CITY OF GIRARD TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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



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Members of City Council City of Girard 100 West Main Street Girard, Ohio 44420

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Girard, Trumbull County, prepared by James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. 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 Girard is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 15, 2020



CITY OF GIRARD TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Girard, Trumbull County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Girard as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Garbage Fund, and Street Construction Maintenance and Repair Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 19 to the basic financial statements, during 2019, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 28, 2020, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

August 28, 2020

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Girard's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers are encouraged to consider information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- ➤ The City's governmental net position increased during 2019 due to (1) increases in cash and cash equivalents and intergovernmental, property and income taxes receivable relating to increases in State of Ohio distributions and collections on property and income taxes from a healthy economic condition and (2) decreases to the net OPEB liability and the associated changes to both deferred outflows and deferred inflows from a change to a stipend reimbursement method. The increase in net position was partially offset by changes in the net pension liability and a decrease in capital assets from annual depreciation exceeding additions.
- ➤ Capital asset additions included construction in progress relating to renovations to the wastewater treatment plant, the purchase of vehicles and equipment and improvements to streets, sidewalks and waterlines.
- > The City implemented GASB Statement No. 84 during the year establishing specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

Reporting on the City of Girard as a Whole

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

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

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities – Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including general government, security of persons and property, public health services, transportation, community development, basic utility services and leisure time activities. These services are funded primarily by taxes and intergovernmental revenues including Federal and State grants and other shared revenues.

Business-Type Activities – These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided.

Reporting on the Most Significant Funds of the City of Girard

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

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund and the garbage and street construction, maintenance and repair special revenue funds.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the major funds, which were identified earlier. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Proprietary Funds The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City's major enterprise funds are the water and sewer funds.

Internal Service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City's internal service fund reports on City department's self insurance programs for vision, dental, prescription drug and hospital/medical benefits.

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

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

The City of Girard as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position provides an overall view of the City. Table 1 shows a summary of the City's net position for 2019 as they compare to 2018.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

(Table 1) Net Position

	Government	al Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	То	tal
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$6,873,666	\$5,380,650	\$6,061,501	\$5,388,544	\$12,935,167	\$10,769,194
Net Pension Asset	3,956	3,381	3,373	2,883	7,329	6,264
Capital Assets, Net	20,376,008	21,500,715	28,289,566	17,708,730	48,665,574	39,209,445
Total Assets	27,253,630	26,884,746	34,354,440	23,100,157	61,608,070	49,984,903
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension	3,222,440	1,317,867	649,371	304,892	3,871,811	1,622,759
OPEB	1,017,512	489,071	76,899	60,396	1,094,411	549,467
Total Deferred Outflows						
of Resources	4,239,952	1,806,938	726,270	365,288	4,966,222	2,172,226
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities	402,306	668,864	634,482	299,636	1,036,788	968,500
Long-term Liabilities						
Due within one Year	576,097	586,611	99,785	72,268	675,882	658,879
Due in More than one Year						
Net Pension Liability	9,510,004	6,023,480	2,185,960	1,260,365	11,695,964	7,283,845
Net OPEB Liability	1,925,778	5,158,231	980,561	820,721	2,906,339	5,978,952
Other Amounts	1,660,066	1,920,021	16,828,679	6,035,338	18,488,745	7,955,359
Total Liabilities	14,074,251	14,357,207	20,729,467	8,488,328	34,803,718	22,845,535
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes	1,113,342	1,105,644	0	0	1,113,342	1,105,644
Pension	997,360	1,745,469	71,899	391,681	1,069,259	2,137,150
OPEB	1,091,779	1,133,350	24,698	98,229	1,116,477	1,231,579
Total Deferred Inflows						
of Resources	3,202,481	3,984,463	96,597	489,910	3,299,078	4,474,373
Net Position						
Net Investment in						
Capital Assets	19,028,454	19,834,916	11,616,158	11,845,824	30,644,612	31,680,740
Restricted for:						
Capital Projects	303,547	368,635	0	0	303,547	368,635
Debt Service	224,602	222,449	0	0	224,602	222,449
State Highway Maintenance	66,731	0	0	0	66,731	0
Street Resurfacing and						
Traffic Lights	69,108	28,321	0	0	69,108	28,321
Garbage Collection	331,871	130,463	0	0	331,871	130,463
Other Purposes	1,473,036	540,056	0	0	1,473,036	540,056
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(7,280,499)	(10,774,826)	2,638,488	2,641,383	(4,642,011)	(8,133,443)
Total Net Position	\$14,216,850	\$10,350,014	\$14,254,646	\$14,487,207	\$28,471,496	\$24,837,221

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the City at December 31, 2019. GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange; however, the City is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

provide healthcare eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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 (asset) and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Total current and other assets for governmental activities increased due to changes in cash and cash equivalents and intergovernmental, property and income taxes receivable relating to increases in State of Ohio distributions and collections on property and income taxes from a healthy economic condition. Net capital assets for governmental activities decreased from the prior year due to current year additions falling below current year depreciation. Current liabilities decreased due to decreases in accounts and contracts payable as the City had less outstanding items for payment at year end. Long-term debt obligations decreased as a result of annual debt payments. Changes in the net pension and net OPEB liabilities and the related deferred outflows and inflows resulted in increases to net position which were offset by the factors mentioned above.

Total current and other assets for business-type activities increased due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash revenues outpacing cash expenses. Net capital assets increased from the prior year due to current year additions of construction in progress, equipment and infrastructure outpacing annual depreciation. Total liabilities for business-type activities increased due to the draw-down of proceeds on an OWDA loan for renovations to the wastewater treatment plant.

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for the current year. Table 2 shows total revenues, expenses and changes in net position for the years 2019 and 2018.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

(Table 2)
Changes in Net Position

	Government	al Activities	Business-Tyj	pe Activities	Tot	als
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services and						
Assessments	\$3,529,740	\$3,282,260	\$5,652,494	\$8,515,182	\$9,182,234	\$11,797,442
Operating Grants and						
Contributions	1,632,830	1,572,878	0	0	1,632,830	1,572,878
Capital Grants and						
Contributions	200,000	628,572	0	134,555	200,000	763,127
Total Program Revenues	5,362,570	5,483,710	5,652,494	8,649,737	11,015,064	14,133,447
General Revenues						
Property Taxes	1,162,096	1,155,013	0	0	1,162,096	1,155,013
Municipal Income Taxes	4,103,253	4,053,058	0	0	4,103,253	4,053,058
Local Permissive Taxes	143,883	147,255	0	0	143,883	147,255
Grants and Entitlements not						
Restricted to Specific Programs	209,507	154,717	0	0	209,507	154,717
Gain on Sale of Capital Asset	0	2,200	0	602	0	2,802
Interest	48,921	1,680	0	0	48,921	1,680
Other	137,294	293,352	60,538	17,363	197,832	310,715
Total General Revenues	5,804,954	5,807,275	60,538	17,965	5,865,492	5,825,240
Total Revenues	11,167,524	11,290,985	5,713,032	8,667,702	16,880,556	19,958,687
Program Expenses						
General Government	2,264,865	2,324,144	0	0	2,264,865	2,324,144
Security of Persons and						
Property	1,195,280	4,696,203	0	0	1,195,280	4,696,203
Public Health Services	138,780	171,794	0	0	138,780	171,794
Transportation	2,197,425	2,536,142	0	0	2,197,425	2,536,142
Community Development	491,375	508,147	0	0	491,375	508,147
Basic Utility Services	526,781	526,204	0	0	526,781	526,204
Leisure Time Activities	421,853	288,582	0	0	421,853	288,582
Interest and Fiscal Charges	64,329	74,456	0	0	64,329	74,456
Water	0	0	3,819,974	3,544,329	3,819,974	3,544,329
Sewer	0	0	2,125,619	2,238,121	2,125,619	2,238,121
Total Program Expenses	7,300,688	11,125,672	5,945,593	5,782,450	13,246,281	16,908,122
Transfers	0	(20,293)	0	20,293	0	0
Change in Net Position	3,866,836	145,020	(232,561)	2,905,545	3,634,275	3,050,565
Net Position Beginning of						
the Year	10,350,014	10,204,994	14,487,207	11,581,662	24,837,221	21,786,656
Net Position End of the Year	\$14,216,850	\$10,350,014	\$14,254,646	\$14,487,207	\$28,471,496	\$24,837,221

The overall financial strength and the net position of the City improved in 2019 from 2018 for reasons previously stated. The City also makes a conscious effort to follow our financial plan and live within our financial means.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

For 2019, OP&F recognized a change in benefit terms for their OPEB plan. Under this new model, OP&F provides eligible retirees with a fixed stipend earmarked to pay for health care and Medicare Part B reimbursements. This new model replaced the self-insured health care plan used in prior years. These changes contributed to OPEB expense decreasing from \$193,373 in 2018 to a negative OPEB expense of (\$3,875,338) for 2019.

Governmental Activities

Funding for governmental activities is derived from several sources, the largest of which is the City's municipal income tax. The revenue collected from the income tax, less funds necessary to pay the administrative fees for the Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA) and to cover refunds, are receipted into the following funds: 84.30 percent went to the general fund (January through December), 9.20 percent went to the general obligation bond retirement fund (January through December), 5.50 percent went to the garbage fund (January through December) and 1.00 percent went to the cemetery fund (January through December).

Charges for services increased in the governmental activities primarily as a result of an increase in fines and forfeitures resulting from police activities. The increase in governmental activities operating grants and contributions resulted from the City receiving a greater amount of gasoline and excise tax monies in 2019. Capital grants and contributions decreased largely due to FEMA grant monies received in 2018 that were not received in 2019. Property and income taxes remained relatively consistent with the prior year realizing smaller increases.

The largest governmental activities expenses are normally for the police and fire departments. The police department employs sixteen officers including the police chief and one full-time and seven part-time dispatchers. The fire department employs thirteen full-time positions. This expense line was greatly affected in 2019 from OP&F switching to a stipend reimbursement in their healthcare funding, resulting in negative expenses.

The Girard Municipal Court is accounted for within the City of Girard's books. In 2006, the City and the Court entered into litigation over what constitutes "reasonable funding" for the court operations. The City was successful and now has a template to measure budget requests by the Court to determine if they are reasonable.

Business-Type Activities

The City operates two business-type activities, the water and sewer treatment facilities. These two activities generated charges for service revenues of \$3,007,072 from water and \$2,645,422 from the sewer plant facility. Water and sewer expenses including interest and fiscal charges for 2019 amounted to \$3,819,974 and \$2,125,619, respectively. For 2019, 6,200 water customers and 4,100 sewer customers were serviced. Approximately 45 million gallons are billed and processed on a monthly basis.

The City's Funds

Information about the City's governmental funds begins with the balance sheet. The funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. The general fund balance increased mainly as a result of a drop in security of persons and property and capital outlay expenditures due to the City closely monitoring and reducing costs where possible. The City was also able to maintain a positive spending surplus within the general fund with revenues exceeding expenditures by over 8 percent.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

The garbage special revenue fund balance increased due to an increased allocation of income taxes. The street construction, maintenance and repair special revenue fund balance increased as a result of a significant drop in expenditures resulting from the City spending less on street work in 2019.

Enterprise funds are handled in the same manner as governmental funds, with the intent to ensure the strength of these funds. These funds had total operating revenue of \$5,713,032 and total operating expenses of \$5,945,593. The City has the power to increase revenue through rate increases. Even with the drop in overall net position in these funds, the balance of \$14,254,646 remains a strength for these activities.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

Budgeting for the operations of the City is done as prescribed by Ohio Revised Code. Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations, which is restricted by the amounts of the anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with Ohio Revised Code. In 2019, actual revenues for the general fund were higher than final estimated revenues due mainly to higher income tax revenues from withholdings and higher fines and forfeitures revenues from traffic violations. The City's actual expenditures were higher than final appropriations due to increased expenditures in security of persons and property. A budgetary violation is detailed in the compliance Note 3 for overspending.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Total capital assets for the governmental activities, net of accumulated depreciation decreased from the prior year as a result of annual depreciation outpacing current year additions. Current year governmental additions consisted of the purchase of new vehicles, equipment consisting of a new key system, surveillance cameras, a records management system and a new audio system for the court, as well as improvements to streets and sidewalks.

Total capital assets for the business-type activities, net of accumulated depreciation increased from the prior year due to current year additions outpacing annual depreciation. Current year additions included construction in progress relating to engineering and construction costs for renovations to the wastewater treatment plant, the purchase of equipment and improvements to waterlines.

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on capital assets.

Long-term Obligations

As of December 31, 2019, long-term obligations include general obligation bonds and OWDA loans, compensated absences, police and fire pensions, net pension liability and net OPEB liability.

General obligation bonds payable are being paid from the bond retirement fund. The interest rate on the bonds is 3.73 percent.

The OWDA loan is being paid from sewer revenues. This loan has not been finalized yet.

Compensated absences will be paid from the following funds: the general fund, the street construction maintenance and repair special revenue fund and the water and sewer enterprise funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

The City pays semi-annual installments on the police and fire pension liability incurred when the State of Ohio established the State wide pension system for police and firemen in 1967.

The employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the following funds: general fund, fire levy, cemetery, street construction, maintenance and repair special revenue funds and the water and the sewer enterprise funds. For more information related to the net pension and net OPEB liabilities, see Notes 13 and 14 to the basic financial statements.

The City of Girard's overall legal debt margin was \$10,533,285 on December 31, 2019. For more information about the City's long-term obligations, see Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

Current Financial Issues

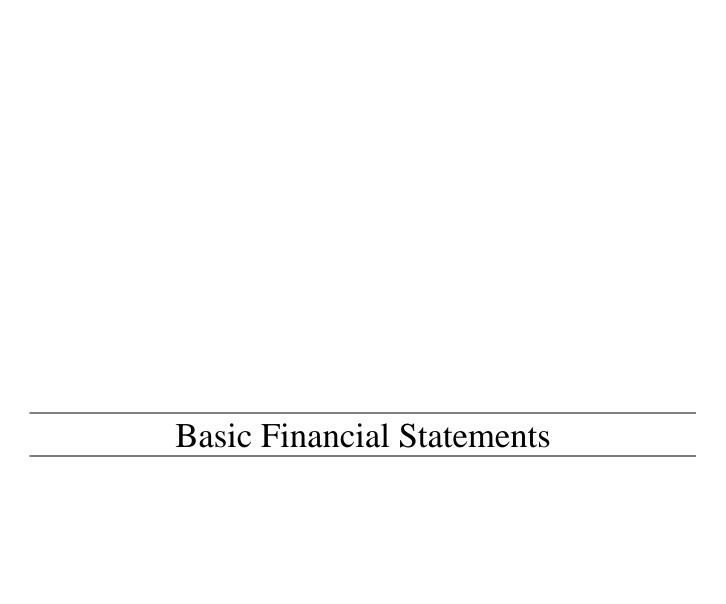
The Administration provided strong fiscal management, holding general operating expenditures in check while maintaining City services at a high level in 2019.

The challenge for the City is to provide quality services to the public while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited, and in some cases shrinking, funding. The City relies heavily on local taxes and has very little industry to support the tax base. Faced with uncertainties, the City is attempting to hold down on expenditures wherever possible, and keep personnel costs in check.

Contacting the City of Girard's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, 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 City Auditor Julie Coleman at the City of Girard, 100 West Main Street, Girard, Ohio 44420, (330) 545-6843.





City of Girard, Ohio Statement of Net Position December 31, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$2,894,903	\$3,992,575	\$6,887,478
In Segregated Accounts	58,411	0	58,411
Accounts Receivable	136,553	1,945,034	2,081,587
Internal Balances	15,959	(15,959)	0
Intergovernmental Receivable	634,706	60,416	695,122
Property Taxes Receivable	1,422,914	0	1,422,914
Income Taxes Receivable	1,580,639	0	1,580,639
Local Permissive Taxes Receivable	71,109	0	71,109
Special Assessments Receivable	2,457	34,311	36,768
Loans Receivable	36,680	0	36,680
Prepaid Items	19,335	45,124	64,459
Net Pension Asset	3,956	3,373	7,329
Nondepreciable Capital Assets Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	1,195,218 19,180,790	21,385,999 6,903,567	22,581,217 26,084,357
Total Assets	27,253,630	34,354,440	61,608,070
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2 222 440	(40.271	2 071 011
Pension OPEB	3,222,440 1,017,512	649,371 76,899	3,871,811 1,094,411
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,239,952	726,270	4,966,222
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	68,897	28,084	96,981
Contracts Payable	4,043	423,954	427,997
Accrued Wages	168,608	49,588	218,196
Intergovernmental Payable	61,373	132,856	194,229
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	8,609	0	8,609
Accrued Interest Payable	1,089	0	1,089
Claims Payable	89,687	0	89,687
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	576,097	99,785	675,882
Due In More Than One Year:	0.510.004	2 105 060	11.605.064
Net Pension Liability (See Note 13)	9,510,004	2,185,960	11,695,964
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 14) Other Amounts	1,925,778 1,660,066	980,561	2,906,339
		16,828,679	18,488,745
Total Liabilities	14,074,251	20,729,467	34,803,718
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1 112 242	0	1 112 242
Property Taxes Pension	1,113,342	71.800	1,113,342
OPEB	997,360 1,091,779	71,899	1,069,259
	<u> </u>	24,698	1,116,477
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,202,481	96,597	3,299,078
Net Position	10.000.45	11.616.150	20 (44 (45
Net Investment in Capital Assets	19,028,454	11,616,158	30,644,612
Restricted for:	202 547	0	202 547
Capital Projects Debt Service	303,547	0	303,547
State Highway Maintenance	224,602 66,731	0	224,602 66,731
Street Resurfacing and Traffic Lights	69,108	0	69,108
Garbage Collection	331,871	0	331,871
Other Purposes	1,473,036	0	1,473,036
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(7,280,499)	2,638,488	(4,642,011)
Total Net Position	\$14,216,850	\$14,254,646	\$28,471,496

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		Program Revenues				
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Assessments	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions		
Governmental Activities:	•					
General Government	\$2,264,865	\$1,218,760	\$0	\$0		
Security of Persons and Property	1,195,280	1,986,617	79,196	200,000		
Public Health Services	138,780	75,291	3,111	0		
Transportation	2,197,425	2,537	1,454,232	0		
Community Development	491,375	203,264	0	0		
Basic Utility Services	526,781	0	61,756	0		
Leisure Time Activities	421,853	43,271	34,535	0		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	64,329	0	0	0		
Total Governmental Activities	7,300,688	3,529,740	1,632,830	200,000		
Business-Type Activities:						
Water	3,819,974	3,007,072	0	0		
Sewer	2,125,619	2,645,422	0_	0		
Total Business-Type Activities	5,945,593	5,652,494	0	0		
Total	\$13,246,281	\$9,182,234	\$1,632,830	\$200,000		

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Garbage

Fire

Police

Cemetery

Senior Services Income Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Garbage

Cemetery

Debt Service

Local Permissive Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted

to Specific Programs

Interest

Gain on Sale of Capital Assets

Other

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and	d Changes in Net Position
---------------------------	---------------------------

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
(\$1.046.105)	0.9	(\$1.046.105)
(\$1,046,105)	\$0	(\$1,046,105)
1,070,533	0	1,070,533
(60,378)	0	(60,378)
(740,656)	0	(740,656)
(288,111)	0	(288,111)
(465,025)	0	(465,025)
(344,047)	0	(344,047)
(64,329)		(64,329)
(1,938,118)	0	(1,938,118)
0	(012.002)	(012.002)
0	(812,902)	(812,902)
0	519,803	519,803
0	(293,099)	(293,099)
(1,938,118)	(293,099)	(2,231,217)
255,881	0	255,881
382,670	0	382,670
306,553	0	306,553
28,841	0	28,841
19,226	0	19,226
168,925	0	168,925
3,404,459	0	3,404,459
275,900	0	275,900
55,148	0	55,148
367,746	0	367,746
143,883	0	143,883
209,507	0	209,507
48,921	0	48,921
0	0	0
137,294	60,538	197,832
5,804,954	60,538	5,865,492
3,866,836	(232,561)	3,634,275
10,350,014	14,487,207	24,837,221
\$14,216,850	\$14,254,646	\$28,471,496

City of Girard, Ohio Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2019

	General	Garbage	Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and					
Cash Equivalents	\$1,449,673	\$107,738	\$532,227	\$762,565	\$2,852,203
Cash and Cash Equivalents					
In Segregated Accounts	27,545	0	0	30,866	58,411
Receivables:					
Property Taxes	264,932	489,580	0	668,402	1,422,914
Income Taxes	1,332,481	86,934	0	161,224	1,580,639
Local Permissive Taxes	0	0	0	71,109	71,109
Accounts	70,080	0	35,901	30,572	136,553
Intergovernmental	94,607	30,685	396,852	112,562	634,706
Special Assessments	2,457	0	0	0	2,457
Interfund Receivable	20,327	0	0	0	20,327
Prepaid Items	16,085	0	2,250	1,000	19,335
Loans Receivable	0	0	0	36,680	36,680
Restricted Assets:					
Equity in Pooled Cash and					
Cash Equivalents	41,666	0	0	0	41,666
Total Assets	\$3,319,853	\$714,937	\$967,230	\$1,874,980	\$6,877,000
Liabilities Accounts Payable	\$58,282	\$0	\$7,360	\$3,255	\$68,897
Contracts Payable	2,209	0	1,834	0	4,043
Accrued Wages	135,179	0	14,121	19,308	168,608
Intergovernmental Payable	51,573	0	3,686	6,114	61,373
Interfund Payable	47,870	0	3,841	42,344	94,055
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	8,609	0	0	0	8,609
Total Liabilities	303,722	0	30,842	71,021	405,585
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes	207,292	383,066	0	522,984	1,113,342
Unavailable Revenue	1,259,656	210,099	339,826	410,765	2,220,346
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,466,948	593,165	339,826	933,749	3,333,688
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	57,751	0	2,250	1,000	61,001
Restricted	3,327	121,772	594,312	870,623	1,590,034
Assigned	816,361	0	0	0	816,361
Unassigned (Deficit)	671,744	0	0	(1,413)	670,331
Total Fund Balances	1,549,183	121,772	596,562	870,210	3,137,727
T 17.11. D 4 17.4					
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$3,319,853	\$714,937	\$967,230	\$1,874,980	\$6,877,000
		_			

City of Girard, OhioReconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$3,137,727
Amounts reported for governmental activitie statement of net position are different beca		
Capital assets used in governmental activities therefore are not reported in the funds.	are not financial resources and	20,376,008
Other long-term assets are not available to pay and therefore are reported as unavailable rev	venue in the funds:	
Delinquent Property Taxes	309,572	
Income Taxes	1,325,481	
Local Permissive Taxes	57,945	
Intergovernmental	524,891	
Special Assessments	2,457	
Total		2,220,346
An internal service fund is used by manageme	ent to charge the cost of insurance	
to individual funds. The assets and liabilitie		
included as part of governmental activities in		1,034
		-,
In the statement of activities, interest is accrue	ed on outstanding bonds, whereas	
in governmental funds, an interest expenditu		(1,089)
The net pension asset, net pension liability and		
and payable in the current period; therefore,		
deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in	_	
Net Pension Asset	3,956	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	3,222,440	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	1,017,512	
Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability	(9,510,004) (1,025,778)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(1,925,778) (997,360)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,091,779)	
Deferred filliows of LD	(1,001,770)	(9,281,013)
Total		(3,201,013)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable	in the current period	
and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Bonds Payable	(1,347,554)	
Compensated Absences	(695,758)	
Police and Fire Pension Loan	(192,851)	
Total		(2,236,163)
		
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$14,216,850

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

			Street	Other	T-4-1
			Construction, Maintenance	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
D.	General	Garbage	and Repair	Funds	Funds
Revenues	Ф056 241	#202 101	ФО	Φ 524 45 0	Φ1 1 <i>C</i> 2 001
Property Taxes	\$256,341	\$383,181	\$0	\$524,459	\$1,163,981
Municipal Income Taxes	3,384,017	225,185	0	401,089	4,010,291
Local Permissive Taxes	0	0	0	145,361	145,361
Special Assessments	31,980	0	0	100,607	31,980
Charges for Services Fees, Licenses and Permits	0 230,121	0	0	109,607 141,230	109,607 371,351
Fines and Forfeitures	1,738,191	0	573,592	701,358	
	192,291	62,258	1,242,432	403,877	3,013,141 1,900,858
Intergovernmental Interest	47,438	02,238	1,242,432	1,483	48,921
Rentals	7,334	0	0	0	7,334
Contributions and Donations	7,334	0	0	1,819	1,819
Other	119,564	0	14,749	2,981	137,294
Other	119,304		14,/49	2,961	137,294
Total Revenues	6,007,277	670,624	1,830,773	2,433,264	10,941,938
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government	1,945,778	0	0	23,826	1,969,604
Security of Persons and Property	3,317,978	0	219,367	727,659	4,265,004
Public Health Services	35,258	0	0	79,447	114,705
Transportation	19,997	0	1,004,691	113,666	1,138,354
Community Development	0	0	0	190,882	190,882
Basic Utility Services	0	518,918	0	0	518,918
Leisure Time Activities	221,152	0	0	204,997	426,149
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	400,714	400,714
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	0	0	8,594	318,405	326,999
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0	64,457	64,457
Total Expenditures	5,540,163	518,918	1,232,652	2,124,053	9,415,786
Excess of Revenues	465 114	151 506	500.101	200 211	1.506.150
Over (Under) Expenditures	467,114	151,706	598,121	309,211	1,526,152
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers In	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Transfers Out	0	0	0	(50,000)	(50,000)
Total Other Financing Sources	50,000	0	0	(50,000)	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	517,114	151,706	598,121	259,211	1,526,152
Fund Balances (Deficit) Beginning of Year	1 022 060	(20.024)	(1.550)	610 000	1 611 575
Deginning of Tear	1,032,069	(29,934)	(1,559)	610,999	1,611,575
Fund Balances End of Year	\$1,549,183	\$121,772	\$596,562	\$870,210	\$3,137,727

City of Girard, Ohio

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, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Gov	ernmental Funds	\$1,526,152
Amounts reported for governmental activiti different because	es in the statement of activities are	
in the current period:	cated over their estimated useful lives as by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay	
Capital Asset Additions Depreciation	617,053 (1,668,193)	
Total		(1,051,140)
Governmental funds only report the disposal received from the sale. In the statement of		
reported for each disposal.		(73,567)
Revenues in the statement of activities that d are not reported as revenues in the funds:	o not provide current financial resources	
Delinquent Property Taxes	(1,885)	
Income Taxes	92,962	
Local Permissive Taxes Intergovernmental	(1,478) 139,660	
Special Assessments	(3,673)	
Total		225,586
Contractually required contributions are reportation however, the statement of net position reportation OPEB		
Total		580,365
Except for amounts reported as deferred infl- liability are reported as pension expense in Pension OPEB	ows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB the statement of activities: (1,404,560) 3,793,393	
Total		2,388,833
1000		2,500,055
Repayment of long-term obligations is an ex the repayment reduces long-term liabilities		326,999
In the statement of activities, interest is accru governmental funds, an interest expenditur	<u> </u>	128
Some expenses, such as compensated absence financial resources and therefore are not refunds.	ces, do not require the use of current ported as expenditures in the governmental	(56,530)
The internal service fund used by management statement of activities. Governmental function fund revenue are eliminated. The net revenue is allocated among the governmental activities.	d expenditures and related internal service nue (expense) of the internal service fund	10
Change in Net Position of Covernmental Ac-	tivities	\$2 Q66 026
Change in Net Position of Governmental Act	uvilles	\$3,866,836

City of Girard, Ohio

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$162,058	\$162,058	\$204,472	\$42,414
Municipal Income Taxes	2,761,958	2,717,958	3,428,257	710,299
Special Assessments	1,287	1,287	1,287	0
Fees, Licenses and Permits	185,002	185,002	217,451	32,449
Fines and Forfeitures	1,323,243	1,323,243	1,574,930	251,687
Intergovernmental	161,780	161,780	189,550	27,770
Interest	39,016	39,016	47,438	8,422
Rentals	6,136	6,136	7,460	1,324
Other	192,423	192,423	159,580	(32,843)
Total Revenues	4,832,903	4,788,903	5,830,425	1,041,522
Expenditures Current:				
General Government	1,744,464	1,983,414	1,965,444	17,970
Security of Persons and Property	3,260,382	3,253,034	3,286,350	(33,316)
Public Health Services	35,452	35,891	35,891	0
Transportation	17,950	21,129	21,129	0
Total Expenditures	5,058,248	5,293,468	5,308,814	(15,346)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(225,345)	(504,565)	521,611	1,026,176
Other Financing Sources Transfers In	0	0	50,000	50,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(225,345)	(504,565)	571,611	1,076,176
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	795,683	795,683	795,683	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	16,865	16,865	16,865	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$587,203	\$307,983	\$1,384,159	\$1,076,176

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Garbage Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted A	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget	
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)	
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$380,448	\$384,426	\$383,181	(\$1,245)	
Municipal Income Taxes	100,000	198,000	216,326	18,326	
Intergovernmental	62,238	62,238	62,258	20	
Total Revenues	542,686	644,664	661,765	17,101	
Expenditures Current:					
Basic Utility Services	538,300	568,300	561,485	6,815	
Net Change in Fund Balance	4,386	76,364	100,280	23,916	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	7,458	7,458	7,458	0	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$11,844	\$83,822	\$107,738	\$23,916	

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Fines and Forfeitures	\$399,367	\$399,367	\$548,418	\$149,051
Intergovernmental Other	918,365 0	918,365 0	1,174,964 14,749	256,599 14,749
Other			14,/42	14,742
Total Revenues	1,317,732	1,317,732	1,738,131	420,399
Expenditures Current: Security of Persons and Property	219,367	219,367	219,367	0
Transportation	1,047,844	1,076,818	1,050,230	26,588
Debt Service: Principal Retirement	8,594	8,594	8,594	0
Total Expenditures	1,275,805	1,304,779	1,278,191	26,588
Net Change in Fund Balance	41,927	12,953	459,940	446,987
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	24,958	24,958	24,958	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	20,926	20,926	20,926	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$87,811	\$58,837	\$505,824	\$446,987

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2019

	Enterprise			
	Water	Sewer	Total	Internal Service
Assets	_			
Current Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,777,837	\$2,214,738	\$3,992,575	\$1,034
Intergovernmental Receivable	0	60,416	60,416	0
Accounts Receivable	1,236,225	708,809	1,945,034	0
Special Assessments Receivable	21,822	12,489	34,311	0
Prepaid Items	29,000	16,124	45,124	0
Interfund Receivable	0	0	0	89,687
Total Current Assets	3,064,884	3,012,576	6,077,460	90,721
Noncurrent Assets:	4 202	1.000	2.252	
Net Pension Asset	1,393	1,980	3,373	0
Nondepreciable Capital Assets Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	1,687,169 2,927,622	19,698,830 3,975,945	21,385,999 6,903,567	$0 \\ 0$
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,616,184	23,676,755	28,292,939	0
-				
Total Assets	7,681,068	26,689,331	34,370,399	90,721
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pension	268,219	381,152	649,371	0
OPEB	31,763	45,136	76,899	0
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	299,982	426,288	726,270	0
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	5,931	22,153	28,084	0
Contracts Payable	349,592	74,362	423,954	0
Accrued Wages Intergovernmental Payable	17,700 122,626	31,888 10,230	49,588 132,856	0
Interfund Payable	6,345	9,614	15,959	0
Compensated Absences Payable	36,670	63,115	99,785	0
Claims Payable	0	0	0	89,687
Total Current Liabilities	538,864	211,362	750,226	89,687
Long-Term Liabilities (net of current portion):				
Compensated Absences Payable	19,440	135,831	155,271	0
OWDA Loans Payable Net Pension Liability	0 902,897	16,673,408 1,283,063	16,673,408 2,185,960	0
Net OPEB Liability	405,015	575,546	980,561	0
Total Long-Term Liabilities	1,327,352	18,667,848	19,995,200	0
Total Liabilities	1,866,216	18,879,210	20,745,426	89,687
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension	29,697	42,202	71,899	0
OPEB	10,201	14,497	24,698	0
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	39,898	56,699	96,597	0
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,614,791	7,001,367	11,616,158	0
Unrestricted	1,460,145	1,178,343	2,638,488	1,034
Total Net Position	\$6,074,936	\$8,179,710	\$14,254,646	\$1,034

Statement of Revenues,
Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Water	Sewer	Total	Internal Service
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$2,980,960	\$2,629,637	\$5,610,597	\$1,302,177
Special Assessments	26,112	15,785	41,897	0
Other	13,081	47,457	60,538	0
Total Operating Revenues	3,020,153	2,692,879	5,713,032	1,302,177
Operating Expenses				
Personal Services	769,401	1,216,870	1,986,271	0
Materials and Supplies	718,198	82,131	800,329	0
Contractual Services	2,200,536	626,778	2,827,314	270,795
Depreciation	85,573	156,057	241,630	0
Claims	0	0	0	1,031,372
Other	46,266	43,783	90,049	0
Total Operating Expenses	3,819,974	2,125,619	5,945,593	1,302,167
Change in Net Position	(799,821)	567,260	(232,561)	10
Net Position Beginning of Year	6,874,757	7,612,450	14,487,207	1,024
Net Position End of Year	\$6,074,936	\$8,179,710	\$14,254,646	\$1,034

City of Girard, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise			
	Water	Sewer	Total	Internal Service
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents				
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash Received from Customers	\$4,363,323	\$2,591,733	\$6,955,056	\$0
Cash Received from Interfund Services Provided Special Assessments	0 21,822	0 12,489	0 34,311	1,336,361
Other Operating Revenues	13,081	47,457	60,538	(
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(441,543)	(783,881)	(1,225,424)	(
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(2,667,834)	(688,689)	(3,356,523)	(270,79
Cash Payments for Claims	0	0	0	(1,065,556
Cash Payments for Interfund Services Provided	(200,398)	(266,618)	(467,016)	(
Other Cash Payments	(46,266)	(43,783)	(90,049)	(
let Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	1,042,185	868,708	1,910,893	10
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Payments for Capital Acquisitions Proceeds from OWDA Loans	(26,189)	(10,796,277) 10,810,502	(10,822,466) 10,810,502	0
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(26,189)	14,225	(11,964)	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,015,996	882,933	1,898,929	10
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	761,841	1,331,805	2,093,646	1,024
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$1,777,837	\$2,214,738	\$3,992,575	\$1,034
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net				
Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$799,821)	\$567,260	(\$232,561)	\$10
Adjustments: Depreciation	85,573	156,057	241,630	0
Depreciation	65,575	150,057	241,030	(
(Increase) Decrease in Assets and Deferred Outflows:				
Accounts Receivable	1,382,363	(37,904)	1,344,459	(
Special Assessments Receivable	(4,290)	(3,296)	(7,586)	(
Intergovernmental Receivable	(2.472)	(60,416)	(60,416)	(
Prepaid Items Interfund Receivable	(3,472)	2,692 0	(780) 0	34,184
Net Pension Asset	(418)	(594)	(1,012)	34,104
Deferred Outflows - Pension	193,533	275,927	469,460	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	21,340	30,326	51,666	
	21,5.0	50,520	21,000	·
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities and Deferred Inflows:	(25.166)	6 207	(10.050)	,
Accounts Payable	(25,166)	6,307	(18,859)	(
Contracts Payable Accrued Wages	343,270 496	74,362	417,632 4,558	(
Compensated Absences Payable	1,188	4,062 9,168	10,356	(
Intergovernmental Payable	(66,128)	(2,357)	(68,485)	·
Interfund Payable	(7,146)	(42,559)	(49,705)	(
Net Pension Liability	(981)	(1,393)	(2,374)	,
Net OPEB Liability	22,186	31,526	53,712	(
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(85,649)	(119,581)	(205,230)	(
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(14,693)	(20,879)	(35,572)	(
Claims Payable	0	0	0	(34,184
Total Adjustments	1,842,006	301,448	2,143,454	(31,101
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$1,042,185	\$868,708	\$1,910,893	\$10

City of Girard, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust	Custodial Fund
	Memorial	Court
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	\$1,463 0	\$15,498 59,873
Total Assets	1,463	75,371
Liabilities Intergovernmental Payable	0	75,371
Net Position Held in Trust for Endowment	\$1,463	\$0

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust	Custodial Fund	
	Memorial	Court	
Additions Fines and Forfeitures	\$0	\$977,660	
Deductions Materials and Supplies	120	977,660	
Change in Net Position	(120)	0	
Net Position Beginning of Year	1,583	0	
Net Position End of Year	\$1,463	\$0	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 1 – Description of the City and Reporting Entity

The City of Girard (the "City") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1922. The City operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. The Mayor is elected for a four-year term and Council members are elected at large for two year staggered terms.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Girard, this includes the agencies and departments that provide the following services: police protection, fire fighting and prevention, street maintenance and repair, building inspection, water and wastewater treatment. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by City Council through the budgetary process.

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

The Girard City School District has been excluded from the reporting entity because the City is not financially accountable for this organization nor does the City approve the budget, the levying of taxes or the issuance of debt for this organization.

The City participates in the Eastgate Regional Council of Governments and the Regional Income Tax Agency which are defined as jointly governed organizations. These organizations are presented in Note 16 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type.

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

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

Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Garbage Fund - The garbage fund accounts for and reports property taxes restricted for garbage collection.

Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund – The street construction, maintenance and repair fund accounts for and reports ninety-two and one half percent of the State gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees restricted for street maintenance and repair.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

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

Water Fund - The water fund accounts for and reports revenues generated from the charges for distribution of water to the residential and commercial users located within the City.

Sewer Fund - The sewer fund accounts for and reports sewer services to City individuals and commercial users in the City. The costs of providing these services are financed primarily through user charges.

Internal Service Funds Internal service funds account for and report the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund is a health fund that accounts for vision, dental, prescription drug and hospital/medical claims of the City employees.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangement that has certain characteristics. The City's only trust fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for the perpetual care and maintenance of specific burial plots in the City's cemetery through an endowment. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The custodial fund is used for expenditures for the amounts collected by the municipal court that are paid to other governments.

Measurement Focus

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary and fiduciary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. In fiduciary funds, a liability to the beneficiaries of fiduciary activity is recognized when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Fiduciary fund liabilities other than those to beneficiaries are recognized using the economic resources measurement focus.

For proprietary funds, the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which reports additions to and deductions from investment trust, private purpose trust funds and custodial funds.

Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees), fines and forfeitures, interest, grants and rentals.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, deferred outflows of resources are reported in the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 13 and 14.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2019, but which were levied to finance 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments and intergovernmental local and state monies and homestead and rollback. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 19. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 13 and 14)

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

During 2019, investments were limited to a money market mutual fund reported at cost.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2019 amount to \$47,438, which includes \$37,443 assigned from other City funds.

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase and investments of the cash management pool are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2019, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount at the time of purchase and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which the services are consumed.

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change in nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors or laws of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions. Restricted assets in the general fund represent unclaimed monies.

Capital Assets

General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the enterprise funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The City was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of infrastructure by backtrending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000 with the exception of land as land was included regardless of cost. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

	Governmental	Business-Type
	Activities	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	15 - 45 years	15 - 45 years
Furniture and Equipment	3 - 15 years	3 - 15 years
Vehicles	15 years	15 years
Water and Sewer Lines	N/A	50 years
Streets, Sidewalks and Curbs	50 years	N/A

The City reports infrastructure consisting of streets, sidewalks and curbs and includes infrastructure acquired prior to December 31, 1980.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "interfund receivables/payables." Interfund balances amounts are eliminated in the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

Deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources from the change in internal proportionate share related to pension items are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts between governmental and business-type activities. These residual amounts are eliminated in the total column of the entity wide statement of net position.

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive the compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee's wage rates at year end, taking into consideration any limits in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for all employees after ten years of service.

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

On the financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund from which the employee who has accumulated unpaid leave will be paid.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Fund Balance

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

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

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

Enabling legislation authorizes the City to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the City can be compelled by an external party-such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These amounts are assigned by City Council. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the City Council or a City official delegated that authority by City Charter or ordinance, or by State Statute. State statute authorizes the City Auditor to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. City Council assigned fund balances for recreation, health, rental inspection and reimbursements. City Council also assigned fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenues and appropriations in 2020's budget.

Unassigned Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for senior services, the community housing improvement program and cemetery maintenance.

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water and sewer services and self insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses which do not meet these definitions are reported as non-operating.

Contributions of Capital

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

Estimates

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

Budgetary Process

All funds, except custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Council may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. The legal level of control has been established by Council at the object level by department for all funds. Budgetary modification may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control. Authority to further allocate Council appropriations within the object level has been given to the City Auditor.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by Council during the year.

Note 3 – Compliance and Accountability

Compliance

The City had a negative cash balances of \$834 and \$19,493, respectively, in the street permissive tax and municipal probation special revenue funds indicating that revenue from other sources were used to pay obligations of these funds contrary to Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.10.

The following funds had expenditures plus encumbrances that exceeded appropriations plus prior year encumbrances, contrary to Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(B):

	Expenditures				
Fund	Appropriations	Plus Encumbrances	Variance		
General Fund					
Police - Personal Services	\$1,423,556	\$1,488,735	(\$65,179)		
Police - Other	138,330	152,958	(14,628)		
Municipal Court - Other	95,156	98,927	(3,771)		
City Hall - Other	220,897	233,476	(12,579)		
Income Tax - Other	720,000	730,576	(10,576)		
Sewer Fund					
Sewer Rental - Other	10,928,545	11,926,363	(997,818)		
Non-Major Funds					
Street Permissive Fund - Other	139,200	141,057	(1,857)		
Photo Enforcement Fund - Other	0	66,285	(66,285)		
Clerk of Court Computer Fund - Other	63,000	78,352	(15,352)		

Although these cash deficits and the budgetary violations were not corrected by year end, management has indicated that appropriations and cash will be closely monitored to prevent future violations.

Accountability

The fund balance for the elderly bus fare special revenue fund was at a deficit of \$1,413 at December 31, 2019. The deficit in the special revenue fund was caused by the recognition of expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the health and recreation funds are classified to the general fund for GAAP reporting.

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the GAAP basis to the budget basis for the general and major special revenue funds are as follows:

Net Change in Fund Balances

			Street
			Construction
			Maintenance
	General	Garbage	and Repair
GAAP Basis	\$517,114	\$151,706	\$598,121
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	5,957	(8,859)	(92,642)
Perspective Difference:			
Health	(1,439)	0	0
Recreation	69,036	0	0
Net Adjustment for Expenditures Accruals	30,297	(42,567)	(19,136)
Encumbrances	(49,354)	0	(26,403)
Budget Basis	\$571,611	\$100,280	\$459,940

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

Interim monies held by the City can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and
- 8. Written repurchase agreements in the securities described in (1) or (2) provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

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

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

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2019, the City's only investment was a money market mutual fund with a fair value, as a level one input, of \$44,064.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Money Market Mutual Fund is measured at fair value and is valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the City's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in short-term investments maturing within two years from the date of purchase if they have a variable interest rate and five years for investments that have a fixed rate and that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments. The stated intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

Credit Risk The money market mutual fund is not rated. The City has no investment policy that addresses credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The City places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 6 - Fund Balances

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

			Street		
			Construction	Other	
			Maintenance	Governmental	
Fund Balances	General	Garbage	and Repair	Funds	Total
Nonspendable					
Prepaids	\$16,085	\$0	\$2,250	\$1,000	\$19,335
Unclaimed Monies	41,666	0	0	0	41,666
Total Nonspendable	57,751	0	2,250	1,000	61,001
Restricted for					
General Government	0	0	0	126,286	126,286
Public Safety	3,322	0	0	62,162	65,484
Police Pension	0	0	0	2,462	2,462
Fire Pension	0	0	0	6,036	6,036
Senior Activities	0	0	0	2,019	2,019
Street Maintenance	0	0	594,312	50,344	644,656
Garbage Disposal	0	121,772	0	0	121,772
Landfill	5	0	0	0	5
Public Health and Welfare	0	0	0	74,475	74,475
Community Development	0	0	0	140,214	140,214
Debt Service	0	0	0	103,078	103,078
Capital Improvements	0	0	0	303,547	303,547
Total Restricted	3,327	121,772	594,312	870,623	1,590,034
Assigned to					
2020 Operations	634,826	0	0	0	634,826
Purchases on Order:					
General Government	9,638	0	0	0	9,638
Security of Persons and Property	32,746	0	0	0	32,746
Recreation	34,400	0	0	0	34,400
Health	29,254	0	0	0	29,254
Rental Inspection	23,662	0	0	0	23,662
Reimbursements	51,835	0	0	0	51,835
Total Assigned	816,361	0	0	0	816,361
Unassigned (Deficit)	671,744	0	0	(1,413)	670,331
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	\$1,549,183	\$121,772	\$596,562	\$870,210	\$3,137,727

Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2019, consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property taxes, local permissive taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements and shared revenues, special assessments and accounts (billings for utility service).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

All receivables, except property and income taxes, are expected to be received within one year. Property and income taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

No allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant and collected within one year. All special assessments are expected to be collected within one year and none are delinquent.

Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2019 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2018 taxes.

2019 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2019, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2019 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2020.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2018 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2018, are levied after October 1, 2019, and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$14.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2019 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Category	Assessed Value
Real Estate	
Residential/Agricultural	\$86,676,930
Other Real Estate	19,914,590
Tangible Personal Property	
Public Utility	5,577,630
Total Assessed Values	\$112,169,150

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the City. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real and public utility property taxes and outstanding delinquencies which were measurable as of December 31, 2019, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2019 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of two percent on gross salaries, wages and other personal service compensation earned by residents of the City and on the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City. Residents of the City are granted a credit up to the amount owed for taxes paid to other municipalities.

The Regional Income Tax Agency administers and collects income taxes for the City. Payments are remitted monthly net of collection fees of approximately 1.73 percent. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee 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. By City ordinance, income tax proceeds, after income tax department expenditures, are credited to the following funds: 84.3 percent went to the general fund (January through December), 9.2 percent went to the general obligation bond retirement fund (January through December), 5.5 percent went to the garbage fund (January through December) and 1.0 percent went to the cemetery fund (January through December).

Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amounts
Governmental Activities	
Gasoline and Municipal Cents per Gallon	\$347,165
Homestead and Rollback	94,407
Motor Vehicle License Tax	81,861
Local Government	75,540
Trumbull County	35,000
Department of Public Safety	733
Total Governmental Activities	\$634,706
Business-Type Activities	
Ohio Water Development Authority	\$60,416

Note 8 - Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn ten to thirty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Earned unused vacation time is paid upon termination of employment. Employees earn sick leave at different rates depending upon length of service and type of employment. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Upon retirement or death, an employee can be paid a maximum of 960 hours of accumulated, unused sick leave.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 9 - Contingencies

Litigation

The City is involved in a class action lawsuit that has been filed against it in regards to its traffic camera program. The City estimates the potential loss from this lawsuit at \$700,000. The funds that could potentially be affected include the general fund, the street construction, maintenance and repair special revenue fund and the capital improvement capital projects fund.

Grants

The City received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2019.

Note 10 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/2018	Additions	Deductions	12/31/2019
Business Type Activities:				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$4,387,169	\$0	\$0	\$4,387,169
Construction in Progress	6,231,896	10,766,934	0	16,998,830
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	10,619,065	10,766,934	0	21,385,999
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings	7,028,774	0	0	7,028,774
Building Improvements	3,540,000	0	0	3,540,000
Furniture and Equipment	2,142,161	0	0	2,142,161
Vehicles	367,154	55,532	0	422,686
Infrastructure	1,215,697	0	0	1,215,697
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	14,293,786	55,532	0	14,349,318
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(2,537,788)	(63,899)	0	(2,601,687)
Building Improvements	(2,785,769)	(58,790)	0	(2,844,559)
Furniture and Equipment	(785,834)	(82,844)	0	(868,678)
Vehicles	(296,972)	(11,783)	0	(308,755)
Infrastructure	(797,758)	(24,314)	0	(822,072)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(7,204,121)	(241,630)	0	(7,445,751)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	7,089,665	(186,098)	0	6,903,567
Business Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$17,708,730	\$10,580,836	\$0	\$28,289,566

City of Girard, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Governmental Activities	Balance 12/31/2018	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2019
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$1,114,360	\$0	\$0	\$1,114,360
Construction in Progress	0	80,858	0	80,858
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	1,073,640	80,858	0	1,195,218
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings	9,075,756	0	0	9,075,756
Building Improvements	168,295	0	0	168,295
Furniture and Equipment	1,713,422	45,552	0	1,758,974
Vehicles	3,266,549	20,562	(60,213)	3,226,898
Infrastructure:				
Streets	52,809,887	458,556	(343,917)	52,924,526
Sidewalks	12,914,038	11,525	(8,644)	12,916,919
Curbs	2,038,640	0	0	2,038,640
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	81,986,587	536,195	(412,774)	82,110,008
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(2,766,023)	(81,584)	0	(2,847,607)
Building Improvements	(122,863)	(4,249)	0	(127,112)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,625,533)	(21,107)	0	(1,646,640)
Vehicles	(1,113,317)	(203,652)	43,056	(1,273,913)
Infrastructure:				
Streets	(43,478,760)	(1,058,490)	288,890	(44,248,360)
Sidewalks	(10,781,278)	(258,339)	7,261	(11,032,356)
Curbs	(1,712,458)	(40,772)	0	(1,753,230)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(61,600,232)	(1,668,193) *	339,207	(62,929,218)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	20,386,355	(1,131,998)	(73,567)	19,180,790
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$21,500,715	(\$1,051,140)	(\$73,567)	\$20,376,008

^{*}Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

General Government	\$67,258
Security of Persons and Property	169,545
Public Health Services	3,664
Transportation	1,115,380
Community Development	299,110
Basic Utility Services	7,863
Leisure Time Activities	5,373
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,668,193

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 11 - Long-Term Obligations

Original issue amounts and interest rates of the City's debt issues are as follows:

Debt Issue	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Year of Maturity
Business-Type Activities:			
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans from	Direct Borrowin	egs	
WWTF Peak Flow Treatment	0.40%	\$21,616,349	2051
Governmental Activities:			
Various Purpose Bonds, Series 2016	3.73	2,276,507	2021
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan from			
Direct Borrowings	0.00	171,896	2019
Police and Fire Pension	4.25	377,328	2035

A schedule of changes in bonds and other long-term obligations of the City during 2019 follows:

	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2018	Additions	Dolotions	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2019	Amounts Due In
Business-Type Activities:	12/31/2018	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2019	One Year
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan from	m Dinaat Panna	vinas			
		-	¢ο	¢1.6.672.400	¢ο
WWTF Peak Flow Treatment	\$5,862,906	\$10,810,502	\$0	\$16,673,408	\$0
Net Pension Liability - OPERS:					
Water	520,586	382,311	0	902,897	0
Sewer	739,779	543,284	0	1,283,063	0
Total Net Pension Liability	1,260,365	925,595	0	2,185,960	0
Net OPEB Liability - OPERS:					
Water	338,993	66,022	0	405,015	0
Sewer	481,728	93,818	0	575,546	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	820,721	159,840	0	980,561	0
Compensated Absences	244,700	82,624	(72,268)	255,056	99,785
Total Business-Type Activities Obligations	\$8,188,692	\$11,978,561	(\$72,268)	\$20,094,985	\$99,785

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Governmental Activities Obligations:	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2018	Additions	Deletions	Amount Outstanding 12/31/2019	Amounts Due In One Year
Net Pension Liability:	¢1 470 556	¢1.007.570	¢ο	Φ2.5 <i>CC</i> .12 <i>C</i>	¢ο
OPERS	\$1,479,556	\$1,086,570	\$0	\$2,566,126	\$0
OP&F	4,543,924	2,399,954	0	6,943,878	0
Total Net Pension Liability	6,023,480	3,486,524	0	9,510,004	0
Net OPEB Liability:					
OPERS	963,456	187,638	0	1,151,094	0
OP&F	4,194,775	0	(3,420,091)	774,684	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	5,158,231	187,638	(3,420,091)	1,925,778	0
Various Purpose Bonds, Series 2016 Ohio Public Works Commission Loan from	1,657,205	0	(309,651)	1,347,554	309,651
Direct Borrowings	8,594	0	(8,594)	0	0
Compensated Absences	639,228	316,142	(259,612)	695,758	257,317
Police and Fire Pension	201,605	0	(8,754)	192,851	9,129
Total Governmental Activities Obligations	\$13,688,343	\$3,990,304	(\$4,006,702)	\$13,671,945	\$576,097

The OWDA loan payable will be paid from sewer enterprise fund user service charges. The OPWC loan payable will be paid with monies from the street construction maintenance and repair special revenue fund. The City pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. Compensated absences will be paid from the following funds: the general fund, the street construction maintenance and repair special revenue fund and the water and sewer enterprise funds. There are no repayment schedules for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability. However, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the following funds: general fund, fire levy, cemetery, street construction, maintenance and repair special revenue funds and the water and sewer enterprise funds. For additional information related to the net pension and net OPEB liabilities see Notes 13 and 14. The City pays semi-annual installments on the police and fire pension liability incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police and firemen in 1967.

On June 28, 2016, the City issued \$2,276,507 in various purpose improvement bonds for the justice center and street widening project. The interest rates on the bonds are 3.73 percent and they mature on June 28, 2021. The bonds will be paid from the bond retirement fund.

The City's outstanding OWDA loan from direct borrowings of \$16,673,408 related to business-type activities contain provisions that in an event of default (1) the amount of such 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 30 days, in addition to the interest calculated at the default rate, a late charge of 1 percent on the amount of each default shall be paid to the OWDA, and (3) for each additional 30 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.

In 2018, the City was approved for an OWDA loan for the WWTF Peak Flow Treatment project. As of December 31, 2019, the City has received proceeds of \$16,673,408 from the total award of \$21,616,349. This loan has not been finalized and therefore the repayment schedule is not included in the schedule of debt service payments.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

The City has pledged future revenues, net of operating expenses, to repay an OWDA loan in the sewer fund. The debt is payable solely from net revenues and is payable through 2051. The repayment schedule for this loan is currently not finalized. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total net revenues were \$0 and \$723,317, respectively.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$10,533,285 at December 31, 2019. Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Governmental Activities:

	Police and Fire Pension		Various Purpose Bonds Series 2016	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$9,129	\$8,043	\$309,651	\$50,264
2021	9,514	7,659	1,037,903	38,714
2022	9,907	7,266	0	0
2023	10,305	6,868	0	0
2024	10,707	6,466	0	0
2025-2029	59,551	26,314	0	0
2030-2034	68,902	16,963	0	0
2035	14,836	2,336	0	0
Total	\$192,851	\$81,915	\$1,347,554	\$88,978

Note 12 - Risk Management

Property and Liability

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2019, the City contracted with US Specialty Insurance Company for various types of insurance as follows:

Type	Coverage
Commercial Liability	\$1,000,000/\$3,000,000
Public Officials	1,000,000/1,000,000
Law Enforcement	1,000,000/1,000,000
Automobile	1,000,000
Automobile Physical Damage	Actual Cash Value
Real and Personal Property	25,589,780
Inland Marine	1,553,415
Commercial Crime	25,000
Bonds - Employees and Officials	10,000

Claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years and there has been no significant reduction in commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Employee Insurance Benefits

The City has elected to provide vision, dental, prescription drug, and hospital/medical benefits to its employees through a self-insured program. The City does not reserve or set aside any monies for self-insurance costs. They are pay as you go funded. When claims are received, monies from the individual funds are then expensed and a charge for service revenue is posted to the City's internal service fund. Additionally, the expense to the individual funds is based on actual claims and not proportionately by the employees being covered/paid from the funds. The maintenance of these benefits is accounted for in the Hospitalization Internal Service fund. An excess coverage insurance (stop loss) policy covers annual claims in excess of \$50,000 per individual and \$1,600,000 for the City as a whole. Incurred but not reported claims of \$89,687 have been accrued as a liability based on a review of January 2020 billings provided by the City Auditor's Office.

The claims liability of \$89,687 reported in the internal service fund at December 31, 2019 is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 "Risk Financing Omnibus," which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claims adjustment expenses. Changes in the funds' claims liability amounts for 2018 and 2019 were:

	Balance at	Current		Balance at
	Beginning	Year	Claim	End
	of Year	Claims	Payments	of Year
2018	\$46,390	\$1,484,094	\$1,406,613	\$123,871
2019	123,871	1,031,372	1,065,556	89,687

Workers' Compensation

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Net Pension Liability (Asset) /Net OPEB Liability

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

The net pension/OPEB liabilities (asset) represent the City's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plans' collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plans' fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liabilities (asset) calculations are 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 (ORC) limits the City's obligation for these liabilities 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 and OPEB.

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net pension asset* or a long-term *net pension/OBEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 14 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – City employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

report referenced previously for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Groun	Δ
CTLOUD	\mathcal{F}

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

Group B

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

Group C

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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

Combined Plan Formula:

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

State and Local

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

Traditional Plan Formula:

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Combined Plan Formula:

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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

Combined Plan Formula:

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

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

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Funding Policy – The ORC provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee *	10.0 %
2019 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension **	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits **	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

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

For 2019, The City's contractually required contribution was \$345,329 for the traditional plan, \$4,237 for the combined plan and \$0 for the member-directed plan. Of these amounts, \$30,069 is reported as an intergovernmental payable for the traditional plan, \$368 for the combined plan, and \$0 for the member-directed plan.

Plan Description - Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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's annual financial report referenced previously for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits).

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

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to either 3 percent or the percent increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index over the 13 month period ending on September 30th of the immediately preceding year, whichever is less. The COLA amount for members with at least 15 years of service credit as of July 1, 2013, is equal to 3 percent of their base pension or disability benefit.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	Police	Firefighters
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %
2019 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50	0.50
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$382,528 for 2019. Of this amount, \$35,240 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

In addition to current contributions, the City pays installments on a specific liability the City incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police and fire fighters in 1967. As of December 31, 2019, the specific liability of the City was \$192,851 payable in semi-annual payments through the year 2035.

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

The net pension liability (asset) for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. The City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense of the City's defined benefit pension plans:

	OPERS	OPERS		
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	OP&F	
Proportion of the Net Pension				
Liability/Asset:				
Current Measurement Date	0.0173510%	0.0065550%	0.0850690%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0174650%	0.0046020%	0.0740360%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0001140%	0.0019530%	0.0110330%	
Proportionate Share of the:				Total
Net Pension Liability	\$4,752,086	\$0	\$6,943,878	\$11,695,964
Net Pension Asset	0	(7,329)	0	(7,329)
Pension Expense	915,061	1,559	909,585	1,826,205

2019 pension expense for the member-directed defined contribution plan was \$0. The aggregate pension expense for all pension plans was \$1,826,205 for 2019.

At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS	OPERS		
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$219	\$0	\$285,296	\$285,515
Changes of assumptions	413,680	1,637	184,092	599,409
Net difference between projected				
and actual earnings on pension				
plan investments	644,991	1,579	855,480	1,502,050
Changes in proportion and differences				
between City contributions and				
proportionate share of contributions	0	0	752,743	752,743
City contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	345,329	4,237	382,528	732,094
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$1,404,219	\$7,453	\$2,460,139	\$3,871,811
D. 0. 11. 0. D.				
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and	Φ <2.2 00	Φ2.002	Φς 101	Φ 71 0 7 5
actual experience	\$62,398	\$2,993	\$6,484	\$71,875
Changes in proportion and differences				
between City contributions and				
proportionate share of contributions	87,443	3,461	906,480	997,384
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$149,841	\$6,454	\$912,964	\$1,069,259
Total Deferred filliows of Resources	Ψ149,041	Ψ0,434	Ψ/12,704	Ψ1,009,239

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

\$732,094 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 or increase to the net pension asset in 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS	OPERS		
	Traditional	Combined		
	Plan	Plan	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:				
2020	\$347,357	(\$204)	\$426,502	\$773,655
2021	201,890	(519)	239,435	440,806
2022	59,834	(487)	202,264	261,611
2023	299,968	10	304,723	604,701
2024	0	(642)	(8,277)	(8,919)
Thereafter	0	(1,396)	0	(1,396)
Total	\$909,049	(\$3,238)	\$1,164,647	\$2,070,458

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2018, are presented as follows:

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent	3.25 to 8.25 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation	including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:		
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple through 2018,	3 percent, simple through 2018,
	then 2.15 percent, simple	then 2.15 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

In October of 2018, the OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent. This change was effective beginning with the 2018 valuation.

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

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

During 2018, 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 2.94 percent for 2018.

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 following table displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.79 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.21
Real Estate	10.00	4.90
Private Equity	10.00	10.81
International Equities	20.00	7.83
Other investments	18.00	5.50
Total	100.00 %	5.95 %

Discount Rate For 2018, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 percent for the traditional plan and the combined plan. For 2017, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent for the traditional plan and the combined plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members; therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the traditional pension plan, combined plan and member-directed plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

	1% Decrease (6.20%)	Discount Rate (7.20%)	1% Increase (8.20%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset):			
OPERS Traditional Plan	\$7,020,215	\$4,752,086	\$2,867,253
OPERS Combined Plan	(2,425)	(7,329)	(10,881)

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total pension liability as of December 31, 2018, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2018, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. 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, 2018, are presented as follows:

Valuation Date	January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2018
	Tolled forward to December 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.0 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus
	productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple
	for increases based on the lesser of the
	increase in CPI and 3 percent

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018, are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.80 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.50
Non-US Equity	16.00	5.90
Private Markets	8.00	8.40
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.60
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.80
Private Credit	5.00	7.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00	2.30
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.40
Real Assets	8.00	7.00
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.10
Total	120.00 %	

Note: Assumptions are geometric.

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

^{*} levered 2x

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Incre		1% Increase
	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	(9.00%)
City's proportionate share	' <u> </u>		
of the net pension liability	\$9,127,249	\$6,943,878	\$5,119,356

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 13 for a description of the net OPEB liability

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

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

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit 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 No. 75. See OPERS' annual financial report referenced later for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 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 ORC.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS' annual 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 ORC provides the statutory authority allowing public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS' Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, health care was no longer being funded.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2019, 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 ORC. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, beginning January 1, 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan and the combined plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2019 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 2019. Of this amount, \$0 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund

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

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

The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 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 ORC.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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 ORC 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.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions for retiree health care benefits. For 2019, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded.

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 \$9,072 for 2019. Of this amount, \$838 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018, 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, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS	OP&F	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.0163500%	0.0850690%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0164300%	0.0740360%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0000800%	0.0110330%	
			
			Total
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability	\$2,131,655	\$774,684	\$2,906,339
·			
OPEB Expense	\$151,751	(\$3,875,338)	(\$3,723,587)
1			

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$722	\$0	\$722
Changes of assumptions	68,727	401,559	470,286
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	97,724	26,224	123,948
Changes in proportion and differences			
between City contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	0	490,383	490,383
City contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	0	9,072	9,072
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$167,173	\$927,238	\$1,094,411
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$5,784	\$20,755	\$26,539
Changes of assumptions	0	214,469	214,469
Changes in proportion and differences			
between City contributions and proportionate			
share of contributions	47,907	827,562	875,469
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$53,691	\$1,062,786	\$1,116,477

\$9,072 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 2020. 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:			
2020	\$34,984	(\$26,397)	\$8,587
2021	13,258	(26,397)	(13,139)
2022	16,009	(26,397)	(10,388)
2023	49,231	(18,465)	30,766
2024	0	(30,970)	(30,970)
Thereafter	0	(15,994)	(15,994)
Total	\$113,482	(\$144,620)	(\$31,138)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018. 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:

Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.96 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.85 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.71 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.31 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	

Wage Inflation

Prior Measurement date

Actuarial Cost Method

10.0 percent, initial Current measurement date

3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029 7.25 percent, initial

3.25 percent

3.25 percent, ultimate in 2028 Individual Entry Age Normal

In October of 2018, the OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 6.5 percent to 6.0 percent. This change was be effective for the 2018 valuation.

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

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

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

During 2018, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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 5.6 percent for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The following table displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	2.42 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	6.21
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.98
International Equities	22.00	7.83
Other investments	17.00	5.57
Total	100.00 %	5.16 %

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. 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 3.71 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2031. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.96 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.96 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.96 percent) than the current rate:

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(2.96%)	(3.96%)	(4.96%)	
City's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB liability	\$2,727,180	\$2,131,655	\$1,658,054	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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 2019 is 10.00 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 actuary's 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 3.25 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	\$2,048,982	\$2,131,655	\$2,226,870	

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2018, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2018, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Valuation Date	January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities
	rolled forward to December 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.0 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus
	productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	4.66 percent
Prior measurement date	3.24 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple
	for increased based on the lesser of the
	increase in CPI and 3 percent

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

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

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

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

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

The OP&F health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 13.

Discount Rate For 2019, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66 percent. For 2018, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.24 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 8 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members; therefore, a municipal bond rate of 4.13 percent at December 31, 2018 and 3.16 percent at December 31, 2017, was blended with the long-term rate of 8 percent, which

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

resulted in a blended discount rate of 4.66 percent for 2018 and 3.24 percent for 2017. 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 2031. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.66 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 (3.66 percent), or one percentage point higher (5.66 percent) than the current rate.

	Current			
	1% Decrease	1% Increase		
	(3.66%)	(4.66%)	(5.66%)	
City's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB liability	\$943,776	\$774,684	\$632,745	

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 15 - Interfund Balances and Transfers

Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at December 31, 2019, consisted of (1) an \$834 and \$19,493 interfund receivable/payable between the general fund and the street permissive tax and municipal probation special revenue funds, respectively, due to negative cash and (2) a \$89,687 interfund receivable/payable between the internal service fund and the various governmental and enterprise funds due to the City moving monies to pay claims when funds are needed rather than when claims are incurred.

	Interfund Receivable			
Interfund Payable	General	Internal Service	Total	
Governmental Funds			_	
General	\$0	\$47,870	\$47,870	
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	0	3,841	3,841	
Other Govenmental Funds	20,327	22,017	42,344	
Total Governemental Funds	20,327	73,728	94,055	
Water	0	6,345	6,345	
Sewer	0	9,614	9,614	
Total Enterprise Funds	0	15,959	15,959	
Totals	\$20,327	\$89,687	\$110,014	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Interfund Transfers

The photo enforcement special revenue fund transferred \$50,000 to the general fund per Girard Municipal Court order.

Note 16 - Jointly Governed Organizations

Eastgate Regional Council of Governments

The Eastgate Regional Council of Governments (ERCG) is a jointly governed organization that is committed to fostering cooperative regional efforts in the planning, programming and implementation of public sector activities. ERCG has forty-eight participating members. These include representatives from Trumbull County and Mahoning County, township trustees and officials from participating cities and villages. The operation of ERCG is controlled by a general policy board which consists of a representative from each participant. Each member's degree of control is limited to its representation on the board. Funding comes from each of the participants. In 2019, the City contributed \$3,684 to the Eastgate Regional Council of Governments. For more information contact John R. Getchey, executive director, at 5121 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio 44515.

Regional Income Tax Agency

The Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA) is a regional council of governments formed to establish a central collection facility for the purpose of administering the income tax laws of the members and for the purpose of the collection of income taxes on behalf of each member. RITA currently has approximately 350 members in the council of governments. Each member has one representative to the council of governments and is entitled to one vote on items under consideration. RITA is administered by a nine-member board of trustees elected by the members of the council of governments. The board exercises total control over RITA's operation including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the council. For 2019, the City paid RITA \$61,293 for income tax collection services.

Note 17 – Significant Commitments

Encumbrances

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

Governmental Funds:		Proprietary Funds:	
General	\$49,354	Water fund	\$27,026
Street Construction,		Sewer fund	447,579
Maintenance and Repair	26,403	Total Proprietary	\$474,605
Other Governmental Funds	27,093		
Total Governmental	\$102,850		
Total Governmental	\$102,850		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 18 – Change in Accounting Principle

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) recently issued GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. The City evaluated implementing these certain GASB pronouncements based on the guidance in GASB 95.

For 2019, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2019-2, Fiduciary Activities.

For 2019, the City also implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) *Implementation Guide No. 2018-1*. These changes were incorporated in the City's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 84 established specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the City will no longer be reporting agency funds. The City reviewed its agency funds and certain funds will be reported in the new fiduciary fund classification of custodial funds, while other funds have been reclassified as governmental funds. GASB Statement 84 was incorporated into the City's 2019 financial statements; however, these changes had no effect on beginning net position/fund balance as the amounts reclassified to governmental funds were offset by corresponding liabilities. Also related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the City will no longer be reporting agency funds, at December 31, 2018, agency funds reported assets and liabilities of \$149,341.

GASB Statement 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. These changes were incorporated in the City's fiscal year 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

Note 19 – Subsequent Event

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

City of Girard, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan Last Six Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0173510%	0.0174650%	0.0188270%	0.0201900%	0.0204000%	0.0204000%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$4,752,086	\$2,739,921	\$4,275,293	\$3,497,164	\$2,460,467	\$2,404,894
City's Covered Payroll	\$2,343,529	\$2,307,954	\$2,433,767	\$2,512,833	\$2,500,917	\$2,561,854
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	202.77%	118.72%	175.67%	139.17%	98.38%	93.87%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the
Net Pension Asset
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Combined Plan
Last Two Years (1)

	2019	2018
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Asset	0.0065550%	0.0046020%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset	\$7,329	\$6,264
City's Covered Payroll	\$28,036	\$18,846
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-26.14%	-33.24%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Asset	126.64%	137.28%

(1) Amounts for the combined plan are not presented prior to 2018 as the City's participation in this plan was considered immaterial in previous years.

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

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the
Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - OPEB Plan
Last Three Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0163500%	0.0164300%	0.0176100%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$2,131,655	\$1,784,177	\$1,778,670
City's Covered Payroll	\$2,371,565	\$2,326,800	\$2,433,767
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	89.88%	76.68%	73.08%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the
Net Pension Liability
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund
Last Six Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0850690%	0.0740360%	0.0973150%	0.0964910%	0.0852964%	0.0852964%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$6,943,878	\$4,543,924	\$6,163,835	\$6,207,333	\$4,418,709	\$4,154,202
City's Covered Payroll	\$1,769,648	\$1,841,298	\$1,788,048	\$1,819,362	\$1,681,335	\$1,570,617
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	392.39%	246.78%	344.72%	341.18%	262.81%	264.49%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	63.07%	70.91%	68.36%	66.77%	71.71%	73.00%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year

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

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the
Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund
Last Three Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0850690%	0.0740360%	0.0973150%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$774,684	\$4,194,775	\$4,619,324
City's Covered Payroll	\$1,769,648	\$1,841,298	\$1,788,048
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	43.78%	227.82%	258.34%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.57%	14.13%	15.96%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Seven Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
Net Pension Liability - Traditional Plan			
Contractually Required Contribution	\$345,329	\$328,094	\$300,034
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(345,329)	(328,094)	(300,034)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
City Covered Payroll	\$2,466,636	\$2,343,529	\$2,307,954
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%
Net Pension Asset - Combined Plan			
Contractually Required Contribution	\$4,237	\$3,925	\$2,450
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(4,237)	(3,925)	(2,450)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
City Covered Payroll	\$30,264	\$28,036	\$18,846
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%
Net OPEB Liability - OPEB Plan (2)			
Contractually Required Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$23,268
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	(23,268)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
City Covered Payroll (3)	\$2,496,900	\$2,371,565	\$2,326,800
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

- (1) Information prior to 2013 is not available for traditional and combined plans.
- (2) Information prior to 2016 is not available for the OPEB plan.
- (3) The OPEB plan includes the members from the traditional plan, the combined plan and the member directed plan. The member directed pension plan is a defined contribution pension plan; therefore, the pension side is not included above.

2016	2015	2014	2013
\$292,052	\$301,540	\$300,110	\$333,041
(292,052)	(301,540)	(300,110)	(333,041)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$2,433,767	\$2,512,833	\$2,500,917	\$2,561,854
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0	0	0	0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

\$48,675

(48,675)

\$0

\$2,433,767

2.00%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Contributions Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Ten Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$382,528	\$377,080	\$392,373	\$378,607
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(382,528)	(377,080)	(392,373)	(378,607)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City Covered Payroll (1)	\$1,814,274	\$1,769,648	\$1,841,298	\$1,788,048
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	21.08%	21.31%	21.31%	21.17%
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$9,072	\$8,849	\$9,206	\$8,940
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(9,072)	(8,849)	(9,206)	(8,940)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	21.58%	21.81%	21.81%	21.67%

⁽¹⁾ The City's Covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$384,612	\$356,960	\$279,541	\$262,560	\$282,535	\$258,828
(384,612)	(356,960)	(279,541)	(262,560)	(282,535)	(258,828)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,819,362	\$1,681,335	\$1,570,617	\$1,765,717	\$1,909,227	\$1,735,014
21.14%	21.23%	17.80%	14.87%	14.80%	14.92%
\$9,097	\$8,406	\$56,804	\$119,186	\$128,873	\$117,114
(9,097)	(8,406)	(56,804)	(119,186)	(128,873)	(117,114)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0.50%	0.50%	3.62%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
21.64%	21.73%	21.42%	21.62%	21.55%	21.67%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the year ended December 31, 2019

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS Pension – Traditional Plan

Amounts reported beginning in 2019 incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used beginning in 2017 and in 2016 and prior are presented as follows:

	2019	2018 and 2017	2016 and prior
Wage Inflation Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent 3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 percent 3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.75 percent 4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:			
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent,	3 percent,	3 percent,
	simple through 2018,	simple through 2018,	simple through 2018,
	then 2.15 percent, simple	then 2.15 percent, simple	then 2.8 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent	7.5 percent	8 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table. For males, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2010. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 for males and 2010 for females. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the previously described tables.

Amounts reported for 2016 and prior use mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table projected 20 years using Projection Scale AA. For males, 105 percent of the combined healthy male mortality rates were used. For females, 100 percent of the combined healthy female mortality rates were used. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2000 mortality table with no projections. For males 120 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used set forward two years. For females, 100 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used.

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS Pension – Combined Plan

For 2019, the investment rate of return changed from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent.

Changes in Assumptions – OP&F Pension

Amounts reported beginning in 2018 incorporate changes in assumptions used by OP&F in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in 2017 and prior are presented as follows:

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Beginning in 2018	2017 and Prior
Valuation Date	January 1, 2017, with actuarial liabilities	January 1, 2016, with actuarial liabilities
	rolled forward to December 31, 2017	rolled forward to December 31, 2016
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.0 percent	8.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent	4.25 percent to 11 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus	Inflation rate of 3.25 percent plus
	productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent	productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple	3.00 percent simple; 2.6 percent simple
	for increased based on the lesser of the	for increased based on the lesser of the
	increase in CPI and 3 percent	increase in CPI and 3 percent

Amounts reported beginning in 2018 use valuation, mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck/Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent.

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

Amounts reported beginning in 2018 use valuation, mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck/Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

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

Amounts reported for 2017 and prior use valuation, rates of death were based on the RP2000 Combined Table, age-adjusted as follows. For active members, set back six years. For disability retirements, set forward five years for police and three years for firefighters. For service retirements, set back zero years for police and two years for firefighters. For beneficiaries, set back zero years. The rates are applied on a fully generational basis, with a base year of 2009, using mortality improvement Scale AA.

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS OPEB

For 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.85 percent to 3.96 percent and the municipal bond rate changed from 3.31 percent to 3.71 percent. For 2019, the health care cost trend rate was 10 percent, initial; 3.25 ultimate in 2029. For 2018, the health care cost tend rate was 7.25 percent, initial; 3.25 percent ultimate in 2028.

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

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the year ended December 31, 2019

Changes in Assumptions – OP&F OPEB

For 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.24 percent to 4.66 percent.

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 3.79 percent to 3.24 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms – OP&F OPEB

For 2019, OP&F recognized a change in benefit terms. Under this new model, OP&F provides eligible retirees with a fixed stipend earmarked to pay for health care and Medicare Part B reimbursements. This new model replaced the self-insured health care plan used in prior years.

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

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Girard, Trumbull County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 28, 2020, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we considered to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We identified certain deficiencies in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses that we considered material weaknesses as items 2019-003, 2019-004, and 2019-005.

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. We identified certain deficiencies in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses that we considered significant deficiencies as items **2019-006 and 2019-007**.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items **2019-001**, **2019-002**, and **2019-005**.

City's Response to the Findings

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of This Report

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

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

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

August 28, 2020

Finding No. 2019-001 - Material Non-Compliance - Expenditures Exceeding Appropriations

Statement of Condition/Criteria

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(B) prohibits a City from expending money unless it has been appropriated.

Cause/Effect

During our review of budgetary procedures, we noted that the following funds had expenditures plus encumbrances that exceeded appropriations plus prior year encumbrances, which is contrary to Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(B).

			Exp	enditures Plus		
Fund	Appropriations		Encumbrances		Variance	
General Fund						
Police - Personal Services	\$	1,423,556	\$	1,488,735	\$	(65,179)
Police - Other		138,330		152,958		(14,628)
Municipal Court - Other		95,156		98,927		(3,771)
City Hall - Other		220,897		233,476		(12,579)
Income Tax - Other		720,000		730,576		(10,576)
Sewer Fund						
Sewer Rental - Other		10,928,545		11,926,363		(997,818)
Non-Major Funds						
Street Permissive Fund - Other		139,200		141,057		(1,857)
Photo Enforcement Fund - Other		0		66,285		(66,285)
Clerk of Court Computer Fund - Other		63,000		78,352		(15,352)

Recommendation

We recommend that the City exercise due care to ensure expenditures plus encumbrances do not exceed appropriations plus prior year encumbrances. This will assist the City in avoiding negative fund balances and also ensure the City is in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(B).

City's Response

The City will closely regulate any timing matters of all funds and monitor the fund activity.

Finding No. 2019-002 - Material Non-Compliance - Negative Cash Fund Balance

Statement of Condition/Criteria

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.10(I) provides that money paid into a fund must be used only for the purposes for which such fund has been established. As a result, a negative fund cash balance indicates that money from one fund was used to cover the expenses of another fund. The City's fiscal year 2019 ledgers had the following negative fund balances during the months July and December.

December 31, 2019

- The Street Permissive Tax Fund had a negative fund balance of \$834
- The Municipal Probation Services Fund had a negative fund balance of \$19,493

July 31, 2019

- The Street Construction Fund had a negative balance of \$41,536
- The State Highway Improvement Fund had a negative fund balance of \$26,699
- The Fire Levy Fund had a negative fund balance of \$1,881
- The General Bond Fund had a negative balance of \$44,782

Cause/Effect

Negative fund balance could result in the use of restricted receipts for unallowable purposes.

Recommendation

We recommend that the City monitor its fund activity to ensure expenditures are not in excess of available resources. We also recommend that procedures and controls, such as the City's management and/or City Council's periodic review of reports that show cash fund balances and budgeted versus actual receipts and disbursements, be implemented to identify those funds that may potentially develop a negative balance. In those cases where in additional funds are required, we recommend that resources be transferred or advanced to the fund in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.10(I).

City's Response

The City will closely regulate any timing matters of all funds and monitor the fund activity.

Finding Number 2019-003 - Material Weakness - Utility Accounts Receivable

Condition/Criteria

Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, Footnote 41, requires that revenues be reported net of discounts and allowances with the discount or allowance amount parenthetically disclosed on the face of the statement or in a note to the financial statements. Alternatively, revenues may be reported gross with the related discounts and allowances reported directly beneath the revenue amount. The accounts receivable reported in the Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds and Business-Type Activities is, in part, potentially misstated because the amount does not factor in an amount for uncollectible accounts. Instead, the accounts receivable amount equals the total amount billed to customers as of year-end but not paid until after December 31, 2019. Based on audit of utilities accounts receivable, the City collected over 60 percent of accounts receivable in the beginning of 2020.

Cause/Effect

An adequate allowance for uncollectible accounts would properly decrease revenues and assets of the Water and Sewer Fund and the Business-Type Activities. The amounts by which this departure would affect the accounts receivable and uncollectable account cannot reasonably be determined.

Recommendations

We recommend that the City establish a method of pursuing collection of overdue utility accounts. An aged receivable listing should be compiled and reasonable percentages should be applied to the aged listing to determine an estimated uncollectable amount.

City's Response

The City will review and implement the recommendation.

Finding Number 2019-004 - Material Weakness - Purchasing

Condition/Criteria

During our testing of the City's purchasing procedures, we noted the following:

- The City does not have a formal purchasing policy, which includes the usage of purchase orders
- 17 out of 40 transactions tested did not have a purchase order. These purchases were for employee reimbursements, pension payments, internal billings, and refunds for overpayments.
- One payment was made to a different vendor than the one listed on the purchase order. This payment
 was for the administration of the City's health insurance. The City changed administrators during 2019,
- 4 out of 40 transactions tested had a purchase order dated after the invoice. No then and now certificate was issued for these purchases.
- The City was unable to provide an open purchase order report as of December 31, 2019.
- The City has not established, by ordinance or resolution, the amount for blanket purchase orders.
- 1 out of 5 blanket purchase orders tested had payments exceeding the purchase order amount.

Cause/Effect

Lack of controls over the purchasing process can cause the City to make improper purchases and lead to misstatements on the financial statements or non-compliance with local or state laws.

Recommendation

We recommend that the City develop a formal purchasing policy, which should include the types of purchases that require purchase orders. We also recommend that the City issue new purchase orders when vendors change. In addition, we recommend the City make purchases only after a purchase order has been approved, or issue a then-and-now certificate. We also recommend the City pass, by ordinance or resolution, the amount for blanket purchase orders. We recommend the City issue a new purchase order when the purchase amount exceeds the original purchase order amount.

City's Response

The City will develop a formal purchasing policy and bring blanket purchase orders to City Council

Finding Number 2019-005 - Material Non-Compliance and Weakness - Contracts

Condition/Criteria

The Ohio Revised Code requires the following regarding municipal public service contracts:

- Ohio Revised Code Section 735.05 provides expenditures exceeding \$50,000 shall first be authorized and directed by ordinance of the City's legislative authority. When so authorized and directed, the Director of Public Service shall make a written contract with the lowest and best bidder after advertisement for not less than 2 nor more than 4 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the City.
- Ohio Revised Code Section 732.22 indicates no contract in the Department of Public Service in excess
 of \$5,000 shall be awarded except on the approval of the Board of Control of the City, which Board
 shall direct the Director to enter into the contract.
- Ohio Revised Code Section 705.11 provides no contract with the municipal corporation shall take effect until the approval of the City Director of Law is endorsed thereon.

Additionally, the City did not follow its own internal narrative requirement that all contracts over \$25,000 should be put out for bid.

In 2019, the City's garbage contract paid the garbage vendor over \$553,000. This contract was not put out for bid, was not approved by City Council or the City Board of Control, and the contract was not signed by the City's Law Director. The contract was renewed by and signed by the Service Director.

The City did not have controls to prevent or detect non-compliance.

We also noted during our testing of the City's contracts, the City was unable to provide support for the advertisement for bids, search for unresolved findings, and prevailing wages.

Cause/Effect

Unauthorized contracts and expenditures could result in illegal expenditures being made by the City and potential findings for recovery for such illegal expenditures.

Recommendation

We recommend that the City implement controls to ensure all expenditures over \$25,000 are put out for bid, all contracts are formally approved, and contracts and properly signed. We also recommend that the City maintain all documents pertaining to the bidding process for contracts entered into by the City.

City's Response

The City will review and implement the recommendations.

Finding Number 2019-006 – Significant Deficiency – SOC-1 Reports

Condition/Criteria

Sound accounting practices require public officials to design and operate a system of internal control that is adequate to provide reasonable assurance over the reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and safeguarding of assets against unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition.

The City has outsourced employee health insurance claims and speed camera fines processing, which are significant accounting functions to third-party administrators. Due to deficiencies in internal controls, the City has not established procedures to determine whether these service organizations have sufficient controls in place and operating effectively to reduce the risk that health insurance claims and speed camera fines have not been authorized or completely and accurately processed in accordance with the contract. Attestation standard (AT-C 320), Reporting on an Examination of Controls at a Service Organization Relevant to User Entities' Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, prescribes standards for reporting on service organizations. An unmodified Type 2 Report on Management's Description of a Service Organization's System and a Service Auditor's Report on that Description and on the Suitability of the Design and Operating Effectiveness of Controls in accordance with AT-C320 should provide the City with reasonable assurance that health insurance claim transactions and speed camera fines processing conform to the contract.

Failing to ensure adequate controls are in place and operating effectively could result in errors occurring without detection.

Cause/Effect

The City contracted with Health Plan Administrators (HPA) and WJL Administrative Services (WJL), both of which acted as outside processing services organizations for the City in that those organizations reviewed and processed medical bills along with providing a network for pricing. The City did not obtain a SOC-1 report for HPA or WJL and also does not perform a detailed review of medical bills provided by HPA or WJL.

By not reviewing the SOC-1 reports and controls for HPA and WJL, the City does not have assurance whether HPA or WJL have proper controls in place and, if there are controls in place, whether they are effective. In addition, the City not reviewing detailed billings of HPA and WJL could result in undetected errors for processed claims.

The City contracts with Blue Line Solutions (BLS), which acts as an outside processing service organization for the City in that BLS bills and collects for traffic camera fines issued by the City. The City did not obtain a SOC-1 report for BLS and also does not have procedures in place to independently review billings and collections to ensure they are complete and accurate.

By not reviewing the SOC-1 report and controls for BLS, the City does not have assurance whether BLS has proper controls in place and, if there are controls in place, whether they are effective. In addition, the City not reviewing BLS' billings and collections could result in undetected errors or omissions.

Finding Number 2019-006 – Significant Deficiency – SOC-1 Reports (Continued)

Recommendation

We recommend that the City require a Type 2 SOC-1 report in its contract with any third-party administrator. We also recommend that the City review all SOC-1 reports timely. The SOC-1 report should follow the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Attestation Standards and be performed by a firm registered and in good standing with the Accountancy Board of the respective state. If the third-party administrator refuses to furnish the City with a Type 2 SOC-1 report, the City should contract with a third-party administrator that will provide this report.

City's Response

The City will review and implement the recommendations.

Finding Number 2019-007 – Significant Deficiency – Audit Adjustments

Condition/Criteria

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of its financial statements. This responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraphs. A14 and. A16. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Cod. 1100, paragraph .101, states a governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly and with full disclosure the funds and activities of the governmental unit in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

The control procedures over the review of receipt transactions failed to recognize errors related to posting classifications because the procedures were inadequate.

- The City issues speeding citations through the use of photo camera enforcement. A contracted service provider handles the billing and collections and then remits the City share on a monthly basis. The City posted Fines and Forfeitures revenue, net of related expenditures, instead of recording the gross Fines and Forfeitures revenue and related General Government expenditures. The accounting error understated Fines and Forfeitures revenue and General Government expenditures in the amounts of \$374,54, \$224,727, \$52,436, and \$97,382 for the General, SCMR, Recreation, and Police Capital Improvements funds, respectively.
- Accounts payable and related expenses were understated in the General Fund in the amount of \$10,155 and overstated in the Water Fund in the amount of \$9,230.
- Construction-in-Progress and OWDA Loans Payable were understated in the Sewer fund in the amount of \$60,416 due to the exclusion of receivables ad payables related to the Waste Water Treatment Plan Project.

Cause/Effect

The City did not have adequate controls in place to prevent or detect these errors. The financial statements have not adjusted for these errors.

Recommendation

We recommend the City review transaction posting to the accounting system and trial balances to help ensure amounts are properly classified in the financial statements.

City's Response

The City will review and implement the recommendation.

CITY OF GIRARD TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

The prior issued audit report, as of December 31, 2018, included material non-compliance, material weaknesses, and significant deficiencies.

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001	Budgeting for Federal and State Grants	Corrected	None.
2018-002	Negative Fund Balances	Not corrected.	Repeated as Finding 2019-002
2018-003	Water System Revenue Bond Requirements	Corrected.	None.
2018-004	Utility Accounts Receivable	Not corrected.	Repeated as Finding 2019-003.
2018-005	Lack of Monitoring	Partially Corrected.	Management comment in 2019.
2018-006	Bank Reconciliation	Corrected.	None.
2018-007	Account Classification	Partially corrected.	Repeated as Finding 2019-007.
2018-008	Health Plan Administrator and Blue Line Solutions Service Auditor Reports	Not corrected.	Repeated as Finding 2019-006
2018-009	Garbage Contract not Properly Bid/Approved	Not corrected.	Repeated as Finding 2019-005

Management letter recommendations have been corrected, repeated, or procedures instituted to prevent occurrences in this audit period.





CITY OF GIRARD

TRUMBULL COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 11/5/2020

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