Governmental Funds

Recommendation:

We recommend the City evaluate and implement improvements to internal control policies and procedures over financial reporting.

Management's Response:

The City Agrees.



CITY OF NORTHWOOD, OHIO

Wood County, Ohio



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Issued by:
Department of Finance
Kenneth A. Yant
Director



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Introductory Section





City of Northwood, Ohio

6000 Wales Road

Northwood, Ohio 43619 Phone (419) 693-9328 Fax (419) 693-6705

June 19, 2024

Introduction

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of City Council and All Citizens of the City of Northwood, Ohio:

I am pleased to present the twenty-third Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the City of Northwood, Ohio for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. The report has been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) established by statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), other authoritative pronouncements and guidelines recommended by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada, and audited in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS) by the Auditor of the State of Ohio. GAAP requires a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis called the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) to accompany the basic financial statements. This Letter of Transmittal (LOT) is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

The Report

State law, along with Administrative Rules of the Auditor of State, requires all city governments to publish an Annual Report within 150 days of the close of each fiscal year. This report must present a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with GAAP. Various City debt service *Trust Agreements* require Audited Annual Reports in accordance with GAAS. Pursuant to these requirements, we hereby issue the ACFR of the City of Northwood, Ohio, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

While there is no legal requirement for the preparation of a ACFR, it represents a commitment by the City, and its officers, to conform to nationally recognized standards of excellence in financial reporting. This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and reliability of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with City management.

Management of the City has established various internal controls designed to compile reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City's various internal controls are designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. We believe the data, as presented, is accurate in all material respects; that it is presented in a manner designed to fairly set forth the financial position and results of operations of the City; and that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activity have been presented.

The City's financial statements have been audited by Plattenburg and Associates, Certified Public Accountants. The Auditor issued an unmodified opinion that the basic financial statements are presented fairly in conformity with GAAP, in all material respects, representing the financial position of the City as of December 31, 2023. The report from the Auditor is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

PROFILE OF THE CITY OF NORTHWOOD

Early History

In 1846, John Mossler built a log cabin on the east side of Plank Road, later named Goss Road and now called East Broadway. This road was made of logs, smoothed on one side. The curved side sunk into mud. The road was maintained with dirt and stone. There were no school boundary lines and children could attend any place of learning that was desirable.

In 1896 Edward Ross Ford purchased property along the Maumee River. In 1898, Mr. Ford built the Edward Ford Plate Glass Factory, which is now situated in the City of Rossford. He also built rows of homes for his employees because of a lack of transportation. At that time the people did not want to be part of Perrysburg and Lake Townships so they petitioned the Wood County Commissioners and the State of Ohio to establish a new township. Ross Township was formed, bound by the Maumee River on the West, Lucas County on the North, Ottawa County on the East and Lake and Perrysburg Townships on the South. The Village of Northwood was incorporated at a special election on August 7, 1962 and comprises all of Ross Township. Northwood acquired its name by residents submitting suggestions. Larry Brough, editor of the Rossford Township News, said it was located in the "Northern" most part of "Wood" County, hence, the name "Northwood" was selected. The Village of Northwood became a City on January 1, 1982 as designated by the State of Ohio after the voters passed the Charter of the City of Northwood on November 3, 1981.

Location

Located in northern Wood County, Northwood occupies approximately eight square miles and is bounded by Rossford on the West, Lucas County (Oregon and Toledo) on the North, Ottawa County on the East and Lake and Perrysburg Townships on the South. Three highways pass through the City including State Route 51 (locally known as Woodville Road) and Interstates 280 and 75. I-280 connects with the Ohio Turnpike six miles south of the City, while I-75 joins I-80/90 three miles south of Northwood. The City is also served by Norfolk Southern and the CSX Transportation railroads as well as the Toledo Express Airport located 20 miles west and Metcalf Field 3 miles south, providing lighted and paved runways for private aircraft.

Form of Government

The City of Northwood is a home-rule municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio operating under its own Charter. The current charter, which was adopted in 1981 and became effective in 1982, provides for a Council/Mayor form of government.

Legislative authority is vested in a seven member City Council. Four members are elected at-large to four-year terms and the other three members are also elected at-large to staggered four year terms, with each term of office beginning January 1st, following the November election. The Council sets compensation of City Officials and employees, enacts ordinances and resolutions relating to City services and tax levies, appropriating and borrowing funds, licensing and regulating business and trades as well as other municipal purposes. The presiding officer is the Mayor who has no vote unless there is a tie in the votes cast by the members of City Council. The Charter establishes certain administrative departments and the City Council may establish various divisions of those departments.

The City's chief executive officer is the Mayor. The Mayor appoints, subject to the approval of City Council, the City Administrator and all Directors of the City's departments. The City Administrator serves as the Chief Administrative Officer and may appoint or remove subordinate officers or employees of the City under the direct supervision of the Mayor.

The Clerk of Council is appointed by City Council. The City Treasurer's role is assumed by the Finance & Revenue Director, who is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council.

City Services

Police:.

The Northwood Police Department is a full-time department with an authorized strength of 19 sworn full-time positions. Current staffing includes the Chief, 4 sergeants, 12 patrol officers, a School Resource Officer and a seasonal crossing guard. The City received partial grant funding for the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program, a DARE grant, Operating a Vehicle while Intoxicated Enforcement. The School Resource Officer with Northwood Local Schools resumed in 2021.

The department includes dispatching services for police, fire, and public works and is staffed by 5 full-time and 1 part-time dispatcher.

The Northwood Police Department serves the community in many different capacities. The police are involved in the protection of life and property, law enforcement and community education. Community service programs include Ohio Public Safety Department's Third Grade Safety Belt Program, A.L.E.I.A. (Area Law Enforcement Investigators Association), School Resource Officer, DARE and Bike Patrol.

Fire:

The City of Northwood Fire Department operates out of two stations. An ambulance is staffed on a 24 hour basis by two trained personnel to ensure rapid response to emergencies in the city. The fire department is led by a part-time Fire Chief and is supported by 30 part-time firefighters. The department provides a full range of fire, EMS and rescue services to its residents. Their equipment includes; 3 ambulances, 3 class A pumpers, 1 102' aerial ladder, 1 mini pumper and other support units. Northwood has a Class 4 ISO rating.

Parks and Recreation:

The City owns four major parks. Nature Trails Park located on Curtice Road features a one mile walking or jogging trail that is partially wooded. Brentwood Park, located on Brentwood Road, features a new concession stand, shelter house, picnic facilities, playground equipment and one mile walking and biking trail. Central Park, located on Wales Road, features a shelter house, picnic facilities, a baseball diamond, tennis courts and playground equipment. Ranger Park located on Curtice Road features a pond and walking trail.

The City operated a Summer T-Ball, Softball and Baseball Recreation Program for boys and girls ages 6 to 16. The City contracts with the YMCA for a Senior Program.

The City began construction in April 2023 on a 24,000 square foot Recreation Community Center housed at the former Woodville Mall site redeveloped as The Enclave. The Northwood Community Center opened in May, 2024 and has a gymnasium, fitness areas, locker rooms, a running track, meeting rooms, administrative offices and a splash pad.

Public Works:

The Public Works Department maintains the 47 miles of streets in the City. The department's functions include repairs to City streets as well as cleaning and snow removal. Weekly refuse collection is provided through a contract with Waste Management. The Street Department provides a brush pick up service to the residents as well as a fall leaf collection and a Christmas tree recycling/mulching program. Tree maintenance and new tree plantings are planned each year.

Water and Wastewater:

The City of Northwood has separate water and wastewater services. The western portion of the City is served by water treated by the City of Toledo and purchased through the Northwestern Water & Sewer District. The water is delivered through the distribution system owned and maintained by the Northwestern Water & Sewer District. The eastern portion of the City is served by water treated by the City of Oregon and purchased through the Northwestern Water & Sewer District. The Northwestern Water & Sewer District also provides wastewater services.

Budgetary and Accounting Controls

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

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

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

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

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

Budgetary internal controls are maintained to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget by City Council. The activity of all funds is included in the annual appropriation budget. The City also maintains an encumbrance accounting system to maintain budgetary control. The control is maintained through the encumbering of estimated purchases through the use of formal approved purchase orders. Encumbered amounts do not lapse at year-end, unused encumbrances are carried over to the following year. The Administration, Mayor, and City Council receive a monthly report of amounts in the City's bank accounts reconciled to the amounts on the City's internal records. In addition, the Administration, Mayor, and City Council receive a monthly report comparing budgeted and actual revenue and expenditure.

As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the financial section of this report, the City continues meeting its responsibility for sound financial management.

INFORMATION USEFUL IN ASSESSING ECONOMIC CONDITION

Economic Outlook

In 2023, the economic conditions and state of the community continues to be strong, as we continued to provide our residents, businesses and students with excellent city services and examples of community reinvestment, bold vision and timely business incentives. Northwood's key location along I-75 and I-280, along with timely and streaming regulations and incentives helps to set out community apart from surrounding areas.

City officials continue to be resourceful and committed in embracing the community generated vision to redevelop our largest blemish (the abandoned Woodville Mall site) and refining programs that advance our economic stature and improve our quality of life by addressing pedestrian connectivity and traffic flow issues along our major thoroughfares.

We began 2023 with yet another strong balance sheet, due to stable general revenues and income taxes. Income tax collections increased by close to 6% last year, and the City was able to take in more \$500,000 than we spent, and our reserve balance, which is close to \$19MM, is at levels unlike other communities our size in Northwest Ohio.

Economic Development Begins At Home

Northwood's "economic development begins at home" strategy helped the city to be productive in 2023. This holistic approach takes into consideration the improvement of all the city's systems from the improvement of neighborhoods, its transportation systems that connect people and products, and through economic development programs that incentivize individual initiative and investments. The city's dedication and devotion towards lean government allows Northwood officials to work faster and smarter, allowing the community to accommodate the eager and the industrious. The number of permits for commercial, industrial and residential totaled 378 in 2023.

One of our community's most aggressive publicly-generated initiatives to date, "The Enclave", remains a special priority for the city. Due to close interaction between city and school officials, The Enclave is fortified with tax increment financing (TIF) with 100% of the new real property tax revenues being redirected back to the site for thirty years to develop a multitude of "age in place" amenities including a public park, walking trails and Northwood's first "Main Street". The city's zoning ordinance was also updated to provide the 120+ acre site with flexibility and a streamlined approval process. City officials worked closely with developers in the residential and senior living markets.

Infrastructure Conductive for Economic Growth

The City of Northwood is located in the middle of the rapid economic growth of Wood County, in the northwestern corner of Ohio. Just across the river from the City of Toledo, the downtown skyline is visible from vantage points in Northwood. The Ohio Turnpike and I-75 intersect just a few miles south of the city limits – a major crossroads to consumer and industrial markets. 18,000,000 people are within a four-hour driving radius from the I-75 and I-80/90 link. There is easy access to the metropolitan areas of Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and beyond.

Numerous rail lines intersect Northwood and provide excellent access to local, state and national and international markets. In addition, an international seaport, an inland port, an air cargo hub and an international airport are all minutes away. Getting products to and from markets is a key focus with over 100 truck lines serving the area. A strong industrial base contributes to the economic stability of the City and schools. Several industrial parks for light or heavy industry offer available sites. Sites with high-tech infrastructure are available in a privately owned industrial park. Many businesses have been long time residents of Northwood, and two hospitals service the area and create employment opportunities.

Key Incentive Programs

At the present time, Northwood offers residents and businesses every economic tool allowable under the Ohio Revised Code. The key to Northwood's growth is linked to the effective and timely deployment of the following incentive programs:

- Community Reinvestment Area (CRA): This economic development tool provides up to 100% 15 year abatement for new real property valuation in conjunction with residential, commercial
 and industrial projects. New real property valuation caused from renovation is also eligible for a
 100% 12 year abatement. A huge benefit of the program is with residential CRA projects as
 school district taxes are not required and the developer/property owner can enjoy the full 100%
 tax abatement for 15 years.
- Tax Increment Financing (TIF): A 100% 30 year TIF is present on the southern portion of the Enclave (Main Street area) to help finance public infrastructure improvements that directly serve the parcels involved with the project. Payments derived from the increased value of the improved real property beyond their original pre-TIF value are directed to a separate fund to maintain the public realm spaces and to finance the construction of public infrastructure projects on the Enclave that may include adding an Ice Arena and Aquatic Center onto or near the Community Center footprint.

- Woodville Road Renewal Grant: The primary purpose of this program is to promote the
 revitalizing the exterior façades of income-producing commercial properties located in
 Northwood's Central Business District along Woodville Road. The Grant is a 50%
 reimbursement of expenses directly related to qualifying building improvements to eligible
 commercial properties located within the target area. The maximum amount of matching
 assistance is \$20,000.
- Revitalization District: A Revitalization District was established in Northwood to help attract additional restaurants and entertainment venues to the area, most especially to the Great Eastern footprint (See city website for the Revitalization District Map). Entrepreneurs and investors looking to open restaurants would be eligible to apply for one of up to additional 15 D5 liquor licenses. Liquor licenses in Ohio are allocated based on population (1 per 2,000 residents) and no more D-5 licenses (beer, wine and spirituous liquor until 2:30 am) are allowed in Northwood unless a license is transferred from another location in Ohio through the TREX program. The Enclave is currently located in this district.
- Energy Special Improvement District: As a member of the "Special Energy District", eligible property owners are able to participate in the Toledo-Lucas County Better Buildings Program. The program offers financing for projects that focus on conserving energy and generate savings through equipment upgrades to existing facilities, with lighting and building controls, HVAC, boilers and chillers, compressor, motors/drives, refrigeration, waste energy recovery, and electrical distribution being among some of the systems eligible for financing. Up to 100%- 15 year full-cycle flexible financing is available, with the loans repaid by special assessments tagged to the property. New development projects may be available for this Port financing.
- Job Creation and Retention Grant Program: Businesses located in Northwood that intend on creating or retaining jobs with a payroll of a minimum of \$500,000 may be eligible. The amount granted is an equivalent to one-third of the amount paid in municipal income taxes in the first year after the project is completed. The grant program can be requested for up to 10 years, and the business must have a payroll of \$500,000 or more to receive the rebate. While a preference is currently given to corporate offices, manufacturers, and professional office-type employers, but retail and service-related business may also be eligible.
- Wood County Northern Port Authority: The Port Authority can assist private developers in avoiding sales tax on their materials.

2023 Community Development Projects

Notable economic & community development projects occurring during and since 2023 include:

- Construction on The Enclave's \$5M infrastructure project including Northwood's new Main Street was completed in 2022. In making the Enclave "Site-Site" Ready, a whole host of incentives have been created to spur the greatest amount of reinvestment and return on investment for the private sector.
- Construction continues at The Bridges, a \$30MM, 114 townhome residential development located on 24 acres. The four-phase project, complete with amenities like a lake and walking trail, is expected to be finalized in 2024.
- Implementing Phase One of the City's Corridor Beautification Strategy working closely with employers and other property owners at the near the I-75, Wales Road area. The city's position is that the visual appearance of the city's primary corridors is linked to improved property investments. To help pay for these amenities, special improvement districts may be developed.
- Embraced pedestrian connectivity initiatives to improve the health and well-being of city residents and employees. This improvement includes:
 - o Improving pedestrian safety and walkability along Woodville Road from Lemoyne Road to SR 579. City officials worked with the Ohio Department of Transportation and received close to \$1MM from the Systemic Safety Program. Construction on the improvements will begin in 2026.
 - The development of Oregon-Northwood Pedestrian Connectivity Plan to promote walking and biking between both communities and to assets like Lake Erie and their planned "downtown" areas.
- Implemented the Façade Grant Program working closely with property owners in the Central Business District. This program was vital in helping Allstate Insurance to occupy and recontruct the former Scuba Shop and Woodville Road Barber Shop properties.
- Pursing the feasibility of creating a community improvement corporation to help frame, guide, and help monetize broad community initiatives.
- The year 2024 will see additional progress due to the City's incremental and conservative, yet innovative approach to economic development.

Unemployment Rates

According to the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, the 2023 annual average unemployment rate for Wood County was 2.8% which was lower than the state and national rates of 3.7%.

Employee Relations

The City has 35 full-time and 45 part-time employees. A statewide public employee collective bargaining law applies to public employee relations and collective bargaining. There are three bargaining units representing 30 full-time employees. The A.F.S.C.M.E. (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees) Local 755 Ohio represents 8 full-time employees. The O.P.B.A. (Ohio Patrolmen's Benevolent Association) represents 13 patrol officers and 5 police dispatchers. The FOP/OLC represents 4 sergeants.

The City negotiated in 2024 with A.F.S.C.M.E. for a 3-year term ending on March 31, 2027. The contract with O.P.B.A. was negotiated in 2023 for a 3-year term ending December 31, 2026. The City reached agreement with FOP/OLC in 2022 for a 3-year term ending June 30, 2025.

Major City Initiatives

During 2023, the City continued focusing on improving the quality of life and employment opportunities for its residents and taxpayers. The City pursued possible assistance such as federal, state and local grant funds. In 2023, the City received the following Police related grants; Bulletproof Vest, DARE and D.U.I. Task Force. The City also received grants from Wood County Recycling, Landfill Sponsorship along with FEMA equipment, training and EMS grants for the Fire Department.

Continuing and Future Projects

The former Woodville Mall property was renamed The Enclave and the City has envisioned an "Age in Place" type development containing commercial and residential components. Phases I and II for the infrastructure including water, sewers, decorative lighting and streetscape beautification are completed.

A residential development called The Bridges of Northwood located in The Enclave began construction of 114 townhomes on a 25 acre parcel including a lake and walking trail. Twelve units are completed and 16 units are under construction.

The City will continue making infrastructure improvements throughout the City in 2024, including resurfacing projects on Curtice Road near I-280, Arbor Drive and Farnstead Drive. Storm sewers will be reconstructed on Wolf Creek Court. The City has planned to replace traffic signals at Wheeling & Curtice Road and Wheeling & Woodville Road. An aquatic restoration project will take place at Nature Trails Park and a fishing dock will be built at Stoner Pond.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Awards

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awards a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to those governments who qualify. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must prepare an easily readable and efficiently organized annual financial report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. I believe this, our twenty-sixth Annual Financial Report, meets the high standards set by the GFOA for a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting and we are submitting it to the GFOA.

Public Disclosure

The publication of this report represents an important achievement in the ability of the City of Northwood to provide significantly enhanced financial information and accountability to the citizens, its elected officials, City Administration and investors. In addition to the citizens of Northwood, the recipients of this report will include city, state and federal officials, schools, libraries, newspapers, investment banking firms, banks and rating agencies. The extensive effort to prepare and distribute this report is indicative of the continued efforts of the City of Northwood to improve its overall financial accounting, management and reporting capabilities.

Acknowledgements

The City of Northwood is proud to be submitting this GAAP financial report utilizing the guidelines recommended by GFOA. This report is the result of continued cooperation, and combined services of the Mayor, City Council, Administrative Officials, City employees, the Wood County Auditor's Office and the Auditor's Division of the State of Ohio.

Sincere appreciation and acknowledgement is extended to Donald J. Schonhardt & Associates, Inc, for their guidance in the preparation of this report.

Respectfully,

Kenneth A. Yant

Finance & Revenue Director

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List of Principal Officials For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Elected Officials

Name	<i>Office</i>	Term Expires
Edward Schimmel	Mayor	12/31/27
Louis Fahrbach	City Council, President	12/31/25
James Barton	City Council	12/31/27
Patrick Huntermark	City Council	12/31/25
Randy Kozina	City Council	12/31/25
Mark Stoner	City Council	12/31/25
Dean Edwards	City Council	12/31/27
Michael Melnyk	City Council	12/31/27

Administrative Personnel

Name	Office	Term Expires	Surety
Brian Ballenger	Director of Law	Indefinite	
Kevin Laughlin	City Administrator	Indefinite	\$50,000 Bond
Jeffrey Zahradnik	Chief of Police	Indefinite	
Joel Whitmore	Chief of Fire	Indefinite	
Craig Meier	Director of Public Service	12/31/23	
Kenneth Yant	Director of Finance	Indefinite	\$50,000 Bond
Emily Popovitch	Clerk of Council	Indefinite	\$50,000 Bond
Laura Schroeder	Clerk of Mayor's Court	Indefinite	
C. Drew Griffith	Court Magistrate	Indefinite	

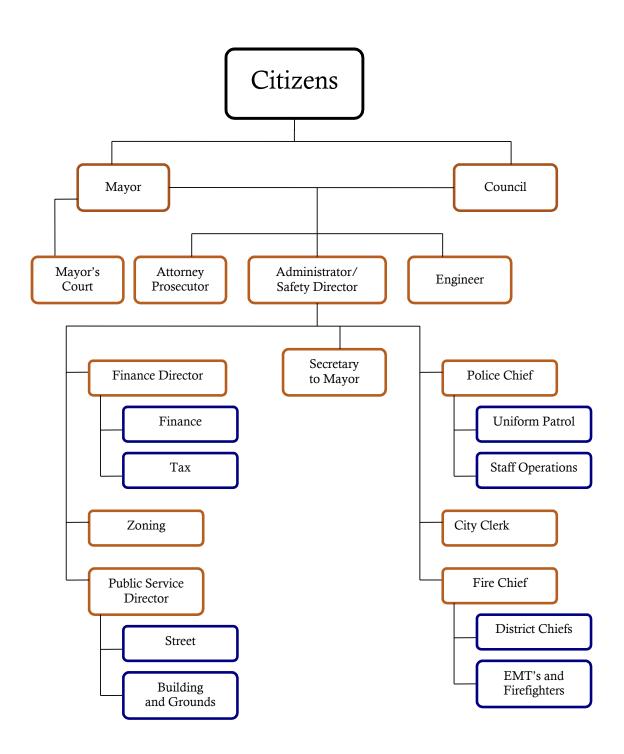
Applies to All Elected Officials

Public officials \$5 million/occurrence, \$7 million aggregate general liability. Term July 9, 2023 to July 9, 2024

City Address:

City of Northwood 6000 Wales Road Northwood, Ohio 43619-1480 419-693-9327 FAX 419-693-6705

City Organizational Chart For the Year Ended December 31, 2023





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Northwood Ohio

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2022

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



FINANCIAL SECTION





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City Council City of Northwood, Ohio

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof 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 and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and schedules of pension information and other postemployment information to 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.



Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are 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 combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical section but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 19, 2024, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc.

Plattenburg & Associates, Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio June 19, 2024





Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Northwood's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal 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

Key financial highlights for 2023 are as follows:

- ☐ In total, net position increased \$2,066,911, which represents a 7.0% increase from 2022.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$9.7 million in revenue or 80% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for 20% of total revenues of \$12.1 million.
- □ The City had \$10.0 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2.4 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$7.1 million in revenues and \$6.2 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance increased \$750,875 to \$10,329,127.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These statements are as follows:

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

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

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

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how they have changed. Net-position (the difference between the City's assets plus deferred outflows of resources and the City's liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources) is one way to measure the City's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as
 property tax base, current property tax laws, conditions of the City's streets and continued growth
 within the City.

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

- <u>Governmental Activities</u> Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including security of persons and property, public health and welfare services, leisure time activities, community environment, basic utility services, transportation and general government.
- <u>Business-Type Activities</u> These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City has no business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Unaudited

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of the City's net position between 2023 and 2022:

	Governmental Activities				
	2023	2022			
Current and other assets	\$24,497,487	\$30,791,934			
Capital assets, Net	29,922,684	22,738,444			
Total assets	54,420,171	53,530,378			
Deferred outflows of resources	2,765,251	1,458,374			
Net pension liability	6,705,607	3,532,982			
Net OPEB liability	371,510	485,488			
Other long-term liabilities	16,411,486	16,970,554			
Other liabilities	940,874	1,510,733			
Total liabilities	24,429,477	22,499,757			
Deferred inflows of resources	1,199,021	2,998,982			
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets	14,143,943	15,331,967			
Restricted	2,730,848	1,401,762			
Unrestricted	14,682,133	12,756,284			
Total net position	\$31,556,924	\$29,490,013			

The net pension liability (NPL) is reported by the City pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the City adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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*.

Unaudited

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unaudited

Changes in Net position – The following table shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2023 and 2022:

	Governmental			
	Activ	vities		
	2023	2022		
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for Services and Sales	\$923,918	\$1,038,152		
Operating Grants and Contributions	597,362	549,614		
Capital Grants and Contributions	891,212	11,927		
General revenues:				
Property Taxes	250,319	250,165		
Municipal Income Taxes	7,936,745	7,329,851		
Other Local Taxes	31,818	32,858		
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	215,860	222,255		
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted				
to Specific Programs	557,735	350,333		
Investment Earnings	643,756	(169,198)		
Miscellaneous	25,315	415,834		
Total revenues	12,074,040	10,031,791		
Program Expenses				
Security of Persons and Property	4,417,817	3,399,867		
Public Health and Welfare Services	5,706	5,706		
Leisure Time Activities	126,473	91,815		
Community Environment	345,911	246,383		
Basic Utility Services	236,774	313,660		
Transportation	2,380,356	999,956		
General Government	1,875,250	1,407,231		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	618,842	687,786		
Total expenses	10,007,129	7,152,404		
Total Change in Net Position	2,066,911	2,879,387		
Beginning Net Position	29,490,013	26,610,626		
Ending Net Position	\$31,556,924	\$29,490,013		

Unaudited

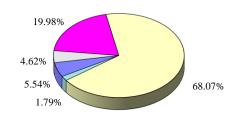
Governmental Activities

Net position of the City's governmental activities increased by \$2,066,911. Much of this increase was due to an increase in income tax collections and investment earnings along with lower spending of street improvement projects.

The City also receives an income tax, which is based on 1.5% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned from residents living within the City and from nonresidents for work done or services performed or rendered in the City. Residents who work outside the City and are subject to a municipal income tax receive a 100% credit against the income tax liability due to Northwood.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 2% and 66% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2023. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 68% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

		Percent
Revenue Sources	2023	of Total
General Shared Revenues	\$557,735	4.62%
Program Revenues	2,412,492	19.98%
General Tax Revenues	8,218,882	68.07%
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	215,860	1.79%
General Other	669,071	5.54%
Total Revenue	\$12,074,040	100.00%



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Unaudited

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$21,567,640, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$27,133,245. The most significant factor contributing to this decrease was the spending of bond proceeds from the Bond issuance for the Community Center improvements. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by major and nonmajor fund as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2023		
General	\$10,329,127	\$9,578,252	\$750,875
General Obligation Debt Retirement	772,513	772,514	(1)
Capital Improvement	4,592,932	4,699,690	(106,758)
Recreation/Community Center Building	1,208,336	7,300,000	(6,091,664)
Capital Replacement	3,258,138	2,986,950	271,188
Other Governmental	1,406,594	1,795,839	(389,245)
Total	\$21,567,640	\$27,133,245	(\$5,565,605)

General Fund – The City's General Fund balance increase is due to many factors. The City's General Fund balance increase was due to revenues exceeding expenditures as noted below. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities and balance of the General Fund:

	2023 2022		Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Property Taxes	\$253,561	\$248,923	\$4,638
Municipal Income Tax	5,538,588	5,153,472	385,116
Other Local Taxes	14,648	15,864	(1,216)
Intergovernmental Revenue	359,229	431,182	(71,953)
Charges for Services	224,323	175,320	49,003
Licenses and Permits	73,365	138,286	(64,921)
Investment Earnings	112,881	(192,942)	305,823
Special Assessments	68,228	99,762	(31,534)
Fines & Forfeitures	140,509	141,696	(1,187)
All Other Revenue	311,067	170,516	140,551
Total	\$7,096,399	\$6,382,079	\$714,320

General Fund revenues in 2023 increased slightly compared to revenues in fiscal year 2022. The most significant factor contributing to this increase was an increase of \$385,116 in income tax during 2023 and an increase in investment earnings during 2023.

	2023	2023 2022	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$3,922,817	\$3,365,685	\$557,132
Public Health and Welfare Services	5,706	5,706	0
Leisure Time Activities	120,144	100,417	19,727
Community Environment	288,477	280,399	8,078
General Government	1,885,130	1,693,475	191,655
Total	\$6,222,274	\$5,445,682	\$776,592

Unaudited

Increase

General Fund expenditures increased by \$776,592 or about 14% from the prior year mostly due to the return to normal spending following the pandemic.

The General Obligation Debt Retirement Fund balance decreased by \$1 in 2023.

The Capital Improvement Fund balance decreased by \$106,758 in 2023. This decrease was due to an increase in income taxes receivable and a increase in expenditures in 2023.

The Recreation/Community Building Fund balance decreased by \$6,091,664 in 2023. This decrease was due to the spending of bond proceeds for construction during 2023.

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

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$6.6 million increased from the original budget estimates of \$6.0 million. There were no significant variances between the final budget and actual results for the General Fund. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2023 the City had \$29,922,684 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings, vehicles and machinery and equipment. The following table shows fiscal year 2023 and 2022 balances:

Governmental

	Governi	Governmentar				
	Activ	Activities				
	2023	2022				
Land	\$1,860,011	\$1,896,562	(\$36,551)			
Construction in Progress	13,435,260	5,878,232	7,557,028			
Land Improvements	531,653	133,927	397,726			
Buildings and Improvements	4,932,959	4,866,964	65,995			
Machinery and Equipment	2,397,024	2,233,881	163,143			
Vehicles	4,316,569	4,256,538	60,031			
Infrastructure	13,469,525	13,297,190	172,335			
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(11,020,317)	(10,184,850)	(835,467)			
Totals	\$29,922,684	\$22,378,444	\$7,544,240			

The primary increase occurred in construction in progress. This increase is the result of the construction of the Northwood Community Center.

As of December 31, 2023, the City had contractual commitments of \$3,341,830. This is primarily related to the new Recreation Community Center Construction. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 8.

Unaudited

Debt

The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$14,967,490	\$15,349,504
Ohio Water Development Authority	753,707	910,361
Compensated Absences	632,745	596,723
Financing Obligation Payable	57,544	113,966
Net Pension Liability	6,705,607	3,532,982
Net OPEB Liability	371,510	485,488
Totals	\$23,488,603	\$20,989,024

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective counties in which Northwood lies, is limited to 11.5 mills. At December 31, 2023, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 13.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The City's original budget for 2023 utilized conservative revenue estimates with limited increases in base operating costs. Original General Fund revenues were projected to be 8% lower than actual receipts for 2022. This difference was due to less miscellaneous revenue estimated in 2023.

General Fund expenditures were originally budgeted at 9.5% more than 2022 actual expenditures. Department requests were reduced from original submissions and in general, departments closely monitored spending, resulting in actual expenditures being less than the final budget by \$365,838.

City Council continues to pursue new revenue sources, while reviewing the possibility of increasing existing sources, in addition to a continued review of reducing expenditures. The City's conservative approach and sound financial management has allowed the City government to financially sustain services.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Finance Department by calling 419-693-9328 or writing to City of Northwood Finance Department, 6000 Wales Road, Northwood, Ohio 43619.

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 20,756,682
Receivables:	
Taxes	1,900,613
Accounts	197,836
Intergovernmental	1,070,499
Interest	39,308
Special Assessments	86,709
Loans	289,036
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	85,897
Prepaid Items	70,907
Capital Assets:	
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	15,295,271
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	14,627,413
Total Assets	54,420,171
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	2,383,787
OPEB	381,464
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,765,251
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	648,933
Accrued Wages and Benefits	233,797
Accrued Interest Payable	58,144
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	776,615
Due in More Than One Year	15,634,871
Net Pension Liability	6,705,607
Net OPEB Liability	371,510
Total Liabilities	24,429,477
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	374,954
Pension	420,395
OPEB	403,672
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,199,021
	(Continued)

	Governmental Activities
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,143,943
Restricted For:	
Capital Projects	1,265,430
Debt Service	731,991
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	139,096
State Highway Improvement	204,138
Other Purposes	390,193
Unrestricted	14,682,133
Total Net Position	\$ 31,556,924

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Expen	ses		harges for rvices and Sales	G	am Revenue Operating rants and ntributions	G	Capital rants and ntributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:									
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 4,41	7,817	\$	379,860	\$	60,098	\$	1,872	\$ (3,975,987)
Public Health and Welfare Services	:	5,706		0		0		0	(5,706)
Leisure Time Activities	12	5,473		13,329		0		664,799	551,655
Community Environment	34:	5,911		21,434		0		0	(324,477)
Basic Utility Services	23	5,774		274,849		0		224,541	262,616
Transportation	2,38),356		9,671		517,757		0	(1,852,928)
General Government	1,87	5,250		224,775		19,507		0	(1,630,968)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	61	3,842		0		0		0	(618,842)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 10,00	7,129	\$	923,918	\$	597,362	\$	891,212	(7,594,637)
	General	Reven	ues						
	Property	Taxes							250,319
	Municip	al Incor	ne Ta	ixes					7,936,745
	Other Lo	cal Tax	æs						31,818
	Paymen	s in Lie	u of T	Γaxes					215,860
	Grants a	nd Enti	tleme	nts not Rest	ricted	to Specific P	rograi	ms	557,735
	Investme	ent Earr	nings						643,756
	Miscella	neous							25,315
	Total Ge	eneral R	evenu	ies					9,661,548
	Change i	n Net P	ositic	on					2,066,911
	Net Pos	tion Be	ginnir	ng of Year					29,490,013
	Net Pos	tion En	d of Y	Year					\$ 31,556,924



Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

		General	General Obligation Debt eneral Retirement		In	Capital aprovement	Recreation/ Community Center Building	
Assets:								
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	9,382,284	\$	772,513	\$	4,384,378	\$	1,716,860
Receivables:								
Taxes		1,354,458		88,592		304,115		0
Accounts		118,753		0		0		0
Intergovernmental		191,997		0		649,227		0
Interest		39,308		0		0		0
Special Assessments		86,709		0		0		0
Loans		0		0		289,036		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		36,597		0		0		0
Prepaid Items		70,608		0		0		0
Total Assets	\$	11,280,714	\$	861,105	\$	5,626,756	\$	1,716,860
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	40,020	\$	0	\$	68,040	\$	508,524
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		187,846		0		0		0
Compensated Absences Payable		0		0		0		0
Total Liabilities		227,866		0		68,040		508,524
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts		437,359		0		965,784		0
Property Tax for Next Fiscal Year		286,362		88,592		0		0
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	_	723,721		88,592		965,784		0
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable		107,205		0		0		0
Restricted		0		772,513		0		1,208,336
Committed		0		0		4,592,932		0
Assigned		790,946		0		0		0
Unassigned		9,430,976		0		0		0
Total Fund Balances		10,329,127	_	772,513		4,592,932		1,208,336
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources	-			<u> </u>		<u> </u>		 -
and Fund Balances	\$	11,280,714	\$	861,105	\$	5,626,756	\$	1,716,860

Capital Replacement		Go	Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
\$	3,126,550	\$	1,374,097	\$	20,756,682	
	152,058		1,390		1,900,613	
	0		79,083		197,836	
	0		229,275		1,070,499	
	0		0		39,308	
	0		0		86,709	
	0		0		289,036	
	0		49,300		85,897	
	0		299		70,907	
\$	3,278,608	\$	1,733,444	\$	24,497,487	
\ <u></u>						
\$	6,709	\$	25,640	\$	648,933	
	0		45,951		233,797	
	0		23,326		23,326	
	6,709		94,917		906,056	
	13,761		231,933		1,648,837	
	0		0		374,954	
	13,761		231,933		2,023,791	
	0		49,599		156,804	
	0		685,056		2,665,905	
	3,258,138		671,939		8,523,009	
	0		0		790,946	
	0		0		9,430,976	
	3,258,138		1,406,594		21,567,640	
\$	3,278,608	\$	1,733,444	\$	24,497,487	



Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2023

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	21,567,640
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		29,922,684
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Municipal Income Taxes 133	7,606	
Charges for Services 108	8,073	
Loan Revenue 289	9,036	
Interest Revenues 39	9,308	
Special Assessments 86	6,709	
Intergovernmental 988	8,105	1,648,837
Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OEPB Liability Accrued interest on outstanding debt is not due and payable in	3,787 0,395) 1,464 3,672) 5,607) 1,510)	(5,135,933)
the current period and, therefore, is not reported in the funds: it is reported when due.		(58,144)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General Obligation Bonds Payable (14,375) Ohio Water Development Authority Loan Payable (753) Financing Obligation Payable (57) Premium on General Obligation Bonds Payable (59)	5,000) 3,707) 7,544) 2,490) 9,419)	(16,388,160)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	31,556,924

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	 General	General Obligation Debt Retirement		Capital Improvement	C	ecreation/ ommunity ter Building
Revenues:						
Property Taxes	\$ 253,561	\$	0 \$	0	\$	0
Municipal Income Tax	5,538,588		0	1,582,454		0
Other Local Taxes	14,648		0	0		0
Intergovernmental Revenues	359,229		0	224,541		403,773
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	127,16	9	0		0
Charges for Services	224,323		0	0		0
Licenses and Permits	73,365	1	0	0		0
Investment Earnings	112,881		0	107,602		260,571
Special Assessments	68,228		0	9,671		0
Fines and Forfeitures	140,509		0	0		0
Donations	0		0	5,938		0
All Other Revenue	 311,067		0	140		0
Total Revenue	 7,096,399	127,16	9	1,930,346		664,344
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Security of Persons and Property	3,922,817		0	0		0
Public Health and Welfare Services	5,706	1	0	0		0
Leisure Time Activities	120,144		0	0		0
Community Environment	288,477		0	0		0
Basic Utility Services	0		0	0		0
Transportation	0		0	0		0
General Government	1,885,130		0	0		0
Capital Outlay	0		0	463,389		7,956,008
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	0	60,00	0	508,076		0
Interest & Fiscal Charges	 0	67,17	0	580,776		0
Total Expenditures	 6,222,274	127,17	0	1,552,241		7,956,008
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over Expenditures	874,125	(1)	378,105		(7,291,664)

Capital Replacement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 0 790,728 0 0	\$ 0 0 17,170 1,083,667 88,691	\$ 253,561 7,911,770 31,818 2,071,210 215,860
0 0 72,233 0 0	268,901 2,500 72,833 0 11,131	493,224 75,865 626,120 77,899 151,640
0 0 862,961	175 4,140 1,549,208	6,113 315,347 12,230,427
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 595,948	17,190 0 0 45,973 180,483 700,721 6,884 524,495	3,940,007 5,706 120,144 334,450 180,483 700,721 1,892,014 9,539,840
0 0 595,948 267,013	0 0 1,475,746 73,462	568,076 647,946 17,929,387 (5,698,960) (Continued)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

		General		
		Obligation		Recreation/
		Debt	Capital	Community
	General	Retirement	Improvement	Center Building
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	143,647	0
Transfers In	0	0	0	1,200,000
Transfers Out	(130,000)	0	(628,510)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(130,000)	0	(484,863)	1,200,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	744,125	(1)	(106,758)	(6,091,664)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	9,578,252	772,514	4,699,690	7,300,000
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve	6,750	0	0	0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 10,329,127	\$ 772,513	\$ 4,592,932	\$ 1,208,336

Capital Replacement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
4,175	0	147,822
0	130,000	1,330,000
0	(571,490)	(1,330,000)
4,175	(441,490)	147,822
271,188	(368,028)	(5,551,138)
2,986,950	1,795,839	27,133,245
0	(21,217)	(14,467)
\$ 3,258,138	\$ 1,406,594	\$ 21,567,640

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		\$ (5,551,138)
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 outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital Outlay Depreciation	8,612,542 (946,292)	7,666,250
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a		
gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the sale of capital assets net of proceeds received.		(122,010)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current		
financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Municipal Income Taxes	24,975	
Property Taxes	(3,242)	
Charges for Services	(6,702)	
Interest Revenues	17,636	
Special Assessments	(4,051)	
Intergovernmental	(332,825)	(304,209)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows: Pension OPEB	505,809 7,839	513,648
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities:	<u> </u>	
Pension	(782,554)	
OPEB	76,907	(705,647)
		(Continued)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net position. In addition, repayment of bond, note and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.

General Obligation Bonds Principal	355,000	
OWDA Loan Principal	156,654	
Financing Obligation Principal	56,422	
Amortization of Premium on General Obligation Bonds Payable	27,014	595,090

Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds but is accrued on outstanding debt on the statement of net position. Premiums are reported as revenues when the debt is first issued; however, these amounts are deferred and amortized on the statement of net position.

> Accrued Interest Payable 2,090

Some expenses reported on the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

> Decrease in Supplies Inventory (14,467)Increase in Compensated Absences Payable (12,696)(27,163)\$ 2,066,911

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

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

Damana	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:	Φ 250.545	Φ 255.545	Φ 252.561	Φ (1.004)
Property Taxes	\$ 258,545	\$ 255,545	\$ 253,561	\$ (1,984)
Municipal Income Tax	4,690,000	5,190,000	5,185,297	(4,703)
Other Local Taxes	41,100	14,000	13,838	(162)
Intergovernmental Revenue	328,255	411,485	411,329	(156)
Charges for Services	123,700	217,325	217,319	(6)
Licenses and Permits	87,600	87,790	87,735	(55)
Special Assessments	63,100	68,300	68,228	(72)
Investment Earnings	133,000	131,420	219,686	88,266
Fines and Forfeitures	141,700	141,700	140,509	(1,191)
Donations	1,000	0	0	0
All Other Revenues	127,300	103,935	263,488	159,553
Total Revenues	5,995,300	6,621,500	6,860,990	239,490
Expenditures: Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	3,818,665	4,116,976	3,928,180	188,796
Public Health and Welfare Services	6,200	6,200	5,706	494
Leisure Time Activities	113,585	139,773	120,043	19,730
Community Environment	265,080	296,550	280,198	16,352
General Government	1,746,300	1,991,200	1,870,712	120,488
Total Expenditures	5,949,830	6,550,699	6,204,839	345,860
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	45,470	70,801	656,151	585,350
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	(125,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	(125,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	0
Net Change In Fund Balance	(79,530)	(59,199)	526,151	585,350
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	9,164,020	9,164,020	9,164,020	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	40,444	40,444	40,444	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 9,124,934	\$ 9,145,265	\$ 9,730,615	\$ 585,350

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2023

	Custodial Fund	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	2,402
Total Assets	\$	2,402
Liabilities:		
Intergovernmental Payable	\$	2,402
Total Liabilities	\$	2,402

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Custodial Fund	
Additions:	·	_
Fines, Licenses and Permits for Distribution	\$	56,901
Total Additions		56,901
Deductions:		
Distributions to Other Governments		56,901
Total Deductions		56,901
Net Change in Fiduciary Net Position		0
Net Position at Beginning of Year		0
Net Position End of Year	\$	0

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Northwood, Ohio (the "City") is a charter municipal corporation operating under the charter and the laws of the State of Ohio. Northwood became a City on January 1, 1982. The City operates under a council/mayor form of government. Legislative power is vested in a seven-member council, including the President, each elected to four-year terms. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term and is the chief executive officer of the City. The Administrator is appointed by the Mayor with Council approval and handles the operational activities of the City's departments. All other City officials are appointed by the Mayor with Council approval.

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types and the results of operations of the various fund types. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2023 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," as amended by GASB Statement No. 61 "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the City.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which includes the following services: police protection, fire protection, ambulance transport, parks and recreation and street maintenance and repair, as well as a staff to provide administrative support (i.e., payroll processing, accounts payable and revenue collection) to the service providers.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements. The following fund types are used by the City:

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Governmental Funds

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

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

<u>General Obligation Debt Retirement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of, principal and interest on general obligation debt.

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for 20% of the City's income tax collections which is used for capital projects financing or related capital expenditures attributable to various capital improvements.

<u>Recreation/Community Center Building Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for resources designated for construction of the recreation/community center building.

<u>Capital Replacement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for funds used for inspecting, improving, repairing, maintaining and replacing a facility or amenity.

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs; (b) financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds; and (c) for grants and other resources whose use is restricted or committed to a particular purpose.

Fiduciary Funds

These funds are used to account for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. The City's only fiduciary fund is a custodial fund. This fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of mayor's court fines and forfeitures, except those due to the City of Northwood.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The City has no activities considered business-type activities.

Interfund receivables and payables between governmental funds have been eliminated in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. These eliminations minimize the duplicating effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activities total column; however, the interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, and relates to the timing of the measurements made. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned and is available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes income taxes withheld by employers, interest on investments, and state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance). Other revenue, including licenses, permits, certain charges for services, income taxes other than those withheld by employers and miscellaneous revenues, is recorded as revenue when received in cash because it is generally not measurable until received.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes for the government-wide financial statements. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Special assessment installments including related accrued interest, which are measurable but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2023, but which are not intended to finance 2023 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources as further described in Note 4.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds, other than custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is by the object level within each fund. Budgetary control is maintained by not permitting expenditures to exceed appropriations at the object level within each fund without the approval of City Council. Budgetary modifications above the object level by fund may only be made by ordinance of the City Council.

1. Tax Budget

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

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the first and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2023.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, object level, and may be modified during the year by ordinance of the City Council. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the object level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual--General Fund" is provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget basis) in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and are reported in the fund balances for governmental funds in the accompanying basic financial statements.

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the General Fund:

Net Change In Fund Balance

Net Change In Fund Da	italicc
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$744,125
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2023	
received during 2024	(1,067,504)
Accrued Revenues at	
December 31, 2022	
received during 2023	734,864
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2023	
received during 2024	227,866
Accrued Expenditures at	
December 31, 2022	
received during 2023	(180,038)
2022 Prepaids for 2023	60,199
2023 Prepaids for 2024	(70,608)
2022 Mark to Market	(271,084)
2023 Mark to Market	368,315
Outstanding Encumbrances	(19,984)
Budget Basis	\$526,151

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits. The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. See Note 3, "Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Revised Code and local ordinances. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (repurchase agreements) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, are recognized as revenue in the operating statements. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices. See Note 3, "Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

H. Inventory

Inventories are stated at cost (first-in, first-out). The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased.

I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2023, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$15,000.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements. Infrastructure acquired prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments", has not been reported. Only additions to infrastructure since the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments", have been reported.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

2. Depreciation

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

Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings & Improvements	15 - 40
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5-10
Vehicles	5
Infrastructure	50

K. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund		
General Obligation Bonds	General Bond Retirement Fund		
Ohio Water Authority Development Loan	Capital Improvement Fund		
Financing Obligation	Capital Improvement Fund		
Compensated Absences	General Fund		
Pension/OPEB Liabilities	General Fund		
	Street Construction, Maintenance and		
	Repair Fund		
	State Highway Improvement Fund		
	Northwood Waste/Environmental Fund		
	Storm Water Management Fund		

L. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

L. <u>Compensated Absences</u> (Continued)

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that has matured and is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net position, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

M. Net position

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

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

N. Fund Balances

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. Fund Balances (Continued)

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

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

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

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

O. Pension/OPEB

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

P. Interfund Activity

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

Q. Estimates

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2023.

S. <u>Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources</u>

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then. For the City, deferred outflows related to pension/OPEB are explained in notes 9 and 10.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future periods and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable amounts*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, charges for services, interest and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Note 9 and 10)

T. Fair Value

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Investments classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

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

Fund Balances	General Fund	General Obligation Debt Retirement Fund	Capital Improvement Fund	Recration/ Community Center Building Fund	Capital Replacement Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:							
Supplies Inventory	\$36,597	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,599	\$86,196
Prepaid Items	70,608	0	0	0	0	0	70,608
Total Nonspendable	107,205	0	0	0	0	49,599	156,804
Restricted:							
General Obligation Debt Service Payments	0	772,513	0	0	0	0	772,513
Recreation Building/Community Center Debt	0	0	0	0	0	17,622	17,622
Street Construction and Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	85,914	85,914
Motor Vehicle License Tax	0	0	0	0	0	6,299	6,299
State Highway Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	192,676	192,676
Drug Fines	0	0	0	0	0	2,937	2,937
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	4,130	4,130
Enforcement and Education	0	0	0	0	0	1,147	1,147
Computerized Research	0	0	0	0	0	19,734	19,734
Opioid Crisis	0	0	0	0	0	20,838	20,838
Economic Development	0	0	0	0	0	203,822	203,822
Recreation Parks	0	0	0	0	0	55,877	55,877
The Enclave Construction	0	0	0	0	0	1,217	1,217
Recreation Building/Community Center Build.	0	0	0	1,208,336	0	0	1,208,336
Keep Northwood Beautiful	0	0	0	0	0	72,843	72,843
Total Restricted	0	772,513	0	1,208,336	0	685,056	2,665,905
Committed:							
Capital Improvements	0	0	4,592,932	0	0	0	4,592,932
Capital Replacement	0	0	0	0	3,258,138	0	3,258,138
Fire Station Addition	0	0	0	0	0	9,699	9,699
Storm Water Management	0	0	0	0	0	637,034	637,034
Northwood Environment	0	0	0	0	0	25,206	25,206
Total Committed	0	0	4,592,932	0	3,258,138	671,939	8,523,009
Assigned:							
Purchase Orders for Materials and Supplies	2,494	0	0	0	0	0	2,494
Fiscal Year 2023 Appropriations	788,452	0	0	0	0	0	788,452
Total Assigned	790,946	0	0	0	0	0	790,946
Unassigned	9,430,976	0	0	0	0	0	9,430,976
Total Fund Balances	\$10,329,127	\$772,513	\$4,592,932	\$1,208,336	\$3,258,138	\$1,406,594	\$21,567,640

NOTE 3 - POOLED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of a majority of individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash and investments. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents." Ohio law requires the classification of funds held by the City into three categories.

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

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

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

- United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal
 government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national
 mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan
 mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing
 association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government
 agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the
 first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations,
 provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through
 eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

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

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks.

Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to the City and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

All of the City's financial institutions have enrolled in OPCS as of December 31, 2023. One of the City's financial institutions (Huntington National Bank) was approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$13,067,400, which includes \$7,850 of petty cash on hand, and the bank balance was \$13,087,669. Federal depository insurance covered \$250,000 of the bank balance and \$12,837,669 was exposed to custodial risk and was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent but not in the City's name and securities held in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2023 are summarized below:

			Fair Value		Investment Maturities (in Years)	
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	<u>Hierarchy</u>	less than 1	1-3	3-5
FFCB	\$262,300	AAA^{1}/Aaa^{2}	Level 2	\$0	\$262,300	\$0
FHLB	230,004	AAA^{1}/Aaa^{2}	Level 2	0	230,004	0
FNMA	232,267	AAA^{1}/Aaa^{2}	Level 2	0	232,267	0
U.S. Treasury Notes	247,939	AAA^{1}/Aaa^{2}	Level 2	247,939	0	0
Negotiable CD's	6,719,174	N/A	N/A	2,849,369	3,385,536	484,269
Total Investments	\$7,691,684			\$3,097,308	\$4,110,107	\$484,269

¹ Standard & Poor's

Interest Rate Risk – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date. The City adheres to the Ohio Revised Code's five year policy.

Credit Risk – The City's investment policy addresses credit risk by limiting investments to the safest types of securities, pre-qualifying financial institutions, brokers, intermediaries and financial advisors and by diversifying the investment portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed income generated from the remaining portfolio.

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 custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute which prohibit payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee. The City's investments in FFCB, FHLB, FNMA, U.S. Treasury Notes, and negotiable certificates of deposit were not insured by Federal Depository Insurance.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer. The City's investments in FFCB, FHLB, FNMA, U.S. Treasury Notes, and negotiable certificates of deposit represent 4%, 3%, 3%, 3% and 87%, respectively of the City's total investments.

² Moody's Investor Service

NOTE 4 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2023 were levied after October 1, 2022 on assessed values as of January 1, 2022, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2023. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

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

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NOTE 4 – TAXES (Continued)

A. **Property Taxes** (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Northwood. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$1.60 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2023 tax receipts were based was \$155,468,820. This amount constitutes \$148,943,200 in real property assessed value and \$6,525,620 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .16% (1.60 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 1.5% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employees compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

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NOTE 5 – TAX ABATEMENT DISCLOSURES

As of December 31, 2023, the City provides tax incentives under The Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) and a TIF with Alcoa.

Real Estate Tax Abatement

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5709, the City established a Community Reinvestment Area. The City authorizes incentives through passage of public ordinances, based upon each businesses investment criteria and through a contractual application process with each business. The abatement equals an agreed upon percentage of the additional property tax resulting from the increase in assessed value as a result of the improvements. The amount of the abatement is deducted from the recipient's property tax bill. The establishment of the Community Reinvestment Area gave the City the ability to maintain and expand business located within the City and created new jobs by abating or reducing assessed valuation of properties, resulting in abated taxes, from new or improved business real estate and includes major housing improvements in specified areas.

The City has offered the CRA abatements to encourage economic stability, maintain property values, and generate new employment opportunities and population growth.

Below is the information relevant to the disclosure of those programs for the year ending December 31, 2023.

	Total Amount of
	Taxes Abated
	(Incentives Abated
	For the Year 2023
Property Tax Abatement	In Actual Dollars)
Adient US LLC (2013 - 2027) - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2023	\$114,141
Fed Ex/KW Toledo LLC (2014 - 2023) - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2023	241,164
All Others - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2023	398,619
Total	\$753,924

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2023 consisted of taxes, loans, special assessments, interest receivable, accounts receivable and intergovernmental receivables.

NOTE 7 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2023:

	Transfers In:			
	Recreation/		_	
	Community	Other		
	Building	Governmental		
Transfers Out:	Fund	Funds	Total	
General Fund	\$0	\$130,000	\$130,000	
Capital Improvement Fund	628,510	0	628,510	
Other Governmental Funds	571,490	0	571,490	
	\$1,200,000	\$130,000	\$1,330,000	

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

The transfers to the Recreation/Community Building Fund from other governmental funds and the Capital Improvement Fund, was for construction/renovations of the Recreation/Community Building.

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NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Summary by *category* of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2023:

Historical Cost:

	Reclassed			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2022	Additions	Deletions	2023
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,896,562	\$0	(\$36,551)	\$1,860,011
Construction in Progress	5,878,232	7,557,028	0	13,435,260
-	7,774,794	7,557,028	(36,551)	15,295,271
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	133,927	520,957	(123,231)	531,653
Buildings and Improvements	4,866,964	65,995	0	4,932,959
Machinery and Equipment	2,233,881	163,143	0	2,397,024
Vehicles	4,256,538	133,084	(73,053)	4,316,569
Infrastructure	13,297,190	172,335	0	13,469,525
	24,788,500	1,055,514	(196,284)	25,647,730
Total Cost	\$32,563,294	\$8,612,542	(\$232,835)	\$40,943,001
Accumulated Depreciation:				
	Reclassed			
	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2022	Additions	Deletions	2023
Land Improvements	(\$63,377)	(\$18,185)	\$37,772	(\$43,790)
Buildings and Improvements	(2,487,395)	(108,440)	0	(2,595,835)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,423,724)	(139,060)	0	(1,562,784)
Vehicles	(2,833,132)	(265,199)	73,053	(3,025,278)
Infrastructure	(3,377,222)	(415,408)	0	(3,792,630)
Total Depreciation	(\$10,184,850)	(\$946,292) *	\$110,825	(\$11,020,317)
Net Value:	\$22,378,444			\$29,922,684

^{*} Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$264,428
Leisure Time Activities	6,852
Basic Utility Services	54,961
Transportation	462,157
General Government	157,894
Total Depreciation Expense	\$946,292

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - City employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. Effective January 1, 2022, the Combined Plan is no longer available for member selection. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Formula:

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

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

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

Formula:

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

State and Local Age and Service Requirements:

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

Formula:

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A factor of 1.25% is applied to years of service in excess of 30. The benefit formula for transition Group C applies a factor of 1.0% to the member's FAS and the first 35 years of service and a factor of 1.25% is applied to years in excess of 35. Persons retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit. The defined contribution portion of the benefit is based on accumulated member contributions plus or minus any investment gains or losses on those contributions. Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the OPERS's Board of Trustees. Member-Directed Plan and Combined Plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the Combined Plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. 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% each year. At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the annuitization of the benefit (which includes joint and survivor options), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options. When members choose to annuitize their defined contribution benefit, the annuitized portion of the benefit is reclassified to a defined benefit. For additional information, see the Plan Statement in the OPERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

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

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

	State
	and Local
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 %

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$207,944 for 2023.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5 percent for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.0 percent for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.5 percent for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72 percent of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit. (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 OPF benefits for at least one year may be eligible for a cost-of-living allowance adjustment. The age 55 provision for receiving a COLA does not apply to those who are receiving a permanent and total disability benefit and statutory survivors. Members participating in the DROP program have separate eligibility requirements related to COLA.

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

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.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$297,865 for 2023.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OPF's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 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 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	OP&F	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,494,362	\$4,211,245	\$6,705,607
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2023	0.008444%	0.044333%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2022	0.008802%	0.044293%	
Percentage Change	(0.000358%)	0.000040%	
Pension Expense	\$326,777	\$452,714	\$779,491

NOTE 9 – 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	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$710,972	\$613,103	\$1,324,075
Changes in assumptions	26,350	379,841	406,191
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	83,576	63,170	146,746
Change in proportionate share	0	966	966
City contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	207,944	297,865	505,809
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$1,028,842	\$1,354,945	\$2,383,787
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Changes in assumptions	\$0	\$82,119	\$82,119
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	0	95,943	95,943
Change in proportionate share	51,856	190,477	242,333
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$51,856	\$368,539	\$420,395

\$505,809 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

OPERS	OP&F	Total
\$56,079	\$37,141	\$93,220
154,681	160,398	315,079
209,274	182,726	392,000
349,008	317,117	666,125
0	(8,841)	(8,841)
\$769,042	\$688,541	\$1,457,583
	\$56,079 154,681 209,274 349,008	\$56,079 \$37,141 154,681 160,398 209,274 182,726 349,008 317,117 0 (8,841)

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.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

December 31, 2022	
2.75 percent	
2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	
3 percent simple	
3 percent simple through 2023. 2.05 percent simple, thereafter	
6.9 percent	
Individual Entry Age	
December 31, 2021	
2.75 percent	
2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	
3 percent simple	
3 percent simple 3 percent simple through 2022. 2.05 percent simple, thereafter	
1 1	

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

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
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 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.9 percent. The discount rate for the prior year was 6.9 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.9 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.9 percent) than the current rate:

		Current		
	1% Decrease	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Incre		
	(5.90%)	(6.90%)	(7.90%)	
City's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$3,736,470	\$2,494,362	\$1,461,150	

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – OPF

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

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of January 1, 2022, compared with January 1, 2021, are presented below.

	January 1, 2022	January 1, 2021
Valuation Date	January 1, 2022, with actuarial liabilities	January 1, 2021, with actuarial liabilities
	rolled forward to December 31, 2022	rolled forward to December 31, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent	7.5 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.2 percent simple	2.2 percent simple

For the January 1, 2022 valuation, mortality for non-disabled participants 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.

For the January 1, 2022 valuation, 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.

For the January 1, 2022 valuation, 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.

For the January 1, 2022 valuation, 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.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block 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.

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

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	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 %	

^{*} levered 2.5x

Note: Assumptions are geometric

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Discount Rate For 2022, the total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The discount rate used for 2021 was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 7.50 percent. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% In		
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)
City's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$5,555,442	\$4,211,245	\$3,093,810

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NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) represents the City's proportionate share of each OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability (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 these estimates annually.

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

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

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

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.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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

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

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

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS. For those retiring on or after January 1, 2015, the allowance has been determined by applying a percentage to the base allowance. The percentage applied is based on years of qualifying service credit and age when the retiree first enrolled in OPERS health care. Monthly allowances range between 51 percent and 90 percent of the base allowance. Those who retired prior to January 1, 2015, will have an allowance of at least 75 percent of the base allowance.

Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS discontinued the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses. These changes are reflected in the December 31, 2020, measurement date health care valuation.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have 20 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60, or generally 30 years of qualifying service at any age. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. Current retirees eligible (or who become eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements will change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. See OPERS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2023, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 0 percent during calendar year 2023. 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 4.0 percent.

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

NOTE 10 - 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. Even if an OP&F member or their dependents are not eligible for a stipend, they can use the services of the third-party administrator to select and enroll in a plan. The stipend provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75. 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.

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2023, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$7,839 for 2023.

OPEB Liabilities (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) 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 (asset) was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$55,870	\$315,640	\$371,510
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) -2023	0.008861%	0.044333%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) -2022	0.009186%	0.044293%	
Percentage Change	(0.00033%)	0.000040%	
OPEB Expense	(\$82,553)	\$5,646	(\$76,907)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$110,963	\$27,075	\$138,038
Changes in assumptions	54,570	157,297	211,867
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	0	18,836	18,836
Change in proportionate share	0	4,884	4,884
City contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	0	7,839	7,839
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$165,533	\$215,931	\$381,464
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$13,936	\$0	\$13,936
Changes in assumptions	4,491	258,168	262,659
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	0	62,238	62,238
Change in proportionate share	0	64,839	64,839
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$18,427	\$385,245	\$403,672

\$7,839 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 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	\$18,321	(\$25,998)	(\$7,677)
2025	40,577	(24,004)	16,573
2026	34,601	(18,769)	15,832
2027	53,607	(11,392)	42,215
2028	0	(30,470)	(30,470)
2029	0	(32,331)	(32,331)
2030	0	(32,876)	(32,876)
2031	0	(1,313)	(1,313)
Total	\$147,106	(\$177,153)	(\$30,047)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022. 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
2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases,
including inflation
2.75 to 10.75 percent
including wage inflation

Single Discount Rate:

Current measurement date 5.22 percent Prior measurement date 6.00 percent

Investment Rate of Return:

Current measurement date 6.00 percent
Prior measurement date 6.00 percent

Municipal Bond Rate:

Current measurement date 4.05 percent Prior measurement date 1.84 percent

Health Care Cost Trend Rate:

Current measurement date 5.5 percent initial, 3.5 percent ultimate in 2036

Prior measurement date 5.5 percent initial, 3.5 percent 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.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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, if any contributions are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a loss of 15.6 percent for 2022.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The 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 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 rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic rates of return were provided by OPERS 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	(Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	2.56 %
Domestic Equities	26.00	4.60
Real Estate Investment Trust	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 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2022. A single discount rate of 6.00 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 4.05 percent (Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index").

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2054. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2054, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(4.22%)	(5.22%)	(6.22%)
City's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$190,157	\$55,870	(\$54,938)

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2023 is 5.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 percent in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase
City's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$52,369	\$55,870	\$59,812

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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 reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

Valuation Date

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

Single discount rate

Cost of Living Adjustments

January 1, 2022, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2022 Entry Age Normal

7.5 percent
3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus
productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent

4.27 percent 2.2 percent simple

January 1, 2021, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2021

Entry Age Normal
7.5 percent
3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus
productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent

2.84 percent 2.2 percent simple

For the January 1, 2022 valuation, mortality for non-disabled participants 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.

For the January 1, 2022 valuation, 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.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

For the January 1, 2022 valuation, 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.

For the January 1, 2022 valuation, 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, 2016.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in 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.

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

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	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 %	

^{*} levered 2.5x

Note: Assumptions are geometric

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.25 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 percent. For 2021, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 2.84 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return of 7.50 percent for 2022, and 7.50 percent for 2021. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 3.65 percent at December 31, 2022 and 2.05 percent at December 31, 2021, was blended with the long-term rate of 7.50 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 4.27 percent for 2022 and 2.84 percent for 2021. The municipal bond rate was determined using the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2035. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2035, 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 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 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.27 percent), or one percentage point higher (5.27 percent) than the current rate.

	Current				
	1% Decrease (3.27%)	Discount Rate (4.27%)	1% Increase (5.27%)		
City's proportionate share		_			
of the net OPEB liability	\$388,682	\$315,640	\$253,975		

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 11 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

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

The costs of vacation and sick leave benefits are recorded as they are earned. Employees earn vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. Sick leave is earned at various rates as defined by City policy and union contracts. Employees are paid for 100 percent of earned, unused vacation leave upon termination. Any employee with more than ten years of full-time service with the City who elects to retire is entitled to receive half of the value of their accumulated unused sick leave up to a maximum of seventy-five to ninety days.

At December 31, 2023, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$632,745, which has been recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities.

NOTE 12 – FINANCING OBLIGATION

In 2020, the City entered into a financed purchase agreement to purchase an ambulance. The original cost of the ambulance was \$227,976. The related liabilities are reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position.

The following is a schedule of future payments under the financed purchase agreements as of December 31, 2023:

Years	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$57,544	\$1,145	\$58,689

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt of the City at December 31, 2023 is as follows:

		Original	Balance			Balance	Amounts
	Issue	Issue	December 31,			December 31,	Due Within
	Date	Amount	2022	Issued	(Retired)	2023	One Year
Governmental Activities:							
General Obligation Bonds:							
8.00% TIF Improvement	2007	\$2,200,000	\$1,785,000	\$0	(\$60,000)	\$1,725,000	\$65,000
5.00% Public Infrastructure Improvement	2022	5,645,000	5,645,000	0	(180,000)	5,465,000	190,000
Premium			381,849	0	(19,092)	362,757	0
5.50% Capital Facilities	2022	7,300,000	7,300,000	0	(115,000)	7,185,000	115,000
Premium			237,655	0	(7,922)	229,733	0
Total General Obligation Bonds			15,349,504	0	(382,014)	14,967,490	370,000
Direct Borrowing:							
Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Loan:							
2.43% Woodville Mall Brownfield - 7555	2017	778,188	910,361	0	(156,654)	753,707	162,433
Compensated Absences			596,723	632,745	(596,723)	632,745	186,638
Financing Obligation			113,966	0	(56,422)	57,544	57,544
Net Pension Liability			3,532,982	3,172,625	0	6,705,607	0
Net OPEB Liability			485,488	0	(113,978)	371,510	0
Total Governmental Activities							
Long-Term Debt			\$20,989,024	\$3,805,370	(\$1,305,791)	\$23,488,603	\$776,615

During 2007, the City issued TIF bonds to finance certain public improvements within the City limits of Northwood. This was done to help pay for infrastructure associated with the construction of a building paid for by Menard's, Inc.

During 2017, the City entered into an OWDA loan agreement (#7555) for the improvements made at the Woodville Mall Brownfield property, which was purchased by the City and is being improved for future development. The loan has an interest rate of 2.43% and matures in 2028.

During 2022, the City issued general obligation bonds to finance certain infrastructure improvements within the City limits of Northwood. The bonds have an interest rate of 5.00% and matures in 2042.

During 2022, the City issued general obligation bonds to finance certain capital facility improvements within the City limits of Northwood. The bonds have an interest rate of 5.50% and matures in 2052.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

OWDA Loan Payable - The OWDA loan from direct borrowings represents the amount borrowed from the Ohio Water Development Authority for construction of water and sewer system improvements. The intention is to repay the loan with income tax revenues of the Capital Improvement fund. Annual principal and interest payments on the loan are expected to require less than 100 percent of these revenues. In the event of default on the loan, (1) the amount of the default shall bear interest at the default rate from the due date until the date of payment, (2) if any of the charges have not been paid within thirty days, in addition to the interest calculated at the default rate, a late charge of 1 percent on the amount of each default shall also be paid to OWDA, and (3) for each additional thirty days during which the charges remain unpaid, the City shall continue to pay an additional late charge of 1 percent on the amount of the default until such charges are paid.

The City's future long-term obligation funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2023, follow:

	General Oblig	gation Bonds	OWDA	Loan
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2024	\$370,000	\$686,278	\$162,433	\$15,396
2025	390,000	664,875	166,404	11,425
2026	415,000	642,675	170,472	7,357
2027	435,000	619,050	174,641	2,122
2028	460,000	594,540	79,757	1,067
2029-2033	2,715,000	2,554,029	0	0
2034-2038	3,460,000	1,806,389	0	0
2039-2043	2,790,000	1,091,975	0	0
2044-2048	1,680,000	632,875	0	0
2049-2052	1,660,000	201,876	0	0
Totals	\$14,375,000	\$9,494,562	\$753,707 \$37,3	

NOTE 14 - CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2023 the City had the following commitments with respect to capital projects:

	Remaining	Expected
	Construction	Date of
Project	Commitment	Completion
Northwood Community Center	\$2,266,830	2024
Nature Trails Wetlands Restoration	335,000	2024
Stoner Pond Fishing Dock	75,000	2024
Curtice/Wheeling Traffic Signal	340,000	2024
Farnstead Road Reconstrution	325,000	2024
Total	\$3,341,830	

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NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City of Northwood is a participant in the Ohio Plan (the Pool). The Pool was established in 1988 and is administered under contract by Hylant Administrative Services to provide a program of property and casualty insurance for its member organizations throughout the State of Ohio.

The Pool's general objectives are to formulate, develop and administer a program of insurance, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program on behalf of the member political subdivisions. Political subdivisions joining the Pool may withdraw at the end of any coverage period upon 30 days prior written notice to the Pool. Under agreement, members who terminate participation in the Pool, as well as current members, are subject to a supplemental assessment or a refund, at the discretion of the board of trustees, depending on the ultimate loss experience of all the entities it insures for each coverage year. To date, there have been no assessments or refunds, due to the limited period of time that the Pool has been in existence and the nature of the coverage that is afforded to the participants.

The City obtained insurance coverage from the Pool from July, 2023 through July, 2024 for various insurance coverages, as follows:

Type of Coverage	Limits
Property	\$11,412,615
Liability	\$5,000,000/\$
•	7,000,000
Wrongful Acts	\$5,000,000/
-	\$7,000,000
Law Enforcement	\$5,000,000/
	\$7,000,000
Automobile	\$5,000,000
Inland Marine Equipment	\$1,16,574
Fire Vehicles	\$2,352,690
Bonds	\$50,000
Crime	\$25,000
EDP	\$50,000
Employee Benefit Liability	\$5,000,000/
	\$7,000,000

The City provides a self-funded dental insurance program for its employees which is funded through the general fund. GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," as amended by GASB Statement No. 30 "Risk Management Omnibus," requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Changes in the claims liability amount in fiscal 2022 and 2023 were:

	Beginning of	Current Year Claims and	Claims	Balance at
Fiscal Year	Year Liability	Changes in Estimates	Payments	Year End
2022	\$0	\$33,950	(\$33,950)	\$0
2023	0	35,433	(35,433)	0

NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

The City is not a party to any legal proceeding, which seeks damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects.

The City has received several federal and state grants for specific purposes, which are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursements to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based upon prior experience, City management believes such disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

NOTE 17 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

There were significant encumbrances outstanding at year-end in the Community Center Building Fund (capital projects fund) in the amount of \$1,716,168.

NOTE 18 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2023 the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 94, "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements," and Statement No. 96, "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements."

GASB Statement No. 94 clarifies accounting and financial reporting requirements for public-private and public-public partnership arrangements and availability payment arrangements.

GASB Statement No. 96 provides guidance on accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements for government end users.

The implementation of these Statements had no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System						
Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016	2017		
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.008050%	0.008050%	0.008499%	0.008571%		
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$948,990	\$970,920	\$1,472,180	\$1,946,217		
City's covered payroll	\$1,208,238	\$1,006,617	\$1,209,892	\$1,107,900		
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	78.54%	96.45%	121.68%	175.67%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.36%	86.45%	81.08%	77.25%		

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

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0534517%	0.0534517%	0.051576%	0.050793%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$2,603,265	\$2,769,021	\$3,317,919	\$3,217,191
City's covered payroll	\$1,279,754	\$1,082,878	\$1,112,464	\$1,147,606
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	203.42%	255.71%	298.25%	280.34%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.00%	72.20%	66.77%	68.36%

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

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net Pension Liability, which is the prior year end.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0.008794%	0.008997%	0.008639%	0.009198%	0.008802%	0.008444%
\$1,379,543	\$2,464,097	\$1,707,558	\$1,362,024	\$765,810	\$2,494,362
\$1,162,100	\$1,213,564	\$1,220,379	\$1,294,564	\$1,277,321	\$1,308,893
118.71%	203.05%	139.92%	105.21%	59.95%	190.57%
84.66%	74.70%	82.17%	86.88%	92.62%	75.74%
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0.051232%	0.048625%	0.048371%	0.048165%	0.044293%	0.044333%
\$3,144,316	\$3,969,087	\$3,258,558	\$3,283,426	\$2,767,172	\$4,211,245
\$1,175,933	\$1,155,416	\$1,207,143	\$1,169,047	\$1,097,277	\$1,194,610
267.39%	343.52%	269.94%	280.86%	252.19%	352.52%
70.91%	63.07%	69.89%	70.65%	75.03%	62.90%

Schedule of City's Pension Contributions Last Ten Years

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$120,794	\$145,187	\$132,948	\$151,072
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	120,794	145,187	132,948	151,072
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City's covered payroll	\$1,006,617	\$1,209,892	\$1,107,900	\$1,162,100
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

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

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$220,474	\$223,494	\$230,554	\$236,245
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	220,474	223,494	230,554	236,245
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City's covered payroll	\$1,082,878	\$1,112,464	\$1,147,606	\$1,175,933
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	20.36%	20.09%	20.09%	20.09%

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

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$169,899	\$170,853	\$181,239	\$178,825	\$183,245	\$207,944
169,899	170,853	181,239	178,825	183,245	207,944
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,213,564	\$1,220,379	\$1,294,564	\$1,277,321	\$1,308,893	\$1,485,314
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$232,123	\$242,515	\$249,007	\$233,720	\$254,452	\$297,865
232,123	242,515	249,007	233,720	254,452	297,865
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,155,416	\$1,207,143	\$1,169,047	\$1,097,277	\$1,194,610	\$1,398,427
20.09%	20.09%	21.30%	21.30%	21.30%	21.30%

Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (Asset) Last Seven Years

Year	2017	2018	2019
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.009041%	0.009202%	0.009357%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$913,185	\$999,249	\$1,219,932
City's covered payroll	\$1,107,900	\$1,162,100	\$1,213,564
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	82.42%	85.99%	100.52%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB			
liability (asset)	54.04%	54.14%	46.33%

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

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Year	2017	2018	2019
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.050793%	0.051232%	0.048625%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,411,039	\$2,902,711	\$442,805
City's covered payroll	\$1,147,606	\$1,175,933	\$1,155,416
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	210.09%	246.84%	38.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB			
liability	15.96%	14.13%	46.57%

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

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

2020	2021	2022	2023
0.009023%	0.009580%	0.009186%	0.008861%
\$1,246,310	(\$170,674)	(\$287,719)	\$55,870
\$1,220,379	\$1,294,564	\$1,277,321	\$1,308,893
102.12%	(13.18%)	(22.53%)	4.27%
47.80%	115.57%	128.23%	94.79%
2020	2021	2022	2023
0.048371%	0.048165%	0.044293%	0.044333%
\$477,799	\$510,311	\$485,488	\$315,640
\$1,207,143	\$1,169,047	\$1,097,277	\$1,194,610
39.58%	43.65%	44.24%	26.42%
47.08%	45.42%	46.86%	52.59%

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

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$20,132	\$24,198	\$22,158	\$11,621
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	20,132	24,198	22,158	11,621
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City's covered payroll	\$1,006,617	\$1,209,892	\$1,107,900	\$1,162,100
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	1.00%

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

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$5,414	\$5,562	\$5,738	\$6,217
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	5,414	5,562	5,738	6,217
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City's covered payroll	\$1,082,878	\$1,112,464	\$1,147,606	\$1,175,933
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

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

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,213,564	\$1,220,379	\$1,294,564	\$1,277,321	\$1,308,893	\$1,485,314
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$6,109	\$6,382	\$6,553	\$6,151	\$6,696	\$7,839
6,109	6,382	6,553	6,151	6,696	7,839
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,155,416	\$1,207,143	\$1,169,047	\$1,097,277	\$1,194,610	\$1,398,427
0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

NET PENSION LIABILITY

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2023.

Changes in assumptions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2021: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Change in COLA from 1.4% to 0.5% for post 1/7/13 retirees.

2022: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Change in COLA from 0.5% to 3.00% for post 1/7/13 retirees.
- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 7.20% to 6.90%.
- Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 General Employee/Safety Employee mortality tables
- Post-retirement mortality rates are based on PubG-2010 Retiree mortality tables.
- Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree mortality tables for all divisions.

2023: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

NET PENSION LIABILITY (Continued)

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2023.

Changes in assumptions:

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

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

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

2019-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2022: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.00% to 7.50%

2023: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the Pub-2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Healthy Retiree mortality table
- Mortality for disabled retirees is based on the Pub-2010 Safety Amount-Weighted Disabled Retiree mortality table
- Mortality for contingent annuitants is based on the Pub- 2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Contingent Annuitant Retiree mortality table
- Mortality for active members is based on the Pub-2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Employee mortality table

NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the periods 2018-2021, and 2023.

2022: Group plans for non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees replaced with individual medical plans. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA.

Changes in assumptions:

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

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

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

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

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

2021: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.16% to 6.00%.
- Change in health care cost trend rate from 10.5% to 8.5%
- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 2.75% to 2.00%

2022: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- Change in health care cost trend rate from 8.5% to 5.5%
- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 2.00% to 1.84%
- Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 General Employee/Safety Employee mortality tables.
- Post-retirement mortality rates are based on PubG-2010 Retiree mortality tables.
- Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree mortality tables for all divisions.

NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) (Continued)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (Continued)

2023: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 1.84% to 4.05%
- The single discount rate changed from 6.00% to 5.22%.

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms:

2018: There were no changes in benefit terms.

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

2020 - 2023: There were no changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions:

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

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

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

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

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

2021: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.56% to 2.96%.
- The payroll growth rate changed from 2.75% to 3.25%.

2022: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 2.96% to 2.84%.
- The investment rate of return changed from 8.0% to 7.5%.

NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) (Continued)

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

2023: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 2.84% to 4.27%.
- Mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the Pub-2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Healthy Retiree mortality table
- Mortality for disabled retirees is based on the Pub-2010 Safety Amount-Weighted Disabled Retiree mortality table
- Mortality for contingent annuitants is based on the Pub- 2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Contingent Annuitant Retiree mortality table
- Mortality for active members is based on the Pub-2010 Below-Median Safety Amount-Weighted Employee mortality table

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Combining and Individual $F_{\it UND}$ Statements and Schedules

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

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

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

Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund

To account for state-levied and controlled gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees designated for street maintenance and repair .

Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund

To account for county-levied motor vehicle registration fees designated for street construction, maintenance and repair.

State Highway Improvement Fund

To account for that portion of the state gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees designated for street maintenance and repair of state highways within the City.

Northwood Waste/Environmental Fund

To account for the portion of disposal fees designated by City Ordinance to be used for monitoring and related expenses associated with a privately owned and operated solid waste disposal site located within the City.

Drug Fine Fund

To account for proceeds from mandatory drug fines disbursed for law enforcement purposes.

Special Law Enforcement Fund

To account for proceeds received from the sale of property confiscated/forfeited during criminal related arrests. Expenditures are to be used solely for law enforcement purposes.

Enforcement and Education Fund

To account for financial resources used to educate and treat persons with alcohol related problems and to enhance law enforcement activities as a deterrent to the operation of motor vehicles while under the influence of alcohol.

Computerized Research Fund

To account for the acquisition, improvement, replacement and repair of the computerized research system of the Mayor's Court.

Storm Water Management Fund

To account for storm water fees and surcharges related to the City's storm water program.

Keep Northwood Beautiful Fund

To account for donations used to promote Northwood Clean-Up Day and for a recycling program.

(Continued)

Special Revenue Funds (continued)

American Recovery Plan Fund

To account for Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery funds received as part of the American Rescue Plan Act. (The Balance Sheet is not presented because there are no assets or liabilities at year end.)

Opioid Crisis Fund

To account for monies obtained and distributed from opioid settlements of drug manufacturers and distributors. It is designated for resources to assist with community drug recovery, prevention and treatment.

Debt Service Fund

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

Recreation/Community Center Debt Retirement Fund

To account for the accumulation of resources set up to fund the new recreation/community center that is part of the Enclave development.

Capital Projects Funds

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

Recreation Parks Combined Fund

To account for funds received from tax on new residential and mobile homes to be used for the development, maintenance and operation of public owned recreational facilities.

Economic Development Acquisition Fund

To account for funds used for various Economic Development programs and initiatives.

Fire Station Addition Fund

To account for funds used for the construction of an addition to the fire station.

The Enclave Construction Fund

To account for funds used for the construction of the Enclave Development.

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

	Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds		Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds		Nonmajor Debt Service Fund		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Assets:	_		_		_		_	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	1,068,419	\$	288,056	\$	17,622	\$	1,374,097
Receivables:		4.000						4.000
Taxes		1,390		0		0		1,390
Accounts		79,083		0		0		79,083
Intergovernmental		229,275		0		0		229,275
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		49,300		0		0		49,300
Prepaid Items		299		0		0		299
Total Assets	\$	1,427,766	\$	288,056	\$	17,622	\$	1,733,444
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable		8,199		17,441		0		25,640
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		45,951		0		0		45,951
Compensated Absences Payable		23,326		0		0		23,326
Total Liabilities		77,476		17,441		0		94,917
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts		231,933		0		0		231,933
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		231,933		0 0		0	231,933	
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable		49,599		0		0		49,599
Restricted		406,518		260,916		17,622		685,056
Committed		662,240		9,699		0		671,939
Total Fund Balances		1,118,357		270,615	-	17,622		1,406,594
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources					-			
and Fund Balances	\$	1,427,766	\$ 288,056		\$ 17,622		\$ 1,733,444	

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Nonmajor Special	Nonmajor Capital Projects	Nonmajor Debt	Total Nonmajor Governmental
	Revenue Funds	Funds	Service Fund	Funds
Revenues:				
Other Local Taxes	17,170	0	0	17,170
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,078,928	4,739	0	1,083,667
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	88,691	0	88,691
Charges for Services	268,901	0	0	268,901
Licenses and Permits	0	2,500	0	2,500
Investment Earnings	22,416	50,417	0	72,833
Fines and Forfeitures	11,131	0	0	11,131
Donations	0	175	0	175
All Other Revenue	4,140	0	0	4,140
Total Revenue	1,402,686	146,522	0	1,549,208
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	17,190	0	0	17,190
Community Environment	45,973	0	0	45,973
Basic Utility Services	180,483	0	0	180,483
Transportation	700,721	0	0	700,721
General Government	6,884	0	0	6,884
Capital Outlay	0	524,495	0	524,495
Total Expenditures	951,251	524,495	0	1,475,746
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	451,435	(377,973)	0	73,462
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	130,000	0	0	130,000
Transfers Out	(571,490)	0	0	(571,490)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(441,490)	0	0	(441,490)
Net Change In Fund Balance	9,945	(377,973)	0	(368,028)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	1,129,629	648,588	17,622	1,795,839
Decrease in Inventory Reserve	(21,217)	0	0	(21,217)
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 1,118,357	\$ 270,615	\$ 17,622	\$ 1,406,594

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds December 31, 2023

	Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair		Motor Vehicle License Tax		State Highway Improvement		Northwood Waste /Environmental	
Assets:								
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	83,335	\$	4,909	\$	187,158	\$	25,973
Receivables:				4.000				
Taxes		0		1,390		0		0
Accounts		0		0		0		0
Intergovernmental		212,082		0		17,193		0
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		49,300		0		0		0
Prepaid Items		0		0		0		0
Total Assets	\$	344,717	\$	6,299	\$	204,351	\$	25,973
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable		68		0		0		0
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		44,721		0		213		767
Compensated Absences Payable		23,326		0		0		0
Total Liabilities		68,115		0		213		767
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts		141,388		0		11,462		0
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		141,388		0		11,462		0
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable		49,300		0		0		0
Restricted		85,914		6,299		192,676		0
Committed		0		0		0		25,206
Total Fund Balances		135,214		6,299		192,676		25,206
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources		<u> </u>			-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·
and Fund Balances	\$	344,717	\$	6,299	\$	204,351	\$	25,973

Dr	Drug Fine		ecial Law	Enforcement and Education		Computerized Research		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		orm Water anagement	Keep orthwood seautiful
\$	2,937	\$	12,011	\$ 1,147	\$	19,810	\$	637,458	\$ 72,843																
	0		0	0		0		0	0																
	0		0	0		0		79,083	0																
	0		0	0		0		0	0																
	0		0	0		0		0	0																
	0		0	 0		299		0	 0																
\$	2,937	\$	12,011	\$ 1,147	\$	20,109	\$	716,541	\$ 72,843																
	0		7,881	0		76		174	0																
	0		0	0		0		250	0																
	0		0	 0		0		0	 0																
	0		7,881	0		76		424	0																
	0		0	0		0		79,083	0																
	0		0	 0		0		79,083	 0																
	0		0	0		299		0	0																
	2,937		4,130	1,147		19,734		0	72,843																
	0		0	0		0		637,034	 0																
	2,937		4,130	 1,147		20,033		637,034	72,843																
\$	2,937	\$	12,011	\$ 1,147	\$	20,109	\$	716,541	\$ 72,843																

(Continued)

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds December 31, 2023

	Opioid Crisis		tal Nonmajor Special venue Funds
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	20,838	\$ 1,068,419
Receivables:			
Taxes		0	1,390
Accounts		0	79,083
Intergovernmental		0	229,275
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost		0	49,300
Prepaid Items		0	 299
Total Assets	\$	20,838	\$ 1,427,766
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		0	8,199
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		0	45,951
Compensated Absences Payable		0	23,326
Total Liabilities		0	 77,476
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Unavailable Amounts		0	231,933
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		0	231,933
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable		0	49,599
Restricted		20,838	406,518
Committed		0	662,240
Total Fund Balances		20,838	1,118,357
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources			
and Fund Balances	\$	20,838	\$ 1,427,766

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Co	Street nstruction,				No	orthwood	
	M aintenance and Repair		Motor Vehicle License Tax		State Highway Improvement		Waste/ Environmental	
Revenues:			 					
Other Local Taxes	\$	0	\$ 17,170	\$	0	\$	0	
Intergovernmental Revenues		451,707	0		36,224		0	
Charges for Services		0	0		0		0	
Investment Earnings		4,483	0		4,483		0	
Fines and Forfeitures		0	0		0		0	
All Other Revenue		3,930	 0		0		0	
Total Revenue		460,120	17,170		40,707		0	
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		0	0		0		0	
Community Environment		0	0		0		20,974	
Basic Utility Services		0	0		0		0	
Transportation		659,222	19,000		22,499		0	
General Government		0	 0		0		0	
Total Expenditures		659,222	 19,000		22,499		20,974	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over Expenditures		(199,102)	(1,830)		18,208		(20,974)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers In		100,000	0		0		25,000	
Transfers Out		0	0		0		0	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		100,000	 0		0		25,000	
Net Change In Fund Balances		(99,102)	(1,830)		18,208		4,026	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		255,533	 8,129		174,468		21,180	
Decrease in Inventory Reserve		(21,217)	0		0		0	
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	135,214	\$ 6,299	\$	192,676	\$	25,206	

(Continued)

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Dr	ug Fine	Special Law Enforcement		Enforcement and Education		Computerized Research	
Revenues:								
Other Local Taxes	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Intergovernmental Revenues		0		0		0		0
Charges for Services		0		0		0		0
Investment Earnings		0		0		0		0
Fines and Forfeitures		896		0		555		9,680
All Other Revenue		0		0		0		0
Total Revenue		896		0		555		9,680
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		469		16,721		0		0
Community Environment		0		0		0		0
Basic Utility Services		0		0		0		0
Transportation		0		0		0		0
General Government		0		0		700		6,184
Total Expenditures		469		16,721		700		6,184
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over Expenditures		427		(16,721)		(145)		3,496
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers In		0		0		0		0
Transfers Out		0		0		0		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		0		0		0		0
Net Change In Fund Balances		427		(16,721)		(145)		3,496
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		2,510		20,851		1,292		16,537
Decrease in Inventory Reserve		0		0		0		0
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	2,937	\$	4,130	\$	1,147	\$	20,033

orm Water anagement	Keep Northwood Beautiful	thwood Northwood		American Recovery Plan		Opi	oid Crisis	 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 17,170
0	0		0		571,490		19,507	1,078,928
268,901	0		0		0		0	268,901
13,450	0		0		0		0	22,416
0	0		0		0		0	11,131
210	0		0		0		0	4,140
282,561	0		0		571,490		19,507	1,402,686
0	0		0		0		0	17,190
0	19,999		5,000		0		0	45,973
180,483	0		0		0		0	180,483
0	0		0		0		0	700,721
 0	0		0		0		0	 6,884
180,483	19,999		5,000		0		0	951,251
102,078	(19,999)		(5,000)		571,490		19,507	451,435
0	0		5,000		0		0	130,000
0	0		0		(571,490)		0	(571,490)
0	0		5,000		(571,490)		0	 (441,490)
102,078	(19,999)		0		0		19,507	9,945
534,956	92,842		0		0		1,331	1,129,629
0	0		0		0		0	(21,217)
\$ 637,034	\$ 72,843	\$	0	\$	0	\$	20,838	\$ 1,118,357

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds December 31, 2023

	Recreation Parks Combined		Economic Development Acquisition		Fire Station Addition		Enclave Construction	
Assets:	-							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	55,877	\$	221,263	\$	9,699	\$	1,217
Total Assets	\$	55,877	\$	221,263	\$	9,699	\$	1,217
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	0	\$	17,441	\$	0	\$	0
Total Liabilities		0		17,441		0		0
Fund Balances:								
Restricted		55,877		203,822		0		1,217
Committed		0		0		9,699		0
Total Fund Balances		55,877		203,822		9,699		1,217
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	55,877	\$	221,263	\$	9,699	\$	1,217

Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds				
\$	288,056			
\$	288,056			
\$	17,441			
	17,441			
	260,916			
	9,699			
	270,615			
\$	288,056			

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Recreation	Economic		
	Parks	Development	Fire Station	Enclave
	Combined	Acquistion	Addition	Construction
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental Revenues	4,739	0	0	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	88,691	0	0
Licenses and Permits	0	2,500	0	0
Investment Earnings	0	0	0	50,417
Donations	0	0	175	0
Total Revenue	4,739	91,191	175	50,417
Expenditures:				
Capital Outlay	14,977	90,552	0	418,966
Total Expenditures	14,977	90,552	0	418,966
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	(10,238)	639	175	(368,549)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	66,115	203,183	9,524	369,766
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 55,877	\$ 203,822	\$ 9,699	\$ 1,217

Total Nonmajor
Capital Project
Funds
4,739
88,691
2,500
50,417
175
146,522
524,495
524,495
(377,973)
648,588
\$ 270,615

	Original			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:	Duaget	T mai Budget		(Ivegative)
Property Taxes	\$ 258,545	\$ 255,545	\$ 253,561	\$ (1,984)
Municipal Income Taxes	4,690,000	5,190,000	5,185,297	(4,703)
Other Local Taxes	41,100	14,000	13,838	(162)
Intergovernmental Revenues	328,255	411,485	411,329	(156)
Charges for Services	123,700	217,325	217,319	(6)
Licenses and Permits	87,600	87,790	87,735	(55)
Investment Earnings	133,000	131,420	219,686	88,266
Special Assessments	63,100	68,300	68,228	(72)
Fines and Forfeitures	141,700	141,700	140,509	(1,191)
Donations	1,000	0	0	0
All Other Revenues	127,300	103,935	263,488	159,553
Total Revenues	5,995,300	6,621,500	6,860,990	239,490
Expenditures:				
Security of Persons and Property:				
Police Department:				
Personal Services	2,337,805	2,384,441	2,277,405	107,036
Materials and Supplies	118,600	133,125	121,000	12,125
Contractual Services	77,800	78,800	77,860	940
Other Expenditures	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Total Police Department	2,535,205	2,597,366	2,477,265	120,101
Fire Department:				
Personal Services	567,065	774,695	772,230	2,465
Materials and Supplies	129,060	146,235	139,082	7,153
Contractual Services	79,675	88,528	81,585	6,943
Total Fire Department	775,800	1,009,458	992,897	16,561
Civil Defense:				
Contractual Services	3,800	5,800	5,715	85
Total Civil Defense	3,800	5,800	5,715	85
Police and Fire Communications:				
Personal Services	489,135	489,627	440,728	48,899
Materials and Supplies	5,125	5,125	3,967	1,158
Contractual Services	9,600	9,600	7,608	1,992
Total Police and Fire Communications_	503,860	504,352	452,303	52,049
Total Security of Persons and Property	3,818,665	4,116,976	3,928,180	188,796

(Continued)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Public Health and Welfare Services:				
County Board of Health:				
Contractual Services	6,200	6,200	5,706	494
Total Public Health and Welfare Services	6,200	6,200	5,706	494
Leisure Time Activities:				
Parks and Playgrounds:				
Personal Services	6,940	6,940	1,768	5,172
Materials and Supplies	2,300	2,300	2,125	175
Contractual Services	12,000	14,000	13,867	133
Capital Outlay	2,000	5,625	5,616	9
Total Parks and Playgrounds	23,240	28,865	23,376	5,489
Recreation:				
Personal Services	25,520	44,358	44,001	357
Materials and Supplies	25,500	25,500	22,617	2,883
Contractual Services	11,000	10,600	9,504	1,096
Total Recreation	62,020	80,458	76,122	4,336
Baseball Programs:				
Personal Services	9,500	9,650	2,650	7,000
Materials and Supplies	7,800	7,800	5,965	1,835
Contractual Services	10,825	12,800	11,889	911
Other Expenditures	200	200	41	159
Total Baseball Programs	28,325	30,450	20,545	9,905
Total Leisure Time Acitivities	113,585	139,773	120,043	19,730
Community Environment:				
Planning and Zoning:				
Personal Services	126,275	141,457	138,428	3,029
Materials and Supplies	2,275	2,700	2,323	377
Contractual Services	21,300	21,225	13,375	7,850
Total Planning and Zoning	149,850	165,382	154,126	11,256
Weed Control and Tree Care:				
Personal Services	39,980	41,773	40,786	987
Materials and Supplies	1,250	1,135	954	181
Contractual Services	19,500	33,760	33,599	161
Total Weed Control and Tree Care	60,730	76,668	75,339	1,329

(Continued)

	Original			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Economic Development:				
Materials and Supplies	14,500	15,100	15,095	5
Contractual Services	40,000	39,400	35,638	3,762
Total Economic Development	54,500	54,500	50,733	3,767
Total Community Environment	265,080	296,550	280,198	16,352
General Government:				
Mayor:				
Personal Services	43,255	43,327	43,118	209
Materials and Supplies	200	400	384	16
Contractual Services	500	300	230	70
Total Mayor	43,955	44,027	43,732	295
Finance Director:				
Personal Services	372,485	337,454	321,923	15,531
Materials and Supplies	7,100	7,100	5,452	1,648
Contractual Services	14,650	70,780	66,150	4,630
Total Finance Director	394,235	415,334	393,525	21,809
City Administrator:				
Personal Services	133,085	200,687	195,774	4,913
Materials and Supplies	800	2,300	1,764	536
Contractual Services	670	6,120	5,893	227
Total City Administrator	134,555	209,107	203,431	5,676
Legal Administration:				
Personal Services	99,125	103,652	95,473	8,179
Materials and Supplies	1,500	1,500	177	1,323
Contractual Services	8,200	11,550	10,565	985
Total Legal Administration	108,825	116,702	106,215	10,487
City Council:				
Personal Services	58,255	59,126	59,091	35
Materials and Supplies	300	715	446	269
Total City Council	58,555	59,841	59,537	304
City Clerk:				
Personal Services	90,250	95,701	94,969	732
Materials and Supplies	1,375	1,375	621	754
Contractual Services	4,750	9,580	9,564	16
Total City Clerk	96,375	106,656	105,154	1,502

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Mayor's Court:	Budget	T mai Budget	7 ictual	(I vegative)
Personal Services	145,945	146,832	145,927	905
Materials and Supplies	8,100	8,850	8,656	194
Contractual Services	16,750	23,000	21,827	1,173
Total Mayor's Court	170,795	178,682	176,410	2,272
Civil Service Commission:				
Personal Services	2,660	2,660	2,569	91
Materials and Supplies	40	40	0	40
Contractual Services	5,500	7,060	6,846	214
Total Civil Service Commission	8,200	9,760	9,415	345
Buildings and Grounds:				
Personal Services	101,935	104,480	104,013	467
Materials and Supplies	6,500	6,900	6,467	433
Contractual Services	26,200	39,300	38,520	780
Other Expenditures	70,000	38,100	17,500	20,600
Total Buildings and Grounds	204,635	188,780	166,500	22,280
General Miscellaneous:				
Contractual Services	14,350	22,125	21,618	507
Special Assessments:				
Contractual Services	60,770	71,780	71,353	427
General Administrative:				
Personal Services	1,700	4,319	4,307	12
Materials and Supplies	12,600	17,837	16,812	1,025
Contractual Services	310,750	419,250	413,058	6,192
Other Expenditures	126,000	127,000	79,645	47,355
Total General Administrative	451,050	568,406	513,822	54,584
Total General Government	1,746,300	1,991,200	1,870,712	120,488
Total Expenditures	5,949,830	6,550,699	6,204,839	345,860
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	45,470	70,801	656,151	585,350
				(Continued)

				Variance with
				Final Budget
	Original			Positive
	Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	(125,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(125,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	0
Net Change In Fund Balance	(79,530)	(59,199)	526,151	585,350
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	9,164,020	9,164,020	9,164,020	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	40,444	40,444	40,444	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 9,124,934	\$ 9,145,265	\$ 9,730,615	\$ 585,350

GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT RETIREMENT FUND

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:	\$	201,800	\$	204,700	¢	127,169	\$	(77 521)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	<u> </u>	201,800	Ф	204,700	\$	127,109	Ф	(77,531)
Total Revenues		201,800		204,700		127,169		(77,531)
Expenditures:								
Debt Service:								
Principal Retirement		60,000		60,000		60,000		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		142,800		142,800		65,170		77,630
Total Expenditures		202,800		202,800		125,170		77,630
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,000)		1,900		1,999		99
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		770,514		770,514		770,514		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	769,514	\$	772,414	\$	772,513	\$	99

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:					
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,482,850	\$ 1,481,514	\$ (1,336)	
Intergovernmental Revenues	0	438,000	224,541	(213,459)	
Investment Earnings	0	110,000	107,602	(2,398)	
Special Assessments	85,000	65,000	9,671	(55,329)	
Donations	1,300	6,000	5,938	(62)	
All Other Revenues	7,000	2,300	140	(2,160)	
Total Revenues	1,433,300	2,104,150	1,829,406	(274,744)	
Expenditures:					
Capital Outlay:					
Security of Persons and Property	26,620	67,227	55,686	11,541	
Leisure Time Activities	6,000	12,000	11,909	91	
Transportation	586,100	714,520	576,625	137,895	
General Government	110,050	335,475	183,992	151,483	
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	505,325	508,085	508,076	9	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	585,703	582,943	580,776	2,167	
Total Expenditures	1,819,798	2,220,250	1,917,064	303,186	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	(386,498)	(116,100)	(87,658)	28,442	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of Capital Assets	0	150,000	143,647	(6,353)	
Transfers Out	(628,510)	(628,510)	(628,510)	0	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(628,510)	(478,510)	(484,863)	(6,353)	
Net Change In Fund Balance	(1,015,008)	(594,610)	(572,521)	22,089	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4,303,988	4,303,988	4,303,988	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances	212,572	212,572	212,572	0	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 3,501,552	\$ 3,921,950	\$ 3,944,039	\$ 22,089	

REC/COMM CENTER BUILDING FUND

				Variance with Final Budget
	Original			Positive
	Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ 0	\$ 290,000	\$ 260,571	\$ (29,429)
All Other Revenues	0	1,000,000	403,773	(596,227)
Total Revenues	0	1,290,000	664,344	(625,656)
Expenditures:				
Capital Outlay	0	9,500,000	9,163,652	336,348
Total Expenditures	0	9,500,000	9,163,652	336,348
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	0	(8,210,000)	(8,499,308)	(289,308)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds from the Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0
Transfers In	571,490	1,200,000	1,200,000	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	571,490	1,200,000	1,200,000	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	571,490	(7,010,000)	(7,299,308)	(289,308)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	7,300,000	7,300,000	7,300,000	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 7,871,490	\$ 290,000	\$ 692	\$ (289,308)

CAPITAL REPLACEMENT FUND

				Variance with
				Final Budget
	Original	E' 15 1		Positive
	Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 670,000	\$ 738,254	\$ 740,258	\$ 2,004
Investment Earnings	0	0	72,233	72,233
Total Revenues	670,000	738,254	812,491	74,237
Expenditures:				
Capital Outlay	845,662	1,016,266	700,657	315,609
Total Expenditures	845,662	1,016,266	700,657	315,609
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(175,662)	(278,012)	111,834	389,846
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	1,000	4,175	4,175	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,000	4,175	4,175	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(174,662)	(273,837)	116,009	389,846
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	2,728,519	2,728,519	2,728,519	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	170,604	170,604	170,604	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 2,724,461	\$ 2,625,286	\$ 3,015,132	\$ 389,846

STREET CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR FUND

		Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:		- augut		2 44501				-gaare)
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$	455,000	\$	455,000	\$	445,852	\$	(9,148)
Investment Earnings		10,000		6,000		4,483		(1,517)
All Other Revenues		0		4,000		3,930		(70)
Total Revenues		465,000		465,000		454,265		(10,735)
Expenditures:								
Transportation:								
Street Maintenance and Repair:								
Personal Services		504,230		532,634		512,826		19,808
Materials and Supplies		50,500		50,500		36,379		14,121
Contractual Services		1,400		1,400		921		479
Total Street Maintenance and Repair		556,130		584,534		550,126		34,408
Snow and Ice Removal:								
Personal Services		20,000		20,000		3,400		16,600
Materials and Supplies		82,000		57,000		20,975		36,025
Contractual Services		17,000		17,000		11,765		5,235
Total Snow and Ice Removal		119,000		94,000		36,140		57,860
Traffic Signals and Signs:								
Personal Services		10,100		11,900		11,839		61
Materials and Supplies		3,500		3,300		3,141		159
Contractual Services		30,200		30,200		11,158		19,042
Total Expenditures		718,930		723,934		612,404		111,530
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(253,930)		(258,934)		(158,139)		100,795
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers In		100,000		100,000		100,000		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		100,000		100,000		100,000		0
Net Change In Fund Balance		(153,930)		(158,934)		(58,139)		100,795
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		138,953		138,953		138,953		0
Prior Year Encumbrances	_	2,454		2,454		2,454	_	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	(12,523)	\$	(17,527)	\$	83,268	\$	100,795

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE TAX FUND

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:								
Other Local Taxes	\$ 17,000	\$	17,100	\$	17,068	\$	(32)	
Investment Earnings	 2,000		1,900		0		(1,900)	
Total Revenues	 19,000		19,000		17,068		(1,932)	
Expenditures:								
Transportation:								
Contractual Services	 19,000		19,000		19,000		0	
Total Expenditures	 19,000		19,000		19,000		0	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures	0		0		(1,932)		(1,932)	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 6,841		6,841		6,841		0	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 6,841	\$	6,841	\$	4,909	\$	(1,932)	

STATE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT FUND

								ance with al Budget
	Ori	iginal						ositive
	Budget		Final Budget		Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues:			-					
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$	34,000	\$	34,000	\$	35,751	\$	1,751
Investment Earnings		1,500		1,500		4,483		2,983
Total Revenues		35,500		35,500		40,234		4,734
Expenditures:								
Transportation:								
Street Maintenance and Repair:								
Personal Services		17,410		17,505		13,224		4,281
Snow and Ice Removal:								
Materials and Supplies		10,000		10,000		1,899		8,101
Traffic Signals and Signs:								
Contractual Services		7,600	-	7,600		7,302		298
Total Expenditures		35,010		35,105		22,425		12,680
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		490		395		17,809		17,414
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		169,254		169,254		169,254		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		95		95		95		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	169,839	\$	169,744	\$	187,158	\$	17,414

NORTHWOOD WASTE/ENVIRONMENTAL FUND

	Original Budget	Eine	al Dudgat		Actual	Fina P	ance with al Budget Positive
Revenues:	 Suaget	ГШ	Final Budget		Actual		egative)
Investment Earnings	\$ 1,500	\$	1,500	\$	0	\$	(1,500)
Total Revenues	1,500		1,500		0		(1,500)
Expenditures:							
Community Environment:							
Personal Services	 29,050		29,135		20,296		8,839
Total Expenditures	 29,050		29,135		20,296		8,839
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures	(27,550)		(27,635)		(20,296)		7,339
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers In	 25,000		25,000		25,000		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 25,000		25,000		25,000		0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,550)		(2,635)		4,704		7,339
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	21,184		21,184		21,184		0
Prior Year Encumbrances	 85		85		85		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 18,719	\$	18,634	\$	25,973	\$	7,339

DRUG FINE FUND

	Original Budget Final Budget				A	actual	Variance v Final Budş Positive (Negative		
Revenues:									
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	1,500	\$	1,500	\$	896	\$	(604)	
Total Revenues		1,500		1,500		896		(604)	
Expenditures:									
Security of Persons and Property:									
Capital Outlay		1,000		1,000		469		531	
Total Expenditures		1,000		1,000		469		531	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues									
Over (Under) Expenditures		500		500		427		(73)	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		2,510		2,510	-	2,510	-	0	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	3,010	\$	3,010	\$	2,937	\$	(73)	

SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND

								ance with
	C	Original					Final Budget Positive	
	Budget		Final Budget		Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues:								
Investment Earnings	\$	1,500	\$	1,500	\$	0	\$	(1,500)
Fines and Forfeitures		3,500		3,500		0		(3,500)
Total Revenues		5,000		5,000		0		(5,000)
Expenditures:								
Security of Persons and Property:								
Capital Outlay		18,000		18,000		16,834		1,166
Total Expenditures		18,000		18,000		16,834		1,166
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(13,000)		(13,000)		(16,834)		(3,834)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		20,851		20,851		20,851		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	7,851	\$	7,851	\$	4,017	\$	(3,834)

ENFORCEMENT AND EDUCATION FUND

		riginal Budget	Fina	l Budget	A	Actual	Fina Po	Ince with I Budget Ositive egative)
Revenues:								
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	555	\$	(445)
Total Revenues		1,000		1,000		555		(445)
Expenditures:								
General Government:								
Materials and Supplies	-	1,000		1,000		700		300
Total Expenditures		1,000		1,000		700		300
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		0		0		(145)		(145)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,292		1,292		1,292		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	1,292	\$	1,292	\$	1,147	\$	(145)

COMPUTERIZED RESEARCH FUND

	Original Budget		Fina	al Budget	 Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:							
Fines and Forfeitures	\$	14,000	\$	14,000	\$ 9,680	\$	(4,320)
Total Revenues		14,000		14,000	9,680		(4,320)
Expenditures:							
General Government:							
Capital Outlay		15,000		15,000	 6,483		8,517
Total Expenditures		15,000		15,000	 6,483		8,517
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,000)		(1,000)	3,197		4,197
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		16,537	-	16,537	 16,537	-	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	15,537	\$	15,537	\$ 19,734	\$	4,197

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT FUND

								iance with
	,	2 1						al Budget
		Original	г.	1D 1 .		1		Positive
_		Budget	Final Budget		Actual		(N	(egative)
Revenues:								
Charges for Services	\$	275,000	\$	269,000	\$	268,901	\$	(99)
Investment Earnings		0		5,790		13,450		7,660
All Other Revenues		0		210		210		0
Total Revenues		275,000		275,000		282,561		7,561
Expenditures:								
Basic Utility Services:								
Personal Services		27,275		27,365		20,188		7,177
Contractual Services		16,000		16,080		8,530		7,550
Capital Outlay		532,700		532,700		153,365		379,335
Total Expenditures		575,975		576,145		182,083		394,062
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(300,975)		(301,145)		100,478		401,623
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		536,636		536,636		536,636		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		170		170		170		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	235,831	\$	235,661	\$	637,284	\$	401,623

KEEP NORTHWOOD BEAUTIFUL FUND

Revenues:	Original Budget Final Budget					Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Total Revenues	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Expenditures:								
Community Environment:								
Capital Outlay		20,000		20,000		19,999		1
Total Expenditures		20,000		20,000		19,999		1
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(20,000)		(20,000)		(19,999)		1
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		92,842		92,842		92,842		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	72,842	\$	72,842	\$	72,843	\$	1

AMERICAN RECOVERY FUND

				Variance with Final Budget		
	Original			Positive		
	Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Total Revenues	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0		
Expenditures:						
Total Expenditures	0	0	0	0		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	0	0	0	0		
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers Out	(571,490)	(571,490)	(571,490)	0		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(571,490)	(571,490)	(571,490)	0		
Net Change in Fund Balance	(571,490)	(571,490)	(571,490)	0		
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	571,490	571,490	571,490	0		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0		

OPIOID CRISIS FUND

		Original Budget	_ Fina	al Budget		Actual	Fina Po	nce with I Budget ositive egative)
Revenues:	ф	0	Ф	20,000	ф	10.505	ф	(402)
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$	0	\$	20,000	\$	19,507	\$	(493)
Total Revenues		0		20,000		19,507	-	(493)
Expenditures:								
Total Expenditures		0		0		0		0
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		0		20,000		19,507		(493)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,331		1,331		1,331		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	1,331	\$	21,331	\$	20,838	\$	(493)

RECREATION/COMMUNITY CENTER DEBT RETIREMENT FUND

	Original Budget	Fina	al Budget	 Actual	Final Pos	Budget sitive gative)
Revenues:						
Total Revenues	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0
Expenditures:						
Total Expenditures	 0		0	 0		0
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	0		0	0		0
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 17,622		17,622	 17,622		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 17,622	\$	17,622	\$ 17,622	\$	0

RECREATION PARKS COMBINED FUND

		Original Budget	Fin	al Budget		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:					-			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Other Local Taxes	\$	337,000	\$	337,000	\$	0	\$	(337,000)	
Intergovernmental Revenues		4,500		4,500		4,739		239	
Total Revenues		341,500		341,500		4,739		(336,761)	
Expenditures:									
Capital Outlay	-	405,500		405,500		14,977		390,523	
Total Expenditures		405,500		405,500		14,977		390,523	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues									
Over (Under) Expenditures		(64,000)		(64,000)		(10,238)		53,762	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		66,115		66,115		66,115		0	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	2,115	\$	2,115	\$	55,877	\$	53,762	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACQUISTION FUND

	Origina Budge				 Actual	Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
Revenues:							
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	\$	91,500	\$	89,000	\$ 88,691	\$	(309)
Licenses and Permits		0		2,500	2,500		0
Total Revenues		91,500		91,500	 91,191		(309)
Expenditures:							
Community Environment:							
Capital Outlay		125,000		136,992	 93,090		43,902
Total Expenditures		125,000		136,992	 93,090		43,902
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		(33,500)		(45,492)	(1,899)		43,593
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		191,192		191,192	191,192		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		11,991		11,991	 11,991		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	169,683	\$	157,691	\$ 201,284	\$	43,593

FIRE STATION ADDITION FUND

	Original Budget	Fina	al Budget	 Actual	Fina Po	unce with I Budget ositive egative)
Revenues:						
Donations	\$ 1,000	\$	1,000	\$ 175	\$	(825)
Total Revenues	 1,000		1,000	 175	-	(825)
Expenditures:						
Total Expenditures	 0		0	 0		0
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	1,000		1,000	175		(825)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 9,524		9,524	9,524		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 10,524	\$	10,524	\$ 9,699	\$	(825)

THE ENCLAVE CONSTRUCTION FUND

Revenues:	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Investment Earnings	0	54,700	50,417	(4,283)
Total Revenues	\$ 0	\$ 54,700	\$ 50,417	\$ (4,283)
Expenditures:				
Capital Outlay	9,500,000	1,237,464	1,091,965	145,499
Total Expenditures	9,500,000	1,237,464	1,091,965	145,499
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(9,500,000)	(1,182,764)	(1,041,548)	141,216
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	0	0	0	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	1,042,765	1,042,765	1,042,765	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ (8,457,235)	\$ (139,999)	\$ 1,217	\$ 141,216



STATISTICAL SECTION



STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Contents

Contents	
Financial Trends These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial position has changed over time.	S 2 – S 11
Revenue Capacity These schedules contain information to help the reader understand and assess the factors affecting the City's ability to generate its most significant local revenue sources, the property tax and the income tax.	S 12 – S 15
Debt Capacity These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	S 16 – S 23
Economic and Demographic Information These schedules offer economic and demographic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place and to provide information that facilitates comparisons of financial information over time and among governments.	S 24 – S 27
Operating Information These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	S 28 – S 33
Sources Note: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the	

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

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

	2014	2015	2016	Restated 2017
Governmental Activities:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$9,561,074	\$10,422,136	\$11,630,689	\$12,016,505
Restricted	1,743,885	1,745,010	948,082	1,763,568
Unrestricted	7,817,154	5,466,887	6,639,970	4,249,643
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	\$19,122,113	\$17,634,033	\$19,218,741	\$18,029,716

Source: Finance Director's Office

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$13,830,638	\$14,287,903	\$15,178,140	\$15,298,857	\$15,331,967	\$14,143,943
1,831,781	1,513,566	1,716,577	4,036,841	1,401,762	2,730,848
2,843,917	5,796,020	6,572,887	7,274,928	12,756,284	14,682,133
\$18,506,336	\$21,597,489	\$23,467,604	\$26,610,626	\$29,490,013	\$31,556,924

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Expenses				
Governmental Activities:				
Security of Persons and Property	\$2,921,387	\$3,029,803	\$3,254,558	\$3,364,327
Public Health and Welfare Services	6,465	6,429	5,966	5,633
Leisure Time Activities	81,679	72,887	68,280	81,012
Community Environment	120,352	138,973	427,103	216,140
Basic Utility Services	376,044	473,215	361,862	413,573
Transportation	803,229	684,805	782,986	822,308
General Government	1,464,739	1,504,412	1,576,359	1,587,855
Interest and Fiscal Charges	78,332	74,639	86,571	86,642
Total Primary Government Expenses	\$5,852,227	\$5,985,163	\$6,563,685	\$6,577,490
Program Revenues				
Governmental Activities:				
Charges for Services				
Security of Persons and Property	\$114,034	\$261,118	\$238,337	\$189,275
Leisure Time Activities	4,340	1,055	6,378	2,343
Community Environment	34,467	18,145	13,176	26,988
Basic Utility Services	302,114	313,457	274,449	391,099
Transportation	5,225	3,421	3,300	5,107
General Government	253,728	243,030	280,290	291,419
Operating Grants and Contributions	378,141	376,079	377,950	423,121
Capital Grants and Contributions	134,119	166,530	87,500	63,172
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	1,226,168	1,382,835	1,281,380	1,392,524
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental Activities:				
Property Taxes	210,189	212,332	219,744	213,155
Municipal Income Taxes	5,617,863	5,507,757	5,915,300	6,276,340
Other Local Taxes	58,624	51,560	46,557	143,734
Payments In Lieu of Taxes	175,840	176,740	191,104	200,448
Grants and Entitlements not				
Restricted to Specific Programs	223,942	149,712	263,749	230,824
Investment Earnings	8,656	89,788	148,769	77,361
Miscellaneous	180,743	137,346	81,790	160,465
Total Primary Government	6,475,857	6,325,235	6,867,013	7,302,327
Change in Net Position	\$1,849,798	\$1,722,907	\$1,584,708	\$2,117,361

Source: Finance Director's Office

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$3,727,631	\$1,582,863	\$3,461,050	\$3,283,930	\$3,399,867	\$4,417,817
5,559	5,482	6,187	6,187	5,706	5,706
94,455	86,084	50,518	69,372	91,815	126,473
242,517	289,304	280,147	168,914	246,383	345,911
514,907	155,791	424,085	243,336	313,660	236,774
1,422,291	1,709,587	934,440	1,674,024	999,956	2,380,356
2,047,897	1,880,025	2,234,052	1,207,837	1,407,231	1,875,250
127,142	117,608	137,291	129,839	687,786	618,842
\$8,182,399	\$5,826,744	\$7,527,770	\$6,783,439	\$7,152,404	\$10,007,129
\$316,107	\$119,383	\$233,865	\$264,375	\$382,832	\$379,860
4,540	3,260	3,953	0	10,326	13,329
25,696	50,440	44,866	39,542	94,339	21,434
253,636	260,856	280,827	294,928	274,762	274,849
3,502	0	0	0	10,741	9,671
290,718	180,991	233,755	244,982	265,152	224,775
507,725	525,000	1,174,090	541,449	549,614	597,362
21,351	124,822	86,575	1,093,979	11,927	891,212
1,423,275	1,264,752	2,057,931	2,479,255	1,599,693	2,412,492
246,897	225,121	201,501	239,992	250,165	250,319
6,256,790	6,275,194	6,195,530	6,429,133	7,329,851	7,936,745
47,198	54,216	37,466	32,597	32,858	31,818
203,140	207,051	219,098	223,931	222,255	215,860
272.015	269 252	264.924	205 (20	250 222	557 725
272,015	268,353	264,824	385,638	350,333	557,735
116,145	429,898	292,188	(9,963)	(169,198)	643,756
93,559	193,312	129,347	145,878	415,834	25,315
7,235,744	7,653,145	7,339,954	7,447,206	8,432,098	9,661,548
\$476,620	\$3,091,153	\$1,870,115	\$3,143,022	\$2,879,387	\$2,066,911

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Fund				
Nonspendable	\$62,257	\$63,119	\$66,357	\$62,214
Assigned	205,376	69,123	23,186	71,934
Unassigned	3,167,093	3,800,962	4,719,158	5,600,341
Total General Fund	3,434,726	3,933,204	4,808,701	5,734,489
All Other Governmental Funds				
Nonspendable	48,585	83,856	41,347	50,119
Restricted	1,595,584	1,609,773	829,693	1,749,051
Committed	6,395,020	6,590,427	7,352,417	7,694,183
Total All Other Governmental Funds	8,039,189	8,284,056	8,223,457	9,493,353
Total Governmental Funds	\$11,473,915	\$12,217,260	\$13,032,158	\$15,227,842

Source: Finance Director's Office

Note: The City implemented GASB 54 in 2011 which established new fund balance classifications for governmental funds.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$66,124	\$69,815	\$80,204	\$86,969	\$90,046	\$107,205
16,190	44,230	290,164	114,362	103,773	790,946
6,317,471	7,368,815	8,009,478	8,563,607	9,384,433	9,430,976
6,399,785	7,482,860	8,379,846	8,764,938	9,578,252	10,329,127
79,595	96,517	111,922	54,302	80,657	49,599
1,778,257	1,451,257	1,532,189	3,949,001	9,231,816	2,665,905
6,076,461	6,561,851	6,838,191	7,248,204	8,242,520	8,523,009
7,934,313	8,109,625	8,482,302	11,251,507	17,554,993	11,238,513
\$14,334,098	\$15,592,485	\$16,862,148	\$20,016,445	\$27,133,245	\$21,567,640

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$5,912,768	\$5,739,176	\$6,225,655	\$6,636,853
Intergovernmental Revenues	774,666	703,799	739,778	708,201
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	175,840	176,740	191,104	200,448
Charges for Services	499,966	464,564	390,280	498,514
Licenses, Permits and Fees	121,665	108,725	95,065	99,384
Investment Earnings	4,850	87,756	148,931	78,605
Special Assessments	88,456	71,413	81,409	120,931
Fines and Forfeitures	166,747	146,021	179,591	203,188
Donations	515	820	67,095	3,765
All Other Revenue	106,390	118,544	119,020	189,288
Total Revenue	7,851,863	7,617,558	8,237,928	8,739,177
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	2,631,091	2,784,465	2,850,519	2,999,531
Public Health and Welfare Services	6,465	6,429	5,966	5,633
Leisure Time Activities	45,030	47,092	41,339	54,813
Community Environment	117,622	141,078	422,074	191,186
Basic Utility Services	356,071	450,694	364,284	386,449
Transportation	501,402	518,746	532,428	502,994
General Government	1,381,368	1,446,164	1,407,271	1,385,438
Capital Outlay	743,592	1,420,925	2,110,517	1,569,071
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	134,390	39,390	165,765	165,765
Interest and Fiscal Charges	78,865	74,800	85,831	87,129
Total Expenditures	5,995,896	6,929,783	7,985,994	7,348,009
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	1,855,967	687,775	251,934	1,391,168

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$6,520,611	\$6,523,223	\$6,446,468	\$6,694,232	\$7,643,885	\$8,197,149
794,576	861,462	1,470,031	1,014,256	912,667	2,071,210
203,140	207,051	219,098	223,931	222,255	215,860
411,102	396,942	405,531	441,581	442,863	493,224
95,498	91,661	99,468	104,608	141,286	75,865
104,400	425,812	297,957	(9,440)	(173,383)	626,120
108,206	112,816	107,851	97,478	110,503	77,899
157,720	164,517	129,588	135,523	169,200	151,640
1,463	39,940	2,110	550	125,534	6,113
151,298	166,441	161,641	182,183	328,581	315,347
8,548,014	8,989,865	9,339,743	8,884,902	9,923,391	12,230,427
3,005,545	3,102,685	3,011,936	3,275,256	3,373,090	3,940,007
5,559	5,482	6,187	6,187	5,706	5,706
67,573	61,660	43,318	76,840	100,417	120,144
232,032	243,409	261,736	241,604	296,749	334,450
377,888	104,544	372,245	203,287	267,586	180,483
622,495	626,184	615,599	660,119	694,104	700,721
1,442,648	1,489,483	1,992,711	1,585,074	1,700,585	1,892,014
4,036,556	1,732,388	1,564,822	3,959,545	4,498,510	9,539,840
350,031	276,267	313,848	183,773	4,863,236	568,076
127,535	118,125	138,006	93,631	678,360	647,946
10,267,862	7,760,227	8,320,408	10,285,316	16,478,343	17,929,387
(1,719,848)	1,229,638	1,019,335	(1,400,414)	(6,554,952)	(5,698,960)
					(Continued)

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	1,602	16,001	3,000	16,684
Inception of Capital Lease	8,259	0	606,875	0
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan Issued	0	0	0	778,188
General Obligation Notes Issued	0	0	0	0
General Obligation Bonds Issued	0	0	0	0
Premium on General Obligation Bonds	0	0	0	0
Transfers In	100,000	4,700	890,316	1,229,600
Transfers Out	(100,000)	(4,700)	(890,316)	(1,229,600)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	9,861	16,001	609,875	794,872
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$1,865,828	\$703,776	\$861,809	\$2,186,040
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	3.85%	2.07%	4.43%	4.49%

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0	12,350	0	11,850	79,461	147,822
0	0	227,976	0	0	0
792,118	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	4,600,000	0	0
0	0	0	0	12,945,000	0
0	0	0	0	619,504	0
684,076	92,500	225,000	250,000	125,000	1,330,000
(684,076)	(92,500)	(225,000)	(250,000)	(125,000)	(1,330,000)
792,118	12,350	227,976	4,611,850	13,643,965	147,822
(\$927,730)	\$1,241,988	\$1,247,311	\$3,211,436	\$7,089,013	(\$5,551,138)
6.60%	5.85%	6.80%	3.88%	48.14%	13.05%

Income Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds Last Ten Years

Tax year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Income Tax Rate	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Total Tax Collected	\$5,552,109	\$5,247,534	\$6,261,413	\$6,282,057
Income Tax Receipts				
Withholding Accounts	4,246,028	4,169,700	4,879,365	4,794,247
Percentage	76.5%	79.5%	77.9%	76.3%
Business Accounts	977,774	726,525	1,049,048	1,100,110
Percentage	17.6%	13.8%	16.8%	17.5%
Residential Accounts	328,307	351,309	333,000	387,700
Percentage	5.9%	6.7%	5.3%	6.2%

Source: City Income Tax Department

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
\$6,262,675	\$6,339,146	\$6,044,652	\$6,573,545	\$6,992,195	\$7,407,059
5,348,873	5,126,808	4,755,702	5,151,877	5,527,035	5,968,251
85.4%	80.9%	78.7%	78.4%	79.0%	80.6%
555,318	808,202	880,772	966,574	943,445	935,134
8.9%	12.7%	14.6%	14.7%	13.5%	12.6%
358,484	404,136	408,178	455,094	521,715	503,674
5.7%	6.4%	6.7%	6.9%	7.5%	6.8%



Income Tax Collections Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	Calendar Year 2023				
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Local Taxable Income	Percent of Income	
Top Ten	10	0.41%	\$184,734,667	37.419	
All Others	2,402	99.59%	309,069,933	62.599	
Total	2,412	100.00%	\$493,804,600	100.009	
Local Taxes Paid by Reside	ents	_	Tax Dollars		
Taxes Paid to Northwood	_	_	\$503,674		
Γaxes Credited to Other Municipalities			750,675		
	•	=	\$1,254,349		
	Number of Filers	Calendar Y Percent of Total	<u> </u>	Percent of Income	
Top Ten	Number	Percent of	ear 2014 Local Taxable	Income	
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	ear 2014 Local Taxable Income	Income 51.009	
Top Ten	Number of Filers	Percent of Total 0.57%	ear 2014 Local Taxable Income \$188,758,000	51.009 49.009	
Top Ten All Others	Number of Filers 10 1,680 1,690	Percent of Total 0.57% 96.28%	ear 2014 Local Taxable Income \$188,758,000 181,382,600	51.009 49.009	
Top Ten All Others Total	Number of Filers 10 1,680 1,690	Percent of Total 0.57% 96.28%	ear 2014 Local Taxable Income \$188,758,000 181,382,600 \$370,140,600		
Top Ten All Others Total Local Taxes Paid by Reside	Number of Filers 10 1,680 1,690 ents	Percent of Total 0.57% 96.28%	ear 2014 Local Taxable Income \$188,758,000 181,382,600 \$370,140,600 Tax Dollars	51.009 49.009	

Source: City Income Tax Department

Ratio of Outstanding Debt By Type Last Ten Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Governmental Activities (1)				·
General Obligation Bonds Payable	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Obligation Bonds Payable (TIF Supported)	2,120,000	2,090,000	2,055,000	2,020,000
General Obligation Notes Payable	0	0	0	0
OPWC Loan Payable	42,245	32,855	23,465	14,075
OWDA Loans Payable	0	0	0	778,188
Leases Payable	8,030	6,596	490,551	367,512
Total Primary Government	\$2,170,275	\$2,129,451	\$2,569,016	\$3,179,775
Population (2)				
City of Northwood	5,335	5,341	5,350	5,350
Outstanding Debt Per Capita	\$407	\$399	\$480	\$594
Income (3)				
Personal (in thousands)	207,734	218,906	228,327	235,555
Percentage of Personal Income	1.04%	0.97%	1.13%	1.35%

Sources:

- (1) Finance Director's Office
- (2) US Bureau of Census, Population Division
- (3) US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
 - (a) Per Capita Income is only available by County, Total Personal Income is a calculation

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
¢Ω	¢o.	¢o	¢o	¢12 564 504	¢12 242 400
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,564,504	\$13,242,490
1,980,000	1,935,000	1,890,000	1,840,000	1,785,000	1,725,000
0	0	0	4,600,000	0	0
4,685	0	0	0	0	0
1,391,040	1,285,833	1,138,360	1,063,276	910,361	753,707
244,473	121,375	227,976	169,287	113,966	57,544
\$3,620,198	\$3,342,208	\$3,256,336	\$7,672,563	\$16,373,831	\$15,778,741
5,394	5,420	5,434	5,160	5,179	5,189
\$671	\$617	\$599	\$1,487	\$3,162	\$3,041
233,803	249,201	173,241	182,478	186,687	290,641
1.55%	1.34%	1.88%	4.20%	8.77%	5.43%

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding Last Ten Years

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population (1)	5,335	5,341	5,350	5,350
Assessed Value (2)	\$115,253,620	\$133,989,530	\$133,992,030	\$139,299,370
General Bonded Debt (3) General Obligation Bonds	\$2,120,000	\$2,090,000	\$2,055,000	\$2,020,000
Resources Available to Pay Principal (4)	\$668,649	\$740,594	\$13,767	\$997,923
Net General Bonded Debt	\$1,451,351	\$1,349,406	\$2,041,233	\$1,022,077
Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	1.26%	1.01%	1.52%	0.73%
Net Bonded Debt per Capita	\$272.04	\$252.65	\$381.54	\$191.04

Source:

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

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
5,394	5,420	5,434	5,160	5,179	5,189
\$141,215,080	\$141,557,180	\$151,370,980	\$153,031,500	\$155,468,820	\$185,984,110
\$1,980,000	\$1,935,000	\$1,890,000	\$6,440,000	\$15,349,504	\$14,967,490
\$997,930	\$723,536	\$723,497	\$726,444	\$772,514	\$772,513
\$982,070	\$1,211,464	\$1,166,503	\$5,713,556	\$14,576,990	\$14,194,977
0.70%	0.86%	0.77%	3.73%	9.38%	7.63%
\$182.07	\$223.52	\$214.67	\$1,107.28	\$2,814.63	\$2,735.59



Computation of Direct and Overlapping Debt Attributable to Governmental Activities December 31, 2023

Jurisdiction	Gross Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable to the City of Northwood	Amount Applicable to the City of Northwood
Direct:			
City of Northwood	\$15,778,741	100.00%	\$15,778,741
Overlapping:			
Wood County	16,607,121	3.80%	631,071
		Subtotal	631,071
		Total	\$16,409,812

Source: Wood County

Percentages determined by dividing each overlapping subdivisions' assessed valuation within the City by the subdivisions' total assessed valuation.

Debt Limitations Last Ten Years

Collection Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Debt				
Net Assessed Valuation	\$115,253,620	\$133,989,530	\$133,992,030	\$139,299,370
Legal Debt Limitation (%) (1)	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%
Legal Debt Limitation (\$)(1)	12,101,630	14,068,901	14,069,163	14,626,434
City Debt Outstanding	2,120,000	2,090,000	2,055,000	2,020,000
Less: Applicable Debt Service Fund Amounts (2)	(668,649)	(740,594)	(13,767)	(997,923)
Net Indebtedness Subject to Limitation	1,451,351	1,349,406	2,041,233	1,022,077
Overall Legal Debt Margin	\$10,650,279	\$12,719,495	\$12,027,930	\$13,604,357
Unvoted Debt				
Net Assessed Valuation	\$115,253,620	\$133,989,530	\$133,992,030	\$139,299,370
Legal Debt Limitation (%) (1)	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Legal Debt Limitation (\$)(1)	6,338,949	7,369,424	7,369,562	7,661,465
City Debt Outstanding	2,120,000	2,090,000	2,055,000	2,020,000
Less: Applicable Debt Service Fund Amounts (2)	(668,649)	(740,594)	(13,767)	(997,923)
Net Indebtedness Subject to Limitation	1,451,351	1,349,406	2,041,233	1,022,077
Overall Legal Debt Margin	\$4,887,598	\$6,020,018	\$5,328,329	\$6,639,388

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

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

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$141,215,080	\$141,557,180	\$151,370,980	\$153,031,500	\$155,468,820	\$185,984,110
10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%
14,827,583	14,863,504	15,893,953	16,068,308	16,324,226	19,528,332
1,980,000	1,935,000	1,890,000	6,440,000	7,430,000	7,190,000
(997,930)	(723,536)	(723,497)	(726,444)	(772,514)	(772,513)
982,070	1,211,464	1,166,503	5,713,556	6,657,486	6,417,487
\$13,845,513	\$13,652,040	\$14,727,450	\$10,354,752	\$9,666,740	\$13,110,845
\$141,215,080	\$141,557,180	\$151,370,980	\$153,031,500	\$155,468,820	\$185,984,110
5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
7,766,829	7,785,645	8,325,404	8,416,733	8,550,785	10,229,126
1,980,000	1,935,000	1,890,000	6,440,000	7,430,000	7,190,000
(997,930)	(723,536)	(723,497)	(726,444)	(772,514)	(772,513)
982,070	1,211,464	1,166,503	5,713,556	6,657,486	6,417,487
\$6,784,759	\$6,574,181	\$7,158,901	\$2,703,177	\$1,893,299	\$3,811,639

Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Years

Calendar Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population (1)					
City of Northwood	5,335	5,341	5,350	5,350	5,394
Wood County	129,590	129,730	130,219	130,219	130,492
Income (2)					
Total Personal (in thousands)	207,734	218,906	228,327	235,555	233,803
Per Capita	38,938	40,986	42,678	44,029	43,345
Unemployment Rate (3)					
Federal	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	4.1%	4.0%
State	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%
Wood County	4.2%	4.1%	4.8%	4.2%	4.3%
Civilian Work Force Estimates (3)					
State	5,725,800	5,694,000	5,687,000	5,782,017	5,802,000
Wood County	68,800	69,104	64,249	67,900	70,200

Sources:

- (1) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services Estimate
- (2) Per Capita Income is only available by County, Total Personal Income is a calculation
- (3) State Department of Labor Statistics

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
5,420	5,434	5,160	5,179	5,189
130,696	131,193	132,248	132,472	1,315,921
249,201	173,241	182,478	186,687	290,641
45,978	31,881	35,364	36,047	56,011
3.5%	6.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%
4.1%	5.2%	3.4%	4.0%	3.7%
4.0%	4.2%	2.8%	3.1%	2.8%
5,818,000	5,763,310	5,743,600	5,706,200	5,768,300
70,600	67,342	65,400	68,800	69,200



Principal Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	Current Tear and Trute Tears 11go			
			2023	
Employer	Nature of Business	Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Employment
Norplas Industries	Automotive Parts	1,144	1	0.27
Buckeye Broadband	Cable/Internet Provider	828	2	0.20
Adient/Johnson Controls	Automotive Parts	690	3	0.16
North American Science Association	Medical Equipment Testing	400	4	0.09
Fedex Freight, Inc.	Logistics	301	5	0.07
Fedex Express Corp.	Package Delivery	240	6	0.06
Envelope Mart	Envelope Manufacturing	188	7	0.04
Northwood Board of Education	Education	170	8	0.04
Pilkington	Glass Manufacturing	145	9	0.03
Buckhead Meats	Meat Distribution	136	10	0.03
Total		4,242		
			2014	
Employer	Nature of Business	Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Employment
Employer	Nature of Busiliess	Employees	Naiik	Employment
Norplas Industries	Automotive Parts	1,032	1	0.32
Hoover Industrial	Automotive Parts	700	2	0.22
North American Science Association	Medical Equipment Testing	334	3	0.10
Federal Express Freight	Package Delivery	269	4	0.08
Northwood Local Board of Education	Education	163	5	0.05
Malcolm Meat Company	Meat Distribution	147	6	0.05
Thyssenkrupp Logistics	Trucking	144	7	0.05
			_	

Source: City Income Tax Department

TNS Cumstom Research

Hirzel Canning

Pilkington

Total

140

134

133

3,196

8

9

10

0.04

0.04

0.04

Research

Food Cannery

Glass Manufacturing

Full Time Equivalent Employees by Function Last Ten Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Governmental Activities						
General Government						
Finance	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Legal/Court	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Administration	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maintenance	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Security of Persons and Property						
Police	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Dispatch	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50
Fire	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Fire - Volunteers	34.00	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	30.00
Transportation						
Street	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Leisure Time Activities						
Recreation/Seniors	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Community Environment						
Service	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00
Total Employees	81.50	82.50	83.50	84.50	84.50	79.50

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

2021	2022	2023
4.00	4.00	2.00
1.50	1.50	1.50
1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00
17.00	17.00	18.00
4.50	5.00	5.00
9.00	9.00	9.00
32.00	32.00	32.00
6.00	6.00	6.00
1.50	2.00	2.00
2.00	2.00	2.00
79.50	80.50	79.50
	4.00 1.50 1.00 1.00 17.00 4.50 9.00 32.00 6.00 1.50	4.00 4.00 1.50 1.50 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 17.00 17.00 4.50 5.00 9.00 9.00 32.00 32.00 6.00 6.00 1.50 2.00 2.00 2.00

Operating Indicators by Function Last Ten Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Governmental Activities					
General Government					
Court					
Number of Criminal Cases	169	224	314	270	391
Number of Traffic Cases	1,603	1,795	1,913	1,965	1,218
Number of Open Cases	174	288	260	195	138
Permits					
Residential Zoning Permits	141	168	123	167	143
Commercial Zoning Permits	13	6	6	43	17
Industrial Zoning Permits	19	10	11	10	3
Central Business District	27	10	16	27	4
Security of Persons and Property					
Police					
Criminal/Juvenile Arrests	436	292	371	317	392
Traffic Citations Issued	1,627	1,712	1,816	1,970	1,266
Parking Tickets Written	134	125	119	73	40
Number of Calls Answered	11,218	13,059	13,779	16,466	14,570
Fire					
Number of Calls Answered	896	982	967	951	967
Number of Inspections	202	293	240	218	197

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
264	203	212	297	148
1,343	1,010	1,041	1,172	1,137
183	100	124	103	117
130	193	208	199	183
7	18	12	113	121
14	22	24	54	28
9	27	59	102	46
342	324	303	432	273
1,381	1,129	1,099	1,007	1,193
41	9	17	12	11
15,933	14,615	13,921	15,426	18,689
1,085	1,012	1,088	1,090	1,380
219	32	82	220	292

Capital Asset Statistics by Function Last Ten Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Governmental Activities					
General Government					
Public Land and Buildings					
Land (acres)	118	118	118	220	240
Buildings	6	6	6	6	6
Security of Persons and Property					
Police					
Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Vehicles	12	12	12	12	13
Fire					
Stations	2	2	2	2	2
Vehicles	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation					
Streets					
Streets (lane miles)	47	47	47	47	47
Intersections with Traffic Signals	16	16	16	16	16
Vehicles	11	11	11	11	11
Leisure Time Activities					
Recreation					
Park Areas (acres)	83	83	83	83	86
Shelter Houses	2	2	2	2	2
Parks	4	4	4	4	4
Playgrounds	2	2	2	2	2
Tennis Courts	4	4	2	2	1
Baseball/Softball Diamonds	4	4	4	4	4
Soccer Fields	2	2	2	2	2

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
240	240	214	190	182
6	7	7	7	8
1	1	1	1	1
13	13	13		13
13	13	13	13	13
2	2	2	2	2
15	15	15	15	15
47	477	47	4.77	40
47	47	47	47	48
16	16	16	16	16
11	11	11	11	11
86	86	86	86	86
2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1
4	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2	2







CITY OF NORTHWOOD

WOOD COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 8/27/2024

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