



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**CITY OF BAY VILLAGE
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	21
Statement of Activities.....	22
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet	
Governmental Funds	24
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	25
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	26
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	27
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	
General Fund.....	29
Emergency Paramedic Fund.....	30
Statement of Fund Net Position	
Proprietary Funds	31
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds	32
Statement of Cash Flows	
Proprietary Funds	33
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	35

**CITY OF BAY VILLAGE
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)**

TITLE	PAGE
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Net Pension Asset (Ohio Public Employee's Retirement Plan (OPERS) - Last Seven Years.....	88
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund - Last Seven Years	90
Schedule of City Pension Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Last Ten Years	92
Schedule of City Pension Contributions Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund - Last Ten Years	94
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Last Four Years	96
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability - Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund - Last Four Years	97
Schedule of City OPEB Contributions - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Last Ten Years	98
Schedule of City OPEB Contributions – Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund - Last Ten Years	100
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	102
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.....	105
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	106
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	107
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance.....	109
Schedule of Findings.....	111

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Bay Village
Cuyahoga County
350 Dover Center Road
Bay Village, Ohio 44140

To the City Council:

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 Bay Village, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider 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 to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Opinion

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, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General fund and Emergency Paramedic fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 22 of the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the City. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the City's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The schedules is management's responsibility, and derives from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 3, 2021, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine 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.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 3, 2021

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CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Bay Village's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- The total net position of the City increased \$2,203,365 from December 31, 2019's net position. Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,330,938 or 12.60% from December 31, 2019's net position and net position of business-type activities decreased \$127,573 or 1.47% from December 31, 2019's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$18,109,706 or 81.52% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$4,105,427 or 18.48% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The City had \$19,734,195 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$4,105,427 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$15,628,768 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, municipal income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$18,109,706.
- The general fund had revenues of \$13,792,650 in 2020. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund totaled \$12,374,889 in 2020. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$1,417,761 or 25.18%.
- The emergency paramedic fund had revenues of \$1,376,191 in 2020. The expenditures of the emergency paramedic fund totaled \$1,201,359 in 2020. The net increase in fund balance for the emergency paramedic fund was \$174,832 or 101.63%.
- The general obligation bond retirement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$6,260,680 in 2020. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general obligation bond retirement fund totaled \$5,951,806 in 2020. The net increase in fund balance for the general obligation bond retirement fund was \$308,874 or 5.23%.
- Net position for the business-type activities, which are made up of the sewer and swimming pool enterprise funds, decreased in 2020 by \$127,573.
- The sewer enterprise fund had operating revenues of \$2,432,043 and operating expenses of \$2,160,114. The sewer fund had \$392,064 in non-operating expenses. Net position of the sewer fund decreased \$120,135 or 1.51%.
- The swimming pool enterprise fund had operating revenues of \$97,391 and operating expenses of \$254,294. The swimming pool fund also had transfers in of \$150,000. The net position of the swimming pool fund decreased \$6,903 or 1.07%.
- In the general fund, the actual revenues came in \$199,413 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$1,553,432 less than the amount in the final budget. Final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses were \$110,142 more than the original budget and budgeted revenues and other financing sources were the same from the original to the final budget.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (UNAUDITED)

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2020?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

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

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

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. The City did not have any 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 analysis of the City's major governmental and proprietary funds begins on page 11.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)**

Governmental Funds

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

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, emergency paramedic fund and general obligation bond retirement fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-28 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains two 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 uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer and swimming pool operations. Both of the City's enterprise funds are considered major funds. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 29-32 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 33-84 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

The RSI contains information regarding the City's proportionate share of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System's (OPERS) and Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) net pension liability/net pension asset, net OPEB liability and the City's schedule of contributions to OPERS and OP&F. The RSI can be found on pages 86-101 of this report.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the City as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the City's net position at December 31, 2020 compared to 2019.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
<u>Assets</u>						
Current assets	\$ 34,421,769	\$ 31,652,862	\$ 5,035,439	\$ 5,000,393	\$ 39,457,208	\$ 36,653,255
Capital assets, net	29,177,278	27,300,331	6,900,739	7,014,509	36,078,017	34,314,840
Total assets	<u>63,599,047</u>	<u>58,953,193</u>	<u>11,936,178</u>	<u>12,014,902</u>	<u>75,535,225</u>	<u>70,968,095</u>
<u>Deferred outflows of resources</u>	<u>5,030,933</u>	<u>7,725,234</u>	<u>335,528</u>	<u>494,716</u>	<u>5,366,461</u>	<u>8,219,950</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Current liabilities	3,389,630	3,525,779	93,373	82,269	3,483,003	3,608,048
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year	971,646	859,435	77,222	96,232	1,048,868	955,667
Other amounts	<u>30,761,651</u>	<u>34,203,404</u>	<u>3,129,679</u>	<u>3,552,967</u>	<u>33,891,330</u>	<u>37,756,371</u>
Total liabilities	<u>35,122,927</u>	<u>38,588,618</u>	<u>3,300,274</u>	<u>3,731,468</u>	<u>38,423,201</u>	<u>42,320,086</u>
<u>Deferred inflows of resources</u>	<u>12,675,026</u>	<u>9,588,720</u>	<u>421,036</u>	<u>100,181</u>	<u>13,096,062</u>	<u>9,688,901</u>
<u>Net Position</u>						
Net investment in capital assets	20,283,489	18,355,748	5,444,819	5,512,115	25,728,308	23,867,863
Restricted	2,418,232	1,836,697	-	-	2,418,232	1,836,697
Unrestricted	<u>(1,869,694)</u>	<u>(1,691,356)</u>	<u>3,105,577</u>	<u>3,165,854</u>	<u>1,235,883</u>	<u>1,474,498</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 20,832,027</u>	<u>\$ 18,501,089</u>	<u>\$ 8,550,396</u>	<u>\$ 8,677,969</u>	<u>\$ 29,382,423</u>	<u>\$ 27,179,058</u>

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

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

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2020, the City's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$29,382,423. At year-end, net positions were \$20,832,027 and \$8,550,396 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 47.76% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, software, vehicles, and infrastructure. Net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2020 was \$20,283,489 and \$5,444,819 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net position, \$2,418,232, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$1,869,694.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)

The table below shows the comparative analysis of changes in net position for 2020 compared to 2019.

	Change in Net Position					
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,242,893	\$ 1,566,789	\$ 2,521,894	\$ 2,852,891	\$ 3,764,787	\$ 4,419,680
Operating grants and contributions	2,458,393	1,372,244	-	-	2,458,393	1,372,244
Capital grants and contributions	<u>404,141</u>	<u>1,493,276</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>404,141</u>	<u>1,493,276</u>
Total program revenues	<u>4,105,427</u>	<u>4,432,309</u>	<u>2,521,894</u>	<u>2,852,891</u>	<u>6,627,321</u>	<u>7,285,200</u>
General revenues:						
Property taxes	7,914,386	8,192,425	-	-	7,914,386	8,192,425
Income taxes	7,894,758	7,626,319	-	-	7,894,758	7,626,319
Grants and entitlements	1,591,755	1,730,750	-	-	1,591,755	1,730,750
Investment earnings	369,241	516,957	-	-	369,241	516,957
Miscellaneous	<u>339,566</u>	<u>374,980</u>	<u>7,540</u>	<u>16,118</u>	<u>347,106</u>	<u>391,098</u>
Total general revenues	<u>18,109,706</u>	<u>18,441,431</u>	<u>7,540</u>	<u>16,118</u>	<u>18,117,246</u>	<u>18,457,549</u>
Total revenues	<u>22,215,133</u>	<u>22,873,740</u>	<u>2,529,434</u>	<u>2,869,009</u>	<u>24,744,567</u>	<u>25,742,749</u>
Expenses:						
General government	4,042,579	4,191,660	-	-	4,042,579	4,191,660
Security of persons and property	9,538,701	955,161	-	-	9,538,701	955,161
Public health and welfare	339,341	811,936	-	-	339,341	811,936
Transportation	1,511,855	2,362,162	-	-	1,511,855	2,362,162
Community environment	838,569	779,576	-	-	838,569	779,576
Leisure time activity	1,143,919	783,936	-	-	1,143,919	783,936
Basic utility services	2,129,094	1,975,480	-	-	2,129,094	1,975,480
Interest and fiscal charges	174,270	174,237	-	-	174,270	174,237
Note issuance costs	15,867	14,275	-	-	15,867	14,275
Sewer	-	-	2,557,224	2,961,669	2,557,224	2,961,669
Swimming pool	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>249,783</u>	<u>434,607</u>	<u>249,783</u>	<u>434,607</u>
Total expenses	<u>19,734,195</u>	<u>12,048,423</u>	<u>2,807,007</u>	<u>3,396,276</u>	<u>22,541,202</u>	<u>15,444,699</u>
Change in net position before transfers	2,480,938	10,825,317	(277,573)	(527,267)	2,203,365	10,298,050
Transfers	<u>(150,000)</u>	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net position	2,330,938	10,725,317	(127,573)	(427,267)	2,203,365	10,298,050
Net position at beginning of year	<u>18,501,089</u>	<u>7,775,772</u>	<u>8,677,969</u>	<u>9,105,236</u>	<u>27,179,058</u>	<u>16,835,406</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 20,832,027</u>	<u>\$ 18,501,089</u>	<u>\$ 8,550,396</u>	<u>\$ 8,677,969</u>	<u>\$ 29,382,423</u>	<u>\$ 27,179,058</u>

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)**

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased \$2,330,938 in 2020.

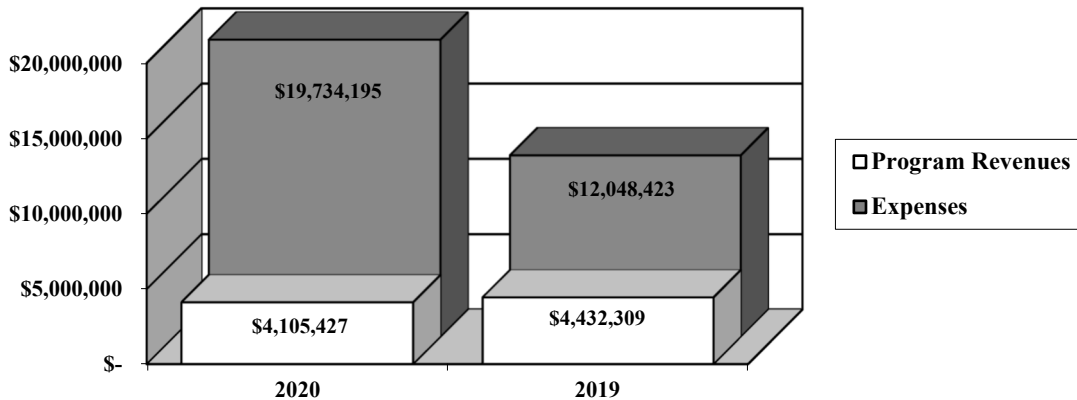
Security of persons and property, which includes police and fire department operations, accounted for \$9,538,701 or 48.34% of the total expenses of the City. Security of persons and property expenses were partially funded by \$51,245 in direct charges to users of the services. The increase in security of persons and property expenses was the result of a change in the Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) pension fund related to OPEB. OP&F switched from a claims-based model to a stipend-based model which significantly decreased the City’s liability and OPEB expenses in 2019. General government expenses totaled \$4,042,579. General government expenses were partially funded by \$810,117 in direct charges to users of the services.

The state and federal government contributed to the City a total of \$2,458,393 in operating grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of this total, \$1,032,947 subsidized transportation programs. The increase in operating grants and contributions was the result of the City receiving money under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, Economic Securities (CARES) Act as a result of the pandemic.

General revenues totaled \$18,109,706 and amounted to 81.52% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$15,809,144, as well as grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government, making up \$1,591,755. Income taxes increased \$268,439 due to better than anticipated income tax collection in the City.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The graph below shows total governmental expenses and the portion of those expenses offset by program revenues:

Governmental Activities – Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)

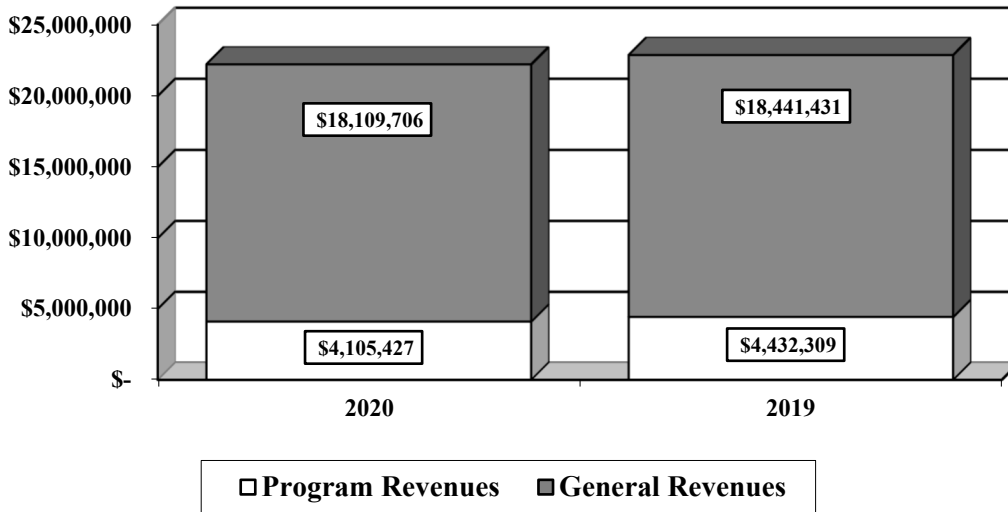
The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state grants and entitlements for 2020 compared to 2019.

	Governmental Activities			
	2020		2019	
	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Program Expenses:				
General government	\$ 4,042,579	\$ 3,014,268	\$ 4,191,660	\$ 3,302,825
Security of persons and property	9,538,701	8,361,972	955,161	659,009
Public health and welfare	339,341	324,042	811,936	768,019
Transportation	1,511,855	74,767	2,362,162	(202,816)
Community environment	838,569	537,528	779,576	389,918
Leisure time activities	1,143,919	996,960	783,936	535,167
Basic utility services	2,129,094	2,129,094	1,975,480	1,975,480
Interest and fiscal charges	174,270	174,270	174,237	174,237
Bond issuance costs	15,867	15,867	14,275	14,275
Total Expenses	\$ 19,734,195	\$ 15,628,768	\$ 12,048,423	\$ 7,616,114

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 79.20% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.

The chart below illustrates the City’s program revenues versus general revenues for 2020 and 2019.

Governmental Activities – General and Program Revenues



Business-Type Activities

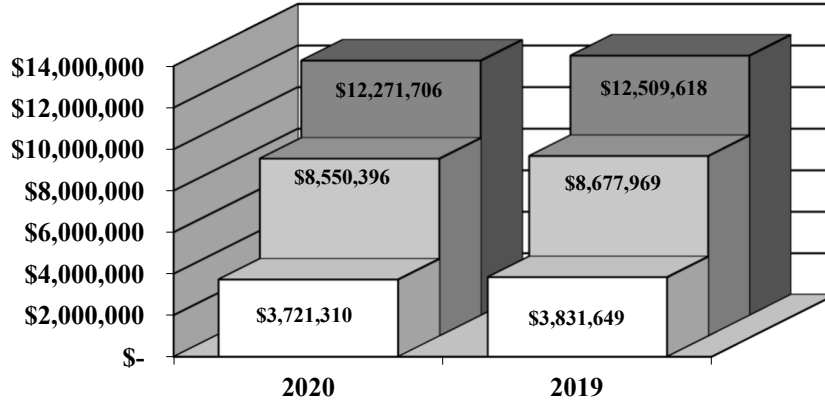
Business-type activities include the sewer and swimming pool enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$2,521,894, general revenues of \$7,540, transfers-in of \$150,000 and expenses of \$2,807,007 for 2020.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)

The graph below shows the business-type activities assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows and net position at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Net Position in Business – Type Activities



Liabilities and deferred inflows
 Net Position
 Assets and deferred outflows

Financial Analysis of the Government’s Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

The City’s governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$18,947,009 which is \$2,614,668 higher than last year’s restated total of \$16,332,341. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 for all major and non-major governmental funds.

	<u>Fund Balances</u> 12/31/2020	<u>Fund Balances</u> 12/31/2019	<u>Change</u>
Major funds:			
General	\$ 7,048,540	\$ 5,630,779	\$ 1,417,761
Emergency Paramedic	346,861	172,029	174,832
General obligation bond retirement	6,214,294	5,905,420	308,874
Other nonmajor governmental funds	5,337,314	4,624,113	713,201
Total	<u>\$ 18,947,009</u>	<u>\$ 16,332,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,614,668</u>

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

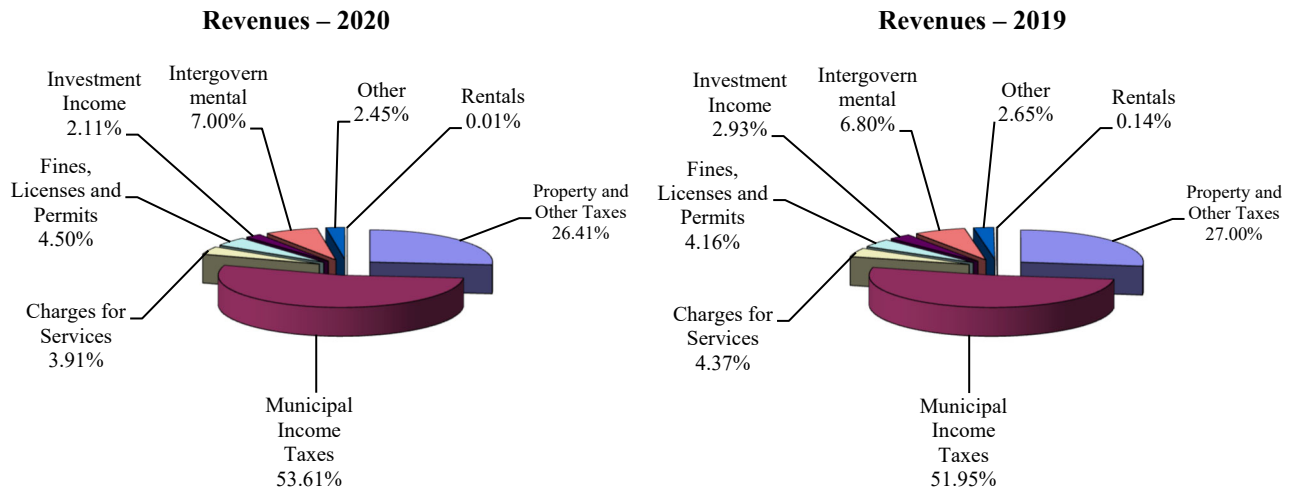
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$1,417,761. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	<u>2020</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Change</u>
Revenues				
Municipal income taxes	\$ 7,394,055	\$ 7,281,137	\$ 112,918	1.55 %
Property and other taxes	3,642,000	3,785,721	(143,721)	(3.80) %
Charges for services	539,064	613,065	(74,001)	(12.07) %
Fines, licenses and permits	621,003	583,426	37,577	6.44 %
Intergovernmental	965,751	953,868	11,883	1.25 %
Investment income	291,343	410,449	(119,106)	(29.02) %
Rental income	1,695	19,878	(18,183)	(91.47) %
Contributions and donations	1,000	-	1,000	100.00 %
Other	<u>336,739</u>	<u>371,326</u>	<u>(34,587)</u>	<u>(9.31) %</u>
Total	<u>\$ 13,792,650</u>	<u>\$ 14,018,870</u>	<u>\$ (226,220)</u>	<u>(1.61) %</u>

Revenue of the general fund decreased \$226,220 or 1.61%. Tax revenue (income tax, property and other taxes) represents 80.01% of all general fund revenue. Tax revenue decreased \$30,803 from prior year. The increase in municipal income taxes is primarily due to an increase in income tax collections while the decrease in property and other taxes was the result of a decrease in advances available for the County Fiscal Officer. Investment income decreased \$119,106 or 29.02% due to a decrease in interest rates earned on investments due to the pandemic.



CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

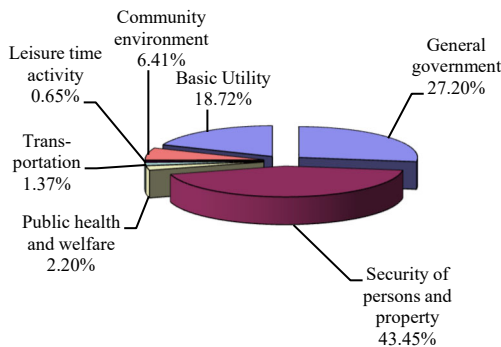
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)

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

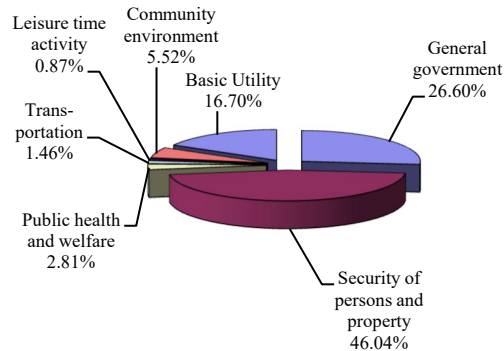
	<u>2020</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>				
General government	\$ 3,085,591	\$ 3,134,188	\$ (48,597)	(1.55) %
Security of persons and property	4,930,353	5,425,183	(494,830)	(9.12) %
Public health and welfare	249,665	331,637	(81,972)	(24.72) %
Transportation	154,930	172,317	(17,387)	(10.09) %
Community environment	727,533	650,409	77,124	11.86 %
Leisure time activity	73,792	103,090	(29,298)	(28.42) %
Basic utility services	<u>2,123,677</u>	<u>1,967,515</u>	<u>156,162</u>	<u>7.94 %</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,345,541</u>	<u>\$ 11,784,339</u>	<u>\$ (438,798)</u>	<u>(3.72) %</u>

General fund expenditures decreased \$438,798 or 3.72%. This decrease was primarily the result of the City moving expenditures to the coronavirus relief fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) as allowable under the CARES Act.

Expenditures - 2020



Expenditures - 2019



Budgeting Highlights

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

In the general fund, the actual revenues came in \$199,413 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$1,553,432 less than the amount in the final budget. Final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses were \$110,142 more than the original budget and budgeted revenues were the same from the original to the final budget.

Emergency Paramedic Fund

The emergency paramedic fund had revenues of \$1,376,191 in 2020. The expenditures of the emergency paramedic fund totaled \$1,201,359 in 2020. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$174,832 or 101.63%.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)

General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund

The general obligation bond retirement fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$6,260,680 in 2020. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general obligation bond retirement fund totaled \$5,951,806 in 2020. The net increase in fund balance for the general obligation bond retirement fund was \$308,874 or 5.23%.

Proprietary Funds

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2020, the City had \$36,078,017 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, construction in progress land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, software, vehicles, and infrastructure. Of this total, \$29,177,278 was reported in governmental activities and \$6,900,739 was reported in business-type activities.

The following table shows December 31, 2020 balances compared to December 31, 2019:

**Capital Assets at December 31
(Net of Depreciation)**

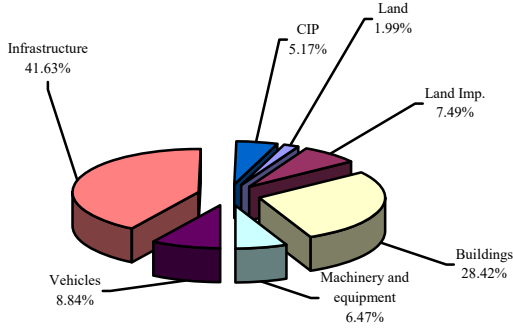
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Land	\$ 581,367	\$ 581,367	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 621,367	\$ 621,367
Construction in Progress	1,508,512	2,934,862	-	-	1,508,512	2,934,862
Land improvements	2,184,845	1,791,582	301,238	326,670	2,486,083	2,118,252
Buildings	8,292,125	8,135,435	1,309,448	1,330,467	9,601,573	9,465,902
Machinery and equipment	1,886,548	1,250,224	90,465	95,761	1,977,013	1,345,985
Software	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	2,578,336	2,557,564	321,339	336,373	2,899,675	2,893,937
Infrastructure						
Roads	9,353,566	9,516,181	-	-	9,353,566	9,516,181
Sewer lines	-	-	4,838,249	4,885,238	4,838,249	4,885,238
Culverts	2,445,539	165,588	-	-	2,445,539	165,588
Traffic signals	346,440	367,528	-	-	346,440	367,528
Totals	\$ 29,177,278	\$ 27,300,331	\$ 6,900,739	\$ 7,014,509	\$ 36,078,017	\$ 34,314,840

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

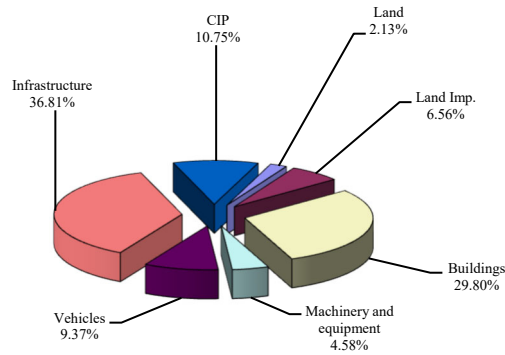
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)**

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental capital assets by category for 2020 and 2019.

**Capital Assets - Governmental Activities
December 31, 2020**



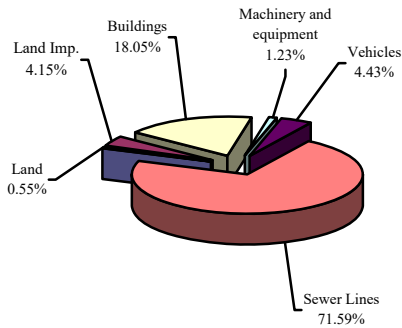
**Capital Assets - Governmental Activities
December 31, 2019**



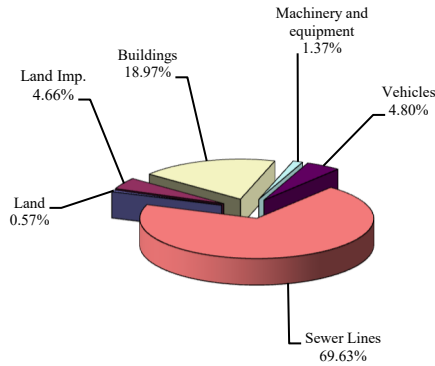
Infrastructure includes roads, culverts and traffic signals. These items are immovable and of value only to the City, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 41.63% of the City's total governmental capital assets.

The following graphs show the breakdown of business-type capital assets by category for 2020 and 2019.

**Capital Assets - Business-Type Activities
December 31, 2020**



**Capital Assets - Business-Type Activities
December 31, 2019**



The City's largest business-type capital asset category is sewer lines. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's sewer lines (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 71.59% of the City's total business-type capital assets.

Further detail on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 6 to the financial statements.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(UNAUDITED)

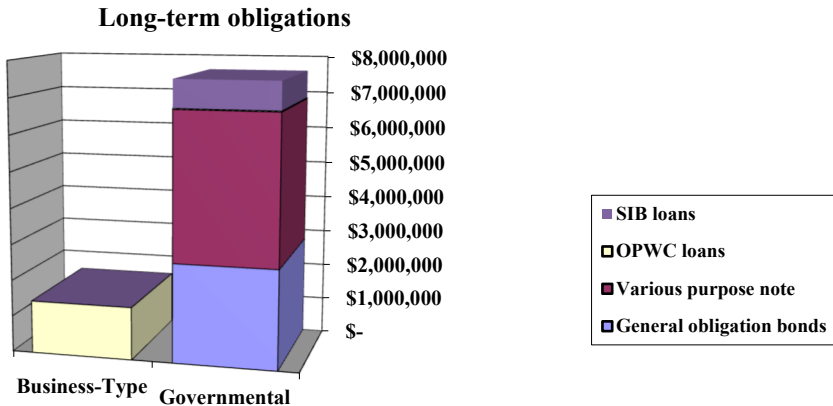
Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Governmental Activities	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 2,730,000	\$ 3,230,000
Various purpose note	4,074,120	3,965,977
OPWC loan	25,573	29,227
SIB loan	<u>762,126</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total long-term obligations	 <u>\$ 7,591,819</u>	 <u>\$ 7,225,204</u>

	Business-type Activities	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
OPWC loans	\$ 1,455,920	\$ 1,502,394
 Total long-term obligations	 <u>\$ 1,455,920</u>	 <u>\$ 1,502,394</u>

A comparison of the long-term obligations by category is depicted in the chart below.



Further detail on the City's long-term obligations can be found in Note 12 to the financial statements.

Current Financial Related Activities

The mission of the City of Bay Village is to continue our heritage as a desirable lakefront community by preserving and enhancing our quality of life, natural surroundings and residential character, strengthening our business environment, and striving to provide superior services in a fiscally responsible manner.

The City of Bay Village is located on the shoreline of Lake Erie. Apart from lakefront activities, the citizens of Bay Village continue to enjoy a variety of City recreational facilities which includes four parks, a swimming pool and community gym.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (UNAUDITED)

Other highlights:

- The Covid 19 pandemic impacted the City in reducing revenues from pool and recreation related activities as well as decreased income from court fines. With orders being lifted by June 2021 the City is hopeful that those revenues will improve in 2021.
- The funding from the Coronavirus Relief (\$1.2m) aided the City in providing funding for safety forces response to the pandemic, personal protective equipment, and aiding in purchasing telework equipment for staff.
- The City launched a new website in 2020 to improve communication with residents.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and 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: Renee Mahoney, City of Bay Village, 350 Dover Center Road, Bay Village, Ohio 44140, telephone 440-871-2200 or e-mail at rmahoney@cityofbayvillage.com. Other information about the City is available on our website, www.cityofbayvillage.com.

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CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 20,075,219	\$ 1,021,809	\$ 21,097,028
Receivables:			
Municipal income taxes	2,718,571	-	2,718,571
Property and other taxes	9,552,576	-	9,552,576
Accounts	231,905	383,579	615,484
Accrued interest	34,123	-	34,123
Special assessments	20,525	-	20,525
Intergovernmental	1,480,369	-	1,480,369
Materials and supplies inventory	106,087	2,420	108,507
Prepayments	236,142	949	237,091
Internal balance	(70,510)	70,510	-
Investment in joint venture	-	3,549,262	3,549,262
Net pension asset	36,762	6,910	43,672
Capital assets:			
Non-depreciable capital assets	2,089,879	40,000	2,129,879
Depreciable capital assets, net	27,087,399	6,860,739	33,948,138
Total capital assets, net	<u>29,177,278</u>	<u>6,900,739</u>	<u>36,078,017</u>
Total assets	<u>63,599,047</u>	<u>11,936,178</u>	<u>75,535,225</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	138,384	-	138,384
Pension	3,034,433	206,114	3,240,547
OPEB	1,858,116	129,414	1,987,530
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>5,030,933</u>	<u>335,528</u>	<u>5,366,461</u>
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	376,373	8,207	384,580
Contracts payable	52,555	389	52,944
Retainage payable	44,220	-	44,220
Accrued wages and benefits payable	347,163	30,574	377,737
Intergovernmental payable	266,988	15,855	282,843
Payroll withholdings payable	16,686	-	16,686
Accrued interest payable	37,588	-	37,588
Claims payable	132,563	-	132,563
Vacation benefits payable	588,780	38,348	627,128
Note payable	1,391,880	-	1,391,880
Unearned revenue	134,834	-	134,834
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	971,646	77,222	1,048,868
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	17,686,562	1,006,478	18,693,040
Net OPEB liability	5,403,905	675,851	6,079,756
Other amounts due in more than one year	7,671,184	1,447,350	9,118,534
Total liabilities	<u>35,122,927</u>	<u>3,300,274</u>	<u>38,423,201</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	8,763,616	-	8,763,616
Pension	2,606,914	283,991	2,890,905
OPEB	1,304,496	137,045	1,441,541
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>12,675,026</u>	<u>421,036</u>	<u>13,096,062</u>
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	20,283,489	5,444,819	25,728,308
Restricted for:			
Debt service	19,104	-	19,104
Capital projects	1,288,871	-	1,288,871
Permanent funds:			
Expendable	128,476	-	128,476
Nonexpendable	204,540	-	204,540
Security of persons and property programs	527,121	-	527,121
Public health and welfare programs	80,776	-	80,776
Transportation programs	122,881	-	122,881
Community environment programs	8,408	-	8,408
Leisure time activity programs	18,073	-	18,073
Other purposes	19,982	-	19,982
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(1,869,694)</u>	<u>3,105,577</u>	<u>1,235,883</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 20,832,027</u>	<u>\$ 8,550,396</u>	<u>\$ 29,382,423</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 4,042,579	\$ 810,117	\$ 218,194	\$ -
Security of persons and property	9,538,701	51,245	1,125,484	-
Public health and welfare	339,341	7,453	7,846	-
Transportation	1,511,855	-	1,032,947	404,141
Community environment	838,569	296,890	4,151	-
Leisure time activity	1,143,919	77,188	69,771	-
Basic utility services	2,129,094	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	174,270	-	-	-
Note issuance costs	15,867	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>19,734,195</u>	<u>1,242,893</u>	<u>2,458,393</u>	<u>404,141</u>
Business-type activities:				
Sewer	2,557,224	2,427,395	-	-
Pool	249,783	94,499	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>2,807,007</u>	<u>2,521,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 22,541,202</u>	<u>\$ 3,764,787</u>	<u>\$ 2,458,393</u>	<u>\$ 404,141</u>

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:

- General purposes
- Emergency Paramedic
- Parks and recreation
- Police Pension
- Fire Pension
- Debt service
- Income taxes levied for:
- General purposes
- Accrued benefits
- Capital projects
- Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs
- Investment earnings
- Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year

Net position at end of year

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Net (Expense) Revenue
and Changes in Net Position**

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (3,014,268)	\$ -	\$ (3,014,268)
(8,361,972)	-	(8,361,972)
(324,042)	-	(324,042)
(74,767)	-	(74,767)
(537,528)	-	(537,528)
(996,960)	-	(996,960)
(2,129,094)	-	(2,129,094)
(174,270)	-	(174,270)
(15,867)	-	(15,867)
<u>(15,628,768)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,628,768)</u>
-	(129,829)	(129,829)
-	<u>(155,284)</u>	<u>(155,284)</u>
-	<u>(285,113)</u>	<u>(285,113)</u>
<u>(15,628,768)</u>	<u>(285,113)</u>	<u>(15,913,881)</u>
3,656,644	-	3,656,644
1,194,713	-	1,194,713
265,033	-	265,033
366,571	-	366,571
366,571	-	366,571
2,064,854	-	2,064,854
7,421,073	-	7,421,073
157,894	-	157,894
315,791	-	315,791
1,591,755	-	1,591,755
369,241	-	369,241
339,566	7,540	347,106
<u>18,109,706</u>	<u>7,540</u>	<u>18,117,246</u>
<u>(150,000)</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>17,959,706</u>	<u>157,540</u>	<u>18,117,246</u>
2,330,938	(127,573)	2,203,365
<u>18,501,089</u>	<u>8,677,969</u>	<u>27,179,058</u>
<u>\$ 20,832,027</u>	<u>\$ 8,550,396</u>	<u>\$ 29,382,423</u>

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2020

	General	Emergency Paramedic	General Obligation Bond Retirement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 5,994,185	\$ 292,360	\$ 5,910,294	\$ 6,789,716	\$ 18,986,555
Receivables:					
Municipal income taxes	2,555,456	-	-	163,115	2,718,571
Property and other taxes	4,410,858	1,442,502	2,493,927	1,205,289	9,552,576
Accounts	228,697	-	-	3,208	231,905
Accrued interest	34,064	-	-	59	34,123
Special assessments	-	-	-	20,525	20,525
Intergovernmental	487,548	93,006	160,797	611,739	1,353,090
Loans	-	-	160,000	-	160,000
Materials and supplies inventory	10,801	-	-	95,286	106,087
Prepayments	80,526	572	-	27,765	108,863
Total assets	<u>\$ 13,802,135</u>	<u>\$ 1,828,440</u>	<u>\$ 8,725,018</u>	<u>\$ 8,916,702</u>	<u>\$ 33,272,295</u>
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 310,878	\$ 9,222	\$ -	\$ 56,273	\$ 376,373
Contracts payable	4,853	-	-	47,702	52,555
Retainage payable	-	-	-	44,220	44,220
Accrued wages and benefits payable	297,840	14,234	-	35,089	347,163
Intergovernmental payable	170,958	5,615	-	90,415	266,988
Payroll withholdings payable	16,686	-	-	-	16,686
Loans payable	-	-	-	160,000	160,000
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	134,834	134,834
Note payable	-	-	-	1,391,880	1,391,880
Total liabilities	<u>801,215</u>	<u>29,071</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,960,413</u>	<u>2,790,699</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,057,357	1,320,096	2,281,798	1,104,365	8,763,616
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	120,501	39,406	68,129	32,924	260,960
Accrued interest not available	16,219	-	-	-	16,219
Special assessments revenue not available	-	-	-	19,600	19,600
Miscellaneous revenue not available	99,288	-	-	-	99,288
Income tax revenue not available	1,275,328	-	-	81,404	1,356,732
Intergovernmental revenue not available	383,687	93,006	160,797	380,682	1,018,172
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>5,952,380</u>	<u>1,452,508</u>	<u>2,510,724</u>	<u>1,618,975</u>	<u>11,534,587</u>
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	99,416	572	-	327,591	427,579
Restricted	-	346,289	-	1,348,104	1,694,393
Committed	-	-	6,214,294	3,946,376	10,160,670
Assigned	1,028,434	-	-	-	1,028,434
Unassigned (deficit)	5,920,690	-	-	(284,757)	5,635,933
Total fund balances (deficit)	<u>7,048,540</u>	<u>346,861</u>	<u>6,214,294</u>	<u>5,337,314</u>	<u>18,947,009</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 13,802,135</u>	<u>\$ 1,828,440</u>	<u>\$ 8,725,018</u>	<u>\$ 8,916,702</u>	<u>\$ 33,272,295</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 18,947,009
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:</i>		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		29,177,278
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Municipal income taxes receivable	\$ 1,356,732	
Property and other taxes receivable	260,960	
Accounts receivable	99,288	
Accrued interest receivable	16,219	
Special assessments receivable	19,600	
Intergovernmental receivable	1,018,172	
Total		2,770,971
Two internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position. The net position of the internal services fund, including internal balance of (\$70,565) are:		1,140,149
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(37,588)
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the governmental funds.		138,384
Vacation benefits payable are not expected to be paid with expendable available resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(588,780)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated absences	(957,191)	
Various purpose notes	(4,074,120)	
OPWC loan	(25,573)	
SIB loan	(762,126)	
General obligation bonds payable	(2,730,000)	
Bond premiums	(93,820)	
Total		(8,642,830)
The net pension asset/liability is not due and receivable/payable in the current period; therefore, the asset, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	3,034,433	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(2,606,914)	
Net pension asset	36,762	
Net pension liability	(17,686,562)	
Total		(17,222,281)
The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period, respectively; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources	1,858,116	
Deferred inflows of resources	(1,304,496)	
Net OPEB liability	(5,403,905)	
Total		(4,850,285)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 20,832,027

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>General</u>	<u>Emergency Paramedic</u>	<u>General Obligation Bond Retirement</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues:					
Municipal income taxes	\$ 7,394,055	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 471,960	\$ 7,866,015
Property and other taxes	3,642,000	1,189,926	2,056,578	994,178	7,882,682
Charges for services	539,064	-	-	84,641	623,705
Fines, licenses and permits	621,003	-	-	4,523	625,526
Intergovernmental	965,751	186,013	321,593	2,954,891	4,428,248
Special assessments	-	-	-	14,937	14,937
Investment income	291,343	-	76,456	10,123	377,922
Rental income	1,695	-	-	-	1,695
Contributions and donations	1,000	-	-	20,829	21,829
Other	336,739	252	1,827	210,445	549,263
Total revenues	<u>13,792,650</u>	<u>1,376,191</u>	<u>2,456,454</u>	<u>4,766,527</u>	<u>22,391,822</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	3,085,591	-	-	198,185	3,283,776
Security of persons and property	4,930,353	1,201,359	-	1,892,322	8,024,034
Public health and welfare	249,665	-	-	6,815	256,480
Transportation	154,930	-	-	838,285	993,215
Community environment	727,533	-	-	12,103	739,636
Leisure time activity	73,792	-	-	943,380	1,017,172
Basic utility services	2,123,677	-	-	-	2,123,677
Capital outlay	-	-	-	3,325,996	3,325,996
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-	-	4,469,631	-	4,469,631
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	217,202	13,221	230,423
Note issuance costs	-	-	15,867	-	15,867
Total expenditures	<u>11,345,541</u>	<u>1,201,359</u>	<u>4,702,700</u>	<u>7,230,307</u>	<u>24,479,907</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>2,447,109</u>	<u>174,832</u>	<u>(2,246,246)</u>	<u>(2,463,780)</u>	<u>(2,088,085)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):					
Note issuance	-	-	3,787,719	286,401	4,074,120
Transfers in	-	-	-	2,128,454	2,128,454
Transfers (out)	(1,029,348)	-	(1,249,106)	-	(2,278,454)
Premium on note issuance	-	-	16,507	-	16,507
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	762,126	762,126
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,029,348)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,555,120</u>	<u>3,176,981</u>	<u>4,702,753</u>
Net change in fund balances	1,417,761	174,832	308,874	713,201	2,614,668
Fund balances					
at beginning of year	<u>5,630,779</u>	<u>172,029</u>	<u>5,905,420</u>	<u>4,624,113</u>	<u>16,332,341</u>
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$ 7,048,540</u>	<u>\$ 346,861</u>	<u>\$ 6,214,294</u>	<u>\$ 5,337,314</u>	<u>\$ 18,947,009</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, 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, 2020

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 2,614,668

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

Capital asset additions	\$	3,403,035	
Current year depreciation		(2,273,843)	
Total			1,129,192

The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to change net position. 747,755

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Municipal income taxes		28,744	
Property and other taxes		31,704	
Charges for services		(18,573)	
Intergovernmental		(118,317)	
Special assessments		(101,630)	
Investment income		1,383	
Total			(176,689)

Proceeds of notes and loans are reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net position. (4,836,246)

Repayment of bond, note and loan principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. 4,469,631

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CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
(CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds and City owned debt, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.

Accrued interest payable	\$	45,034	
Amortization of deferred amounts on refunding		(17,481)	
Amortization of bond premiums		12,093	
Total		39,646	\$ 39,646

Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.

Pension		1,534,278	
OPEB		23,163	
Total		1,557,441	1,557,441

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.

Pension		(2,680,104)	
OPEB		(649,383)	
Total		(3,329,487)	(3,329,487)

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

Compensated absences		(33,927)	
Vacation benefits payable		138,542	
Total		104,615	104,615

Two internal service funds used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund are allocated among the governmental activities.

	10,412
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Change in net position of governmental activities		2,330,938	\$ 2,330,938
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SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
 FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
 GENERAL FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Income taxes	\$ 7,069,920	\$ 7,069,920	\$ 7,370,331	\$ 300,411
Property and other taxes.	3,711,047	3,711,047	3,770,000	58,953
Charges for services.	559,220	559,220	515,805	(43,415)
Fines, licenses and permits	657,450	657,450	584,430	(73,020)
Intergovernmental.	929,335	929,335	953,722	24,387
Investment income.	200,000	200,000	174,569	(25,431)
Rental income	15,000	15,000	1,695	(13,305)
Other	176,500	176,500	147,333	(29,167)
Total revenues	13,318,472	13,318,472	13,517,885	199,413
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	3,322,631	3,215,449	2,990,881	224,568
Security of persons and property	5,790,281	5,768,375	4,842,213	926,162
Public health and welfare.	305,160	305,160	210,592	94,568
Transportation	183,500	183,500	164,634	18,866
Community environment	848,776	850,776	725,164	125,612
Leisure time activity	497,306	106,696	103,493	3,203
Utility services	1,689,699	2,186,492	2,131,280	55,212
Total expenditures	12,637,353	12,616,448	11,168,257	1,448,191
Excess of revenues over expenditures.	681,119	702,024	2,349,628	1,647,604
Other financing uses:				
Advances (out) and not repaid	-	(105,241)	-	105,241
Transfers (out).	(1,013,348)	(1,039,154)	(1,039,154)	-
Total other financing uses	(1,013,348)	(1,144,395)	(1,039,154)	105,241
Net change in fund balances	(332,229)	(442,371)	1,310,474	1,752,845
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,618,467	1,618,467	1,618,467	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	410,849	410,849	410,849	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,697,087	\$ 1,586,945	\$ 3,339,790	\$ 1,752,845

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
 FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
 EMERGENCY PARAMEDIC FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues:				
Property and other taxes.	\$ 1,220,054	\$ 1,220,054	\$ 1,232,926	\$ 12,872
Intergovernmental.	186,970	186,970	192,865	5,895
Other	-	-	252	252
Total revenues	<u>1,407,024</u>	<u>1,407,024</u>	<u>1,426,043</u>	<u>19,019</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of persons and property	1,392,265	1,392,265	1,191,942	200,323
Total expenditures	<u>1,392,265</u>	<u>1,392,265</u>	<u>1,191,942</u>	<u>200,323</u>
Net change in fund balances	14,759	14,759	234,101	219,342
Fund balances at beginning of year	19,212	19,212	19,212	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	20,220	20,220	20,220	-
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 54,191</u>	<u>\$ 54,191</u>	<u>\$ 273,533</u>	<u>\$ 219,342</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental
	Sewer	Pool	Total	Activities - Internal Service Funds
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 979,950	\$ 41,859	\$ 1,021,809	\$ 1,088,664
Receivables:				
Accounts	383,579	-	383,579	-
Due from other governments	-	-	-	127,279
Materials and supplies inventory	2,420	-	2,420	-
Prepayments	383	566	949	127,279
Total current assets	1,366,332	42,425	1,408,757	1,343,222
Noncurrent assets:				
Investment in joint venture	3,549,262	-	3,549,262	-
Net pension asset	5,795	1,115	6,910	-
Capital assets:				
Non-depreciable capital assets	40,000	-	40,000	-
Depreciable capital assets, net	5,877,181	983,558	6,860,739	-
Total capital assets, net	5,917,181	983,558	6,900,739	-
Total noncurrent assets	9,472,238	984,673	10,456,911	-
Total assets	10,838,570	1,027,098	11,865,668	1,343,222
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Pension	179,793	26,321	206,114	-
OPEB	112,124	17,290	129,414	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	291,917	43,611	335,528	-
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	7,124	1,083	8,207	-
Contracts payable	389	-	389	-
Accrued wages and benefits payable	30,574	-	30,574	-
Claims payable	-	-	-	132,563
Intergovernmental payable	15,798	57	15,855	-
Vacation benefits payable	38,348	-	38,348	-
Compensated absences payable	1,276	-	1,276	-
OPWC loans payable	75,946	-	75,946	-
Total current liabilities	169,455	1,140	170,595	132,563
Long-term liabilities:				
Compensated absences payable	67,376	-	67,376	-
OPWC loans payable	1,379,974	-	1,379,974	-
Net OPEB liability	566,794	109,057	675,851	-
Net pension liability	844,070	162,408	1,006,478	-
Total long-term liabilities	2,858,214	271,465	3,129,679	-
Total liabilities	3,027,669	272,605	3,300,274	132,563
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Pension	181,154	102,837	283,991	-
OPEB	81,338	55,707	137,045	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	262,492	158,544	421,036	-
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	4,461,261	983,558	5,444,819	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	3,379,065	(343,998)	3,035,067	1,210,659
Total net position	\$ 7,840,326	\$ 639,560	8,479,886	\$ 1,210,659
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal service funds activities related to enterprise funds.			70,510	
Net position of business-type activities			\$ 8,550,396	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			Governmental
	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Pool</u>	<u>Total</u>	Activities - Internal Service Funds
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 2,427,395	\$ 94,499	\$ 2,521,894	\$ 1,199,777
Other	4,648	2,892	7,540	734,679
Total operating revenues.	<u>2,432,043</u>	<u>97,391</u>	<u>2,529,434</u>	<u>1,934,456</u>
Operating expenses:				
Personal services	789,229	81,839	871,068	-
Benefits.	210,225	18,910	229,135	-
Contract services.	866,354	30,286	896,640	120,009
Materials and supplies.	58,898	42,039	100,937	-
Depreciation.	235,408	75,746	311,154	-
Claims expense	-	-	-	1,804,570
Other	-	5,474	5,474	-
Total operating expenses.	<u>2,160,114</u>	<u>254,294</u>	<u>2,414,408</u>	<u>1,924,579</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>271,929</u>	<u>(156,903)</u>	<u>115,026</u>	<u>9,877</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):				
Equity loss in joint venture	(392,064)	-	(392,064)	-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(392,064)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(392,064)</u>	<u>-</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	(120,135)	(156,903)	(277,038)	9,877
Transfer in	-	150,000	150,000	-
Change in net position	(120,135)	(6,903)	(127,038)	9,877
Net position at beginning of year	<u>7,960,461</u>	<u>646,463</u>		<u>1,200,782</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 7,840,326</u>	<u>\$ 639,560</u>		<u>\$ 1,210,659</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service funds activities related to enterprise funds.			<u>(535)</u>	
Change in net position of business-type activities.			<u>\$ (127,573)</u>	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			Governmental
	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Pool</u>	<u>Total</u>	Activities - Internal Service Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 2,434,279	\$ 94,714	\$ 2,528,993	\$ -
Cash received from transactions with other funds . . .	-	-	-	1,199,777
Cash received from other operations	4,648	2,892	7,540	607,400
Cash payments for personal services.	(641,150)	(135,411)	(776,561)	-
Cash payments for employee services and benefits . . .	(210,225)	(18,910)	(229,135)	-
Cash payments for contractual services	(868,324)	(30,412)	(898,736)	(120,009)
Cash payments for materials and supplies	(59,087)	(42,039)	(101,126)	-
Cash payments for claims	-	-	-	(1,917,688)
Cash payments for other expenses	-	(5,474)	(5,474)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>660,141</u>	<u>(134,640)</u>	<u>525,501</u>	<u>(230,520)</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Cash received from transfers in	-	150,000	150,000	-
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities.	<u>-</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	(197,384)	-	(197,384)	-
Principal retirement on OPWC loans	(46,474)	-	(46,474)	-
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities.	<u>(243,858)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(243,858)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Capital contributed to joint venture.	(271,700)	-	(271,700)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(271,700)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(271,700)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in cash and investments	144,583	15,360	159,943	(230,520)
Cash and investments at beginning of year	<u>835,367</u>	<u>26,499</u>	<u>861,866</u>	<u>1,319,184</u>
Cash and investments at end of year	<u>\$ 979,950</u>	<u>\$ 41,859</u>	<u>\$ 1,021,809</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,664</u>

- - Continued

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			Governmental
	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Pool</u>	<u>Total</u>	Activities - Internal Service Funds
Reconciliation of loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 271,929	\$ (156,903)	\$ 115,026	\$ 9,877
Adjustments:				
Depreciation	235,408	75,746	311,154	-
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:				
Materials and supplies inventory	(189)	-	(189)	-
Accounts receivable.	6,884	215	7,099	-
Intergovernmental receivable.	-	-	-	(127,279)
Net pension asset.	(2,711)	(162)	(2,873)	-
Prepayments	-	(39)	(39)	(127,279)
Deferred outflows - pension	159,897	75,590	235,487	-
Deferred outflows - OPEB	(71,149)	(5,150)	(76,299)	-
Accounts payable	(2,231)	(170)	(2,401)	-
Contracts payable	(518)	-	(518)	-
Accrued wages and benefits	11,632	-	11,632	-
Intergovernmental payable.	4,412	(68)	4,344	-
Compensated absences payable	(464)	-	(464)	-
Vacation benefits payable	(1,953)	-	(1,953)	-
Claims payable	-	-	-	14,161
Net pension liability	(245,686)	(174,455)	(420,141)	-
Net OPEB liability	69,459	(44,678)	24,781	-
Deferred inflows - pension	153,076	63,195	216,271	-
Deferred inflows - OPEB	72,345	32,239	104,584	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 660,141</u>	<u>\$ (134,640)</u>	<u>\$ 525,501</u>	<u>\$ (230,520)</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF CITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Bay Village (the “City”) was incorporated in 1908, and adopted its first charter in April, 1949. The Charter provides for a Mayor-Council form of government. The Mayor is elected for a four-year term. Four Ward Council members are elected to 2-year terms; two At-Large Council members and the Council President are elected to 4-year terms. The Director of Law and the Director of Finance are appointed by the Mayor.

Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, “The Financial Reporting Entity” as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, “Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units” and GASB Statement No. 61, “The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus”. 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, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government includes the City departments and agencies that provide the following services: police and fire protection, a street maintenance force, sanitation services, planning and zoning departments, parks and recreation system, a sewage system and a general administrative staff to provide support for the service groups. The operations of these departments do not have separate legal standing and are, therefore, included as part of the primary government.

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; or (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the City is obligated for the debt of 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 Rocky River Wastewater Treatment Plant is a joint venture among the Cities of Bay Village, Westlake, Rocky River and Fairview Park. The Rocky River Wastewater Treatment Plant is governed by a management committee consisting of the elected mayors, or their designee, of the four cities and a fifth person nominated and elected by the mayors. The committee has complete authority over all aspects of the plant's operation. The City has an explicit and measurable interest in the Rocky River Wastewater Treatment Plant. There exists a residual interest in the assets upon dissolution of the joint venture. The City also has an ongoing financial responsibility for its share of the joint venture liabilities (See Note 13).

The City is associated with the West Shore Council of Governments and Safe Air for Environment (S.A.F.E.) Council of Governments. These are jointly governed organizations and are presented in Note 14.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City are presented as of December 31, 2020 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

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

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund are 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 activities.

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

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

The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

Emergency paramedic fund - This fund is used to account for property taxes that are restricted to be used to pay for paramedics of the City.

General obligation bond retirement fund - This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources committed to pay debt principal, interest and related costs for general debt.

The other governmental funds of the City account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlay including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets; (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs.

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 any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

Sewer fund - This fund is used to account for revenues generated from charges for sanitary sewer services provided to the residential and commercial users of the City.

Swimming pool fund - This fund is used to account for revenues generated from charges for pool passes, pool programs and concession sales.

Internal Service Funds - Internal Service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service funds report on a self-insurance program for employee medical benefits and workers' compensation.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, all deferred outflows of resources, all liabilities and all deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., 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.

The proprietary fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary fund is charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for the proprietary fund includes personnel and other expenses related to the sewer operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported in the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting; proprietary and fiduciary funds also use 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, the recording of deferred inflows 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, are recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year end.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 5.B.). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5.A.). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations are 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, fees and rentals.

Unearned Revenues - The City defers revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not earned. Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as unearned revenue. Unearned revenue consists primarily of deposits held for various programs.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 8 and 9 for deferred outflows of resources related to the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2020, but which were levied to finance 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, income taxes, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

See Notes 8 and 9 for deferred inflows of resources related to the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

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.

E. Cash and Investments

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 investments".

During the year, the City's investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, Rocky River, Ohio bond anticipation notes, a U.S. government money market and STAR Ohio. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

During 2020, the City invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The City measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

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

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2020 amounted to \$291,343, which includes \$236,133 assigned from other City funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

F. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

On the government-wide financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

On the fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when consumed. Inventories of the proprietary funds are expensed when used.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

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

G. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2020 are recorded as prepayments using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed. On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance.

H. 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 deletions during the year. The City was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of infrastructure by back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and by 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 \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary fund capital assets is also capitalized.

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:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land improvements	10 - 20 years
Buildings	20 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years
Software	10 years
Vehicles	3 - 12 years
Infrastructure	20 - 50 years

The City's infrastructure consists of roads, culverts, traffic signals, sewer lines and only includes infrastructure acquired or constructed after December 31, 1980.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

I. Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as “interfund loans receivable/payable”. On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are “loans receivable/loans payable”. In the general fund, long-term interfund loans which do not represent available expendable resources are offset by a nonspendable fund balance. At year-end, the City had \$160,000 in loans receivable/loans payable related to internal borrowings (manuscript bonds). Interfund balance 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.

J. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer 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 with more than one year of service.

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 employees' wage rates at year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy when accrued.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, net pension liability 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 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.

L. 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 classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

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

Committed - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council (the highest level of decision-making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

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

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 only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

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

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The government-wide statement of net position reports \$2,418,232 of restricted net position, none of which is restricted by enabling legislation. Net position restricted for other purposes primarily include the resources restricted for the operations of the Bay Family Service and for alcohol intervention.

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

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

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

N. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction, or from other funds within the City.

O. Bond Issuance Costs

Bond issuance costs are expensed when they occur.

P. Bond Premium

On government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bond using the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 12.

Q. Unamortized Amount on Refunding

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources (loss) or deferred inflow of resources (gain).

R. Interfund Activity

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

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

S. 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 appropriations ordinance is Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. The legal level of control has been established by Council at the object level within each department and fund for all funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council at the legal level of control.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

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

The appropriation ordinance 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 ordinance 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.

T. Estimates

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

U. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City did not have either for 2020.

V. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

W. Fair Value Measurements

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2020, the City has applied GASB Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance" to GASB Statement Nos. 87 and 89, which were originally due to be implemented in 2020. GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

The following pronouncement is postponed by one year and the City has elected delaying implementation until the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021:

- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*

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

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at December 31, 2020 included the following individual fund deficit:

<u>Nonmajor fund</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
Equipment replacement	\$ 284,757

The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

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

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

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. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

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

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$1,444,180 and the bank balance of all City deposits was \$1,417,751. Of the bank balance, \$524,478 was covered by the FDIC and the remaining was either covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System or exposed to custodial credit risk as described below.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the City's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the OPCS, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2020, the City's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

B. Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2020, the City had the following investments:

Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Value	Investment Maturities				
		6 months or less	7 to 12 months	13 to 18 months	19 to 24 months	Greater than 24 months
<i>Fair Value:</i>						
Negotiable CDs	\$ 8,450,954	\$ 1,597,131	\$ 1,443,671	\$ 1,458,672	\$ 438,383	\$ 3,513,097
FHLMC	747,180	-	-	-	-	747,180
Rocky River, Ohio BANs	1,504,365	-	1,504,365	-	-	-
US Government money market	627,118	627,118	-	-	-	-
<i>Amortized Cost:</i>						
STAR Ohio	8,323,231	8,323,231	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 19,652,848	\$ 10,547,480	\$ 2,948,036	\$ 1,458,672	\$ 438,383	\$ 4,260,277

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.87 years.

The City's investments in U.S. government money markets are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The City's investments in federal agency securities (FHLMC), Rocky River, Ohio BANs and negotiable certificates of deposits are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the City's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in short-term investments maturing within five years from the date of purchase and that the City's investment portfolio be structured so that the 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.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Finance Director or qualified trustee.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned the U.S. government money market an AAAM money market rating. The City's investments in federal agency securities and Rocky River, Ohio BANs were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAM by Standard & Poor's. The City's investments in negotiable certificates of deposits are not rated. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The City places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2020:

<u>Measurement/ Investment type</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>% to Total</u>
<i>Fair value:</i>		
Negotiable CDs	\$ 8,450,954	43.01%
FHLMC	747,180	3.80%
Rocky River, Ohio BANs	1,504,365	7.65%
US Government money market	<u>627,118</u>	<u>3.19%</u>
<i>Amortized Cost:</i>		
STAR Ohio	<u>8,323,231</u>	<u>42.35%</u>
Total	<u>\$ 19,652,848</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2020:

<u>Cash and investments per note</u>	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 1,444,180
Investments	<u>19,652,848</u>
Total	<u>\$ 21,097,028</u>
<u>Cash and investments per statement of net position</u>	
Governmental activities	\$ 20,075,219
Business-type activities	<u>1,021,809</u>
Total	<u>\$ 21,097,028</u>

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2020, consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, special assessments, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements and shared revenues, accrued interest on investments and accounts (billings for user charged services and court fines).

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

A. Property Taxes

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

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year proceeding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2020 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2019, are levied after October 1, 2020, and are collected in 2021 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Auditor collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Bay Village. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2020 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by a deferred inflow of resources since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2020 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by a deferred inflow of resources since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is a deferred inflow of resources.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$14.90 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2020 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

<u>Real property</u>	
Residential/agricultural	\$ 611,111,360
Commercial/industrial/mineral	12,789,860
Public utility	<u>11,740,250</u>
Total assessed value	<u><u>\$ 635,641,470</u></u>

B. Income Tax

The City levies a municipal income tax of one and one half percent on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation, and net profits earned within the City as well as incomes of residents earned outside of the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100 percent up to one percent of earnings for income tax paid to another municipality which reduces the effective tax rate to one half percent for such earnings.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. By City ordinance, 94% of the annual income tax proceeds were credited to the general fund, 2% to the accrued benefits special revenue fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, and 4% to the general capital improvement fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, for 2020.

The Regional Income Tax Agency administers and collects income taxes for the City. Amounts collected are remitted to the City twice a month.

C. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of the governmental activities intergovernmental receivables follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
Local government	\$ 170,124
Gasoline tax	370,877
Gasoline excise tax	38,465
Motor vehicle tax	51,136
Homestead and rollback	615,908
Other	<u>233,859</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 1,480,369</u></u>

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CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020 follows:

Governmental activities:	<u>Balance 12/31/2019</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance 12/31/2020</u>
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 581,367	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 581,367
Construction in progress	2,934,862	1,648,207	(3,074,557)	1,508,512
<i>Total capital assets, not being depreciated</i>	<u>3,516,229</u>	<u>1,648,207</u>	<u>(3,074,557)</u>	<u>2,089,879</u>
<i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Land improvements	3,352,749	484,743	-	3,837,492
Buildings	13,930,755	644,752	-	14,575,507
Machinery and equipment	3,896,869	347,726	(178,474)	4,066,121
Software	47,838	-	-	47,838
Vehicles	6,250,658	570,265	(202,515)	6,618,408
Infrastructure:				
Roads	23,133,722	682,268	-	23,815,990
Culverts	498,994	2,082,346	-	2,581,340
Traffic signals	1,056,130	17,285	-	1,073,415
<i>Total capital assets, being depreciated</i>	<u>52,167,715</u>	<u>4,829,385</u>	<u>(380,989)</u>	<u>56,616,111</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,561,167)	(91,480)	-	(1,652,647)
Buildings	(5,795,320)	(488,062)	-	(6,283,382)
Machinery and equipment	(2,646,645)	(214,772)	681,844	(2,179,573)
Software	(47,838)	-	-	(47,838)
Vehicles	(3,693,094)	(549,493)	202,515	(4,040,072)
Infrastructure:				
Roads	(13,617,541)	(844,883)	-	(14,462,424)
Culverts	(333,406)	(46,780)	244,385	(135,801)
Traffic signals	(688,602)	(38,373)	-	(726,975)
<i>Total accumulated depreciation</i>	<u>(28,383,613)</u>	<u>(2,273,843)</u>	<u>1,128,744</u>	<u>(29,528,712)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>23,784,102</u>	<u>2,555,542</u>	<u>747,755</u>	<u>27,087,399</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 27,300,331</u>	<u>\$ 4,203,749</u>	<u>\$ (2,326,802)</u>	<u>\$ 29,177,278</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 191,307
Security of persons and property	441,709
Public health and welfare	48,657
Transportation	1,435,857
Basic utility service	33,240
Leisure time activities	112,645
Community environment	10,428
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 2,273,843</u>

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

B. Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020 follows:

Business-type activities:	Balance 12/31/2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2020
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000
<i>Total capital assets, not being depreciated</i>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,000</u>
<i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Land improvements	991,826	14,933	-	1,006,759
Buildings	2,176,933	24,441	-	2,201,374
Machinery and equipment	936,540	17,541	-	954,081
Vehicles	985,504	45,567	-	1,031,071
Infrastructure:				
Sewer lines	10,306,414	94,902	-	10,401,316
<i>Total capital assets, being depreciated</i>	<u>15,397,217</u>	<u>197,384</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,594,601</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(665,156)	(40,365)	-	(705,521)
Buildings	(846,466)	(45,460)	-	(891,926)
Machinery and equipment	(840,779)	(22,837)	-	(863,616)
Vehicles	(649,131)	(60,601)	-	(709,732)
Infrastructure:				
Sewer lines	(5,421,176)	(141,891)	-	(5,563,067)
<i>Total accumulated depreciation</i>	<u>(8,422,708)</u>	<u>(311,154)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,733,862)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>6,974,509</u>	<u>(113,770)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,860,739</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 7,014,509</u>	<u>\$ (113,770)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,900,739</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to the enterprise funds as follows:

Sewer	\$ 235,408
Swimming pool	<u>75,746</u>
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 311,154</u>

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

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 2020, the City contracted with Argonaut and Trident insurance companies for their insurance. The types and amounts of coverage are as follows:

Type of Coverage	Coverage
Blanket Property (Building Contents), including Boiler	\$ 32,789,409
Automobile Liability, Comprehensive & Collision	1,000,000
General Liability	1,000,000/3,000,000
Public Officials Liability	1,000,000/2,000,000
Employment Practices Liability	1,000,000/2,000,000
Umbrella Liability	10,000,000
Law Enforcement Liability	1,000,000/2,000,000

The City has updated its coverages from the prior year. However, settled claims have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

B. Workers' Compensation

In 2020, the City participated in the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) retrospective rating and payment system. The rating is based on the claims experience of the prior year. The retrospective plan also involves a third party administrator for claims administration and a payment of a minimum premium for administrative services and stop-loss coverage. In 2020, the third party administrator was Paramount Preferred Solutions. The actual claims cost for injured employees are paid to the BWC and in 2020 the City paid \$153,870 for incurred claims and \$13,386 was calculated for claims payable as of December 31, 2020.

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2019 and 2020 were:

	Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims	Claim Payments	End of Year
2020	\$ 40,931	\$ 126,325	\$ (153,870)	\$ 13,386
2019	5,852	156,291	(121,212)	40,931

C. Employee Health Care Benefits

The City manages health care benefits (medical and prescription drug) on a self-insured basis using an internal service fund. A third party administrator processes and pays the claims. The City purchases stop-loss coverage to insure against catastrophic claims. An excess coverage insurance (stop-loss) policy covers claims in excess of \$75,000 per employee.

The claims liability of \$119,177 reported in the fund at December 31, 2020, was estimated by reviewing current claims and is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB 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.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2019 and 2020 were:

		Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims	Claim Payments	End of Year
2020	\$	77,471	\$ 1,678,245	\$ (1,636,539)	\$ 119,177
2019		87,176	1,617,362	(1,627,067)	77,471

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 9 for the OPEB disclosures.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	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 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	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	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 30 years and 1.25% 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	Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35

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

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

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	State and Local
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee *	10.0 %
2020 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits ****	0.0 %
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

* This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.

**** This employer health care rate is for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contribution for the member-directed plan is 4.00%.

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

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The City's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$685,571 for 2020. Of this amount, \$111,269 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

Plan Description – City full-time police and firefighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OP&F fiduciary net position. The report 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 July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 48 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit.

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5 percent for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.00% for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.50% for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72.00% of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit (see OP&F Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits).

Under normal service retirement, retired members who are at least 55 years old and have been receiving OP&F benefits for at least one year may be eligible for a cost-of-living allowance adjustment. The age 55 provision for receiving a COLA does not apply to those who are receiving a permanent and total disability benefit, 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 3.00% or the percent increase, if any, in the consumer price index over the 12 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 3.00% of their base pension or disability benefit.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	<u>Police</u>	<u>Firefighters</u>
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %
2020 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	<u>0.50 %</u>	<u>0.50 %</u>
Total Employer	<u>19.50 %</u>	<u>24.00 %</u>
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 \$957,179 for 2020. Of this amount, \$121,106 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability and net pension asset for the OPERS were measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. The City's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	<u>OPERS - Traditional</u>	<u>OPERS - Combined</u>	<u>OPERS - Member- Directed</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.03057700%	0.02108300%	0.00555100%	0.18394500%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset current measurement date	<u>0.03218300%</u>	<u>0.02078600%</u>	<u>0.00867300%</u>	<u>0.18305930%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.00160600%</u>	<u>-0.00029700%</u>	<u>0.00312200%</u>	<u>-0.00088570%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,361,188	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,331,852	\$ 18,693,040
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	-	(43,344)	(328)	-	(43,672)
Pension expense	1,165,683	4,966	(193)	1,634,950	2,805,406

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	OP&F	Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,090	\$ 466,802	\$ 467,892
Changes of assumptions	339,762	4,469	53	302,713	646,997
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	316,670	-	-	166,238	482,908
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	669,052	14,140	2,379	957,179	1,642,750
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 1,325,484</u>	<u>\$ 18,609</u>	<u>\$ 3,522</u>	<u>\$ 1,892,932</u>	<u>\$ 3,240,547</u>
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 80,427	\$ 10,178	\$ -	\$ 636,006	\$ 726,611
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,268,910	5,618	104	595,727	1,870,359
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	67,981	-	-	225,954	293,935
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 1,417,318</u>	<u>\$ 15,796</u>	<u>\$ 104</u>	<u>\$ 1,457,687</u>	<u>\$ 2,890,905</u>

\$1,642,750 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/asset in the year ending December 31, 2021.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	OP&F	Total
2021	\$ 24,545	\$ (2,760)	\$ 130	\$ (65,597)	\$ (43,682)
2022	(334,133)	(2,655)	132	(58,514)	(395,170)
2023	52,545	(1,089)	157	217,625	269,238
2024	(503,843)	(3,151)	116	(556,756)	(1,063,634)
2025	-	(588)	138	(58,692)	(59,142)
Thereafter	-	(1,084)	366	-	(718)
Total	<u>\$ (760,886)</u>	<u>\$ (11,327)</u>	<u>\$ 1,039</u>	<u>\$ (521,934)</u>	<u>\$ (1,293,108)</u>

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, 2019, 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, 2019, are presented below.

Wage inflation	3.25%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.25% to 10.75% including wage inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 1.40%, simple through 2020, then 2.15% simple
Investment rate of return	
Current measurement date	7.20%
Prior measurement date	7.20%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

In October 2019, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 3.00% simple through 2018 then 2.15% simple to 1.40% simple through 2020 the 2.15% simple.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

During 2019, 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 17.20% for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Fixed income	25.00 %	1.83 %
Domestic equities	19.00	5.75
Real estate	10.00	5.20
Private equity	12.00	10.70
International equities	21.00	7.66
Other investments	13.00	4.98
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>5.61 %</u>

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 7.20%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2019 was 7.20%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.20%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.20%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.20%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset):			
Traditional Pension Plan	\$ 10,491,658	\$ 6,361,188	\$ 2,648,017
Combined Plan	(26,190)	(43,344)	(55,706)
Member-Directed Plan	(173)	(328)	(434)

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total pension liability as of December 31, 2019, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2019, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of 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. 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 calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2019, are presented below.

Valuation date	1/1/19 with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to 12/31/19
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	8.00%
Projected salary increases	3.75% - 10.50%
Payroll increases	3.25% per annum, compounded annually, consisting of
	inflation rate of 2.75% plus productivity increase rate of 0.50%
Cost of living adjustments	3.00% simple; 2.20% simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00%

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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 and Guidelines. 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 average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return **</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- %	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.40
Non-US Equity	16.00	5.80
Private Markets	8.00	8.00
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.70
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.70
Private Credit	5.00	5.50
U.S. Inflation		
Linked Bonds *	17.00	2.50
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.60
Real Assets	8.00	7.40
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.40
Total	120.00 %	

Note: assumptions are geometric.

* levered 2x

** numbers include inflation

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on the relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.20 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate - The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 8.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00%. 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%, 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%), or one percentage point higher (9.00%) than the current rate.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$17,091,519	\$ 12,331,852	\$ 8,350,863

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

See Note 8 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2020, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.00% for the Traditional and Combined plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2020 was 4.00%.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$952 for 2020. Of this amount, \$155 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions for retiree health care benefits. For 2020, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.50% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded.

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$22,362 for 2020. Of this amount, \$2,829 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net OPEB liability prior measurement date	0.02931400%	0.18394500%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability current measurement date	<u>0.03092500%</u>	<u>0.18305930%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.00161100%</u>	<u>-0.00088570%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 4,271,546	\$ 1,808,210	\$ 6,079,756
OPEB expense	\$ 532,540	\$ 170,059	\$ 702,599

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

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 114	\$ -	\$ 114
Changes of assumptions	676,140	1,057,150	1,733,290
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	165,939	64,873	230,812
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	952	22,362	23,314
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 843,145</u>	<u>\$ 1,144,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,987,530</u>

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 390,652	\$ 194,455	\$ 585,107
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	217,508	83,208	300,716
Changes of assumptions	-	385,356	385,356
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	42,641	127,721	170,362
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 650,801</u>	<u>\$ 790,740</u>	<u>\$ 1,441,541</u>

\$23,314 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 the year ending December 31, 2021.

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

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year Ending December 31:			
2021	\$ 184,320	\$ 56,352	\$ 240,672
2022	99,844	56,352	156,196
2023	169	73,419	73,588
2024	(92,941)	46,511	(46,430)
2025	-	60,546	60,546
Thereafter	-	38,103	38,103
Total	<u>\$ 191,392</u>	<u>\$ 331,283</u>	<u>\$ 522,675</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Wage Inflation	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75% including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.16%
Prior Measurement date	3.96%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior Measurement date	3.71%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	10.00% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2030
Prior Measurement date	7.50%, initial 3.25%, ultimate in 2029
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

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

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

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contribution are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 19.70% for 2019.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	36.00 %	1.53 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	5.75
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.69
International Equities	23.00	7.66
Other investments	14.00	4.90
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>4.55 %</u>

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 5,590,003	\$ 4,271,546	\$ 3,215,891

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 4,145,496	\$ 4,271,546	\$ 4,395,989

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

Changes between Measurement Date and Reporting Date

On January 15, 2020, the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and pre-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022, and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for pre-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are not reflected in the current year financial statements but are expected to decrease the associated OPEB liability.

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2019, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2019, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of 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.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Valuation Date	January 1, 2019, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.75% to 10.50%
Payroll Growth	3.25%
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	3.56%
Prior measurement date	4.66%
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00% simple; 2.20% simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00%

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return **</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- %	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.40
Non-US Equity	16.00	5.80
Private Markets	8.00	8.00
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.70
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.70
Private Credit	5.00	5.50
U.S. Inflation		
Linked Bonds *	17.00	2.50
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.60
Real Assets	8.00	7.40
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.40
Total	120.00 %	

Note: assumptions are geometric.

* levered 2x

** numbers include inflation

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.20 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate - For 2019, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.56%. For 2018, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66%. 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 8.00%. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.75% at December 31, 2019 and 4.13% at December 31, 2018, was blended with the long-term rate of 8.00%, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.56% for 2019 and 4.66% for 2018. 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 2034. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 2,242,064	\$ 1,808,210	\$ 1,447,708

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 10 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements, State laws, and Codified Ordinance. Employees earn vacation at different rates, depending on years of service. Vacation is accrued each pay; carryover amounts into the following year differ from various negotiated agreements. Employees who are not under a negotiated agreement and are paid by council ordinance are permitted to cash out up to three weeks of their vacation balance by year end and they are permitted to carry over up to three years to the subsequent year.

At the time of separation, an employee is entitled to payment for any earned but unused vacation within statutory limits. Overtime is paid in the period in which it is worked, except for the Police, Fire Department and Service Employees who may accumulate overtime within statutory limits and be taken as compensatory time or paid time at a future date. At the time of separation, these employees are entitled to payment for an accumulated but unused overtime.

Sick leave may be accumulated without limit. Upon retirement or death, employees are entitled to payment of any accumulated, but unused sick leave depending on how many years of service the employee had with the City; never to exceed 50% of an employee's final salary.

Permanent part-time employees, weather they are under a negotiated agreement or codified ordinance receive Paid Time Off. Up to 120 hours of Paid Time Off may be used in a one-year period. Paid Time Off is cumulative and the balance is carried into the subsequent year. Upon termination, the balance accumulated as Paid Time Off will be subject to provisions of Sick Leave and not considered as Vacation Leave.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 11 - NOTES PAYABLE

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

	Balance			Balance	
	<u>12/31/2019</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>12/31/2020</u>	
<u>Governmental fund notes</u>					
Various purpose notes - series 2019	\$ 465,871	\$ -	\$ (465,871)	\$ -	
Various purpose notes - series 2019	265,000	-	(265,000)	-	
Various purpose notes - series 2019	603,152	-	(603,152)	-	
Various purpose notes - series 2020	-	134,258	-	134,258	
Various purpose notes - series 2020	-	44,000	-	44,000	
Various purpose notes - series 2020	-	<u>1,213,622</u>	-	<u>1,213,622</u>	
 Total Governmental Fund Notes	 <u>\$ 1,334,023</u>	 <u>\$ 1,391,880</u>	 <u>\$ (1,334,023)</u>	 <u>\$ 1,391,880</u>	

All notes were backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The note liability is reflected in the fund which received the proceeds. The notes were issued in anticipation of long-term bond financing and will be refinanced when such bonds are issued.

On June 7, 2019, the City issued Series 2019 bond anticipation notes in the amount of \$5,300,000 to help (i) improvement streets, (ii) purchase equipment and (iii) renovate and otherwise improve the City's service garage. Of this amount, \$4,200,977 has been replaced by debt that extends at least one year beyond the balance sheet date. The notes bore an interest rate of 2.50% and matured on June 5, 2020.

On June 4, 2020, the City issued Series 2020 bond anticipation notes in the amount of \$5,466,000 to help (i) improvement streets, (ii) purchase equipment and (iii) renovate and otherwise improve the City's service garage. Of this amount, \$4,074,120 has been replaced by debt that extends at least one year beyond the balance sheet date. The notes bore an interest rate of 1.00% and matured on June 4, 2021.

NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Governmental activities

The original issue date, interest rate, original issue amount and date of maturity of each of the City's governmental activities bonds and notes follows:

<u>Debt Issue</u>	<u>Original Issue Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Original Issue Amount</u>
Governmental activities:				
General obligation bonds:				
Recreation facilities-aquatics facility	2002	2022	4.23%	\$ 2,600,000
Police station improvements refunding	2012	2028	2.00-4.00%	3,580,000
Police station construction	2011	2026	3.16%	1,625,000
Various purpose notes:				
Various purpose notes, series 2018	2018	2019	2.12%	2,715,933
Various purpose notes, series 2019	2019	2020	2.50%	3,965,977
OPWC:				
Bradley road/Naigle road improvement	2013	2023	0.00%	73,069
SIB Loan:				
Columbia Road Culvert	2020	2029	3.00%	762,126

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Changes in governmental activities long-term obligations of the City during 2020 were as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Due
	12/31/2019	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2020	Within
					One Year
Governmental activities:					
<i>General obligation bonds:</i>					
Recreation facilities - aquatics facility	\$ 390,000	\$ -	\$ (130,000)	\$ 260,000	\$ 130,000
Police station improvements - refunding	1,965,000	-	(245,000)	1,720,000	200,000
Police station construction	875,000	-	(125,000)	750,000	125,000
Unamortized premiums	105,913	-	(12,093)	93,820	-
<i>Total general obligation bonds</i>	<u>3,335,913</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(512,093)</u>	<u>2,823,820</u>	<u>455,000</u>
<i>Various purpose notes:</i>					
Various purpose notes, series 2019	3,965,977	-	(3,965,977)	-	-
Various purpose notes, series 2020	-	4,074,120	-	4,074,120	-
<i>Total various purpose notes</i>	<u>3,965,977</u>	<u>4,074,120</u>	<u>(3,965,977)</u>	<u>4,074,120</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>OPWC loans - direct borrowing:</i>					
Bradley road/Naigle road improvement	29,227	-	(3,654)	25,573	7,307
<i>Total OPWC loans</i>	<u>29,227</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,654)</u>	<u>25,573</u>	<u>7,307</u>
<i>SIB loan - direct borrowing:</i>					
Columbia Rd Culvert	-	762,126	-	762,126	42,500
<i>Total SIB loan</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>762,126</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>762,126</u>	<u>42,500</u>
<i>Long-term obligations:</i>					
Net pension liability	21,962,573	-	(4,276,011)	17,686,562	-
Net OPEB liability	4,845,885	558,020	-	5,403,905	-
Compensated absences	923,264	120,057	(86,130)	957,191	466,839
<i>Total governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ 35,062,839</u>	<u>\$ 5,514,323</u>	<u>\$ (8,843,865)</u>	<u>\$ 31,733,297</u>	<u>\$ 971,646</u>

General obligation bonds, notes, the OPWC loan and SIB loan will be paid from tax money received into the general obligation bond retirement fund.

During 2012, the City issued \$3,580,000 in Series 2012 police station improvement refunding bonds to advance refund \$3,375,000 of the Series 2003 police station improvement bonds. The reacquisition price of the Series 2012 police station improvement refunding bonds exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$289,886. This amount is recorded as a deferred outflow of resources and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the Series 2012 issuance. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments by \$2,475,000 at December 31, 2018. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

On June 5, 2020, the City issued a \$5,466,000 bond anticipation note for various purpose improvements. The liability for this note has been reported as a long-term liability in accordance with GASB No. 62, "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements", since \$4,074,120 of the note has been financed on a long-term basis prior to the issuance of the financial statements. See Note 23 for details on the note issuance.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

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

Net pension liability and net OPEB liability - see Notes 8 and 9 for details.

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund, the emergency paramedic, parks and recreation (a nonmajor governmental fund), and the street construction (a nonmajor governmental fund) funds. However, if compensated absences are paid out at termination (i.e. resignation or retirement), then the balances to which the employee is entitled are paid from the accrued benefits fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Principal and interest requirements to retire governmental activities long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	General Obligation Bonds			OPWC - Bradley Road/Naigle Road Improvement		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 455,000	\$ 79,073	\$ 534,073	\$ 7,307	\$ -	\$ 7,307
2022	480,000	64,573	544,573	7,307	-	7,307
2023	355,000	49,573	404,573	7,306	-	7,306
2024	350,000	40,311	390,311	3,653	-	3,653
2025	345,000	30,873	375,873	-	-	-
2026-2029	745,000	37,176	782,176	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,730,000</u>	<u>\$ 301,579</u>	<u>\$ 3,031,579</u>	<u>\$ 25,573</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,573</u>

Year Ending December 31,	SIB Loan		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 42,500	\$ 11,434	\$ 53,934
2022	86,922	20,945	107,867
2023	89,549	18,317	107,866
2024	92,256	15,611	107,867
2025	95,044	12,822	107,866
2026-2029	355,855	21,674	377,529
Total	<u>\$ 762,126</u>	<u>\$ 100,803</u>	<u>\$ 862,929</u>

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

B. Business-Type Activities

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

<u>Debt issue</u>	<u>Original Issue Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Original Issue Amount</u>
<u>Business-type activities</u>				
<i>OPWC loan:</i>				
Ohio Public Works Commission loan	2000	2020	0.00%	\$ 714,147
Cahoon Creek Aerial Sewer Replacement	2013	2044	0.00%	1,039,232
Cahoon Road Sewer Replacement	2014	2044	0.00%	729,040

Changes in business-type activities long-term obligations of the City during 2020 were as follows.

	<u>Balance 1/1/2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance 12/31/2020</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
<u>Business-type activities:</u>					
<i>OPWC loan:</i>					
Ohio Public Works Commission loan	\$ 34,007	\$ -	\$ (17,003)	\$ 17,004	\$ 17,004
Cahoon Creek Aerial Sewer Replacement	848,702	-	(17,321)	831,381	34,641
Cahoon Road Sewer Replacement	619,685	-	(12,150)	607,535	24,301
Net pension liability	1,426,619	-	(420,141)	1,006,478	-
Net OPEB liability	651,070	24,781	-	675,851	-
Compensated absences	69,116	-	(464)	68,652	1,276
<i>Total Business-type activities</i>	<u>\$ 3,649,199</u>	<u>\$ 24,781</u>	<u>\$ (467,079)</u>	<u>\$ 3,206,901</u>	<u>\$ 77,222</u>

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

Net pension liability and net OPEB liability - See Notes 8 and 9 for details.

Compensated absences will be paid from the sewer enterprise fund. However, if compensated absences are paid out at termination (i.e. resignation or retirement), then the balances to which the employee is entitled are paid from the accrued benefits fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 12 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire business-type activities long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Business Type Activities		
	OPWC	OPWC	Total
	Loans Principal	Loans Interest	Principal
2021	\$ 75,946	\$ -	\$ 75,946
2022	58,942	-	58,942
2023	58,942	-	58,942
2024	58,942	-	58,942
2025	58,942	-	58,942
2026 - 2030	294,710	-	294,710
2031 - 2035	294,710	-	294,710
2036 - 2040	294,710	-	294,710
2041 - 2045	260,076	-	260,076
Total	\$ 1,455,920	\$ -	\$ 1,455,920

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2020, the City's total debt margin was \$70,226,648 and the unvoted debt margin was \$34,960,281.

NOTE 13 - JOINT VENTURE

Rocky River Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Rocky River Wastewater Treatment Plant (the "Plant") is a joint venture among the cities of Fairview Park, Bay Village, Rocky River and Westlake. The Plant is governed by a Management Committee consisting of the elected mayors of the four member cities and a fifth person nominated and elected by the mayors. The Management Committee has complete authority over all aspects of the Plant's operation. The Plant supplies all participating residents of the member cities with sewer services. Each city owns the sewer lines located in its city and bills its residents for usage. Continued existence of the Plant is dependent on the City's continued participation, and the City does have an equity interest in the Plant. The City's equity interest is \$3,549,262 which represents 20.90% of the total equity in the Plant. The Plant is not accumulating significant financial resources or experiencing fiscal stress which would cause additional financial benefit to or burden on the City. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the City of Rocky River, 21012 Hilliard Boulevard, Rocky River, Ohio 44116.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 14 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. WestShore Council of Governments

The West Shore Council of Governments helps foster cooperation between municipalities in areas effecting health, safety, welfare, education, economic conditions and regional development. The Board is comprised of the mayor from each of the six participating entities. The Board exercises control over the operation of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Budgets are adopted by the Board. Each city's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. In 2020, the City contributed \$38,207 which represents 9.40% of total contributions. Complete financial information statements can be obtained from the City of Bay Village, 350 Dover Center Road, Bay Village, Ohio 44140.

The Council has established two subsidiary organizations, the West Shore Hazardous Materials Committee ("HAZMAT") which provides hazardous material protection and assistance and the West Shore Enforcement Bureau which provides extra assistance to cities including a S.W.A.T team, Hazardous Devices Unit and Westshore Young Leaders.

B. S.A.F.E. Council of Governments

The S.A.F.E. Council of Governments was formed between municipalities to oppose changes to Cleveland Hopkins International Airport's traffic pattern. The Cities of Rocky River, Bay Village, Fairview Park, and Westlake govern by a Board consisting of the elected mayors. The Board exercises total control over the operation of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Budgets are adopted by the Board. Each City's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the City of Rocky River, 21012 Hilliard Boulevard, Rocky River, Ohio 44116.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require 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.

B. Litigation

At December 31, 2020, the City was not involved in any lawsuits that would have a material adverse effect on the City's financial position.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 16 - COMMUNITY GYMNASIUM JOINT OPERATING AGREEMENT

On August 13, 2001, the City entered into a contribution agreement for constructing, equipping and furnishing a Community Gymnasium and a development and use agreement with the Board of Education of the Bay Village City School District (the “School District”) for the Community Gymnasium (the “Gym”). Both agreements were amended on February 25, 2002. The initial term of the agreements commenced on the first date the Gym opened for public use and ends thirty years thereafter.

The agreements include termination provisions which allow either the City or the School District to seek 100 percent usage upon request at least two years prior to the expiration of the initial term. Termination provisions require repayment of the initial contribution plus a percent of the cost of major additions. The Gym and joint use areas are owned by the School District.

The development and use agreement includes provisions for capital improvement funding. Under these provisions, both the City and the School District are required to establish and maintain a community gym fund. For the first year of operation, the City and School District contributed \$6,000 and \$3,000, respectively. These amounts will increase three-percent annually and will be used for capital improvements and contracted maintenance as jointly decided.

The City is responsible for maintaining liability insurance for activities in the Gym under the City’s supervision with coverage limits not less than \$5,000,000 for bodily injury per person, \$5,000,000 for each occurrence, and \$2,000,000 excess liability umbrella insurance. The School District is responsible for fire and liability insurance. The City and School District also have additional annual obligations for housekeeping, custodial, equipment, supply and utility costs.

NOTE 17 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Transfers made during the year ended December 31, 2020 were as follows:

	<u>Transfer From</u>		
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		
		General Obligation Bond Retirement	
<u>Transfer To</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Retirement</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>Governmental activities</u>			
Parks and recreation	\$ 425,000	\$ -	\$ 425,000
Street construction, maintenance and repair	-	223,650	223,650
Fire pension	80,000		80,000
Community gym	9,348		9,348
DARE	15,000		15,000
General capital improvement	350,000	609,184	959,184
Equipment replacement	-	416,272	416,272
<i>Total governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ 879,348</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,106</u>	<u>\$ 2,128,454</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>			
Pool	\$ 150,000	-	\$ 150,000
Total	<u>\$ 1,029,348</u>	<u>\$ 1,249,106</u>	<u>\$ 2,278,454</u>

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 17 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS - (Continued)

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the statement of activities. Net transfers between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported on the statement of activities. Transfers out of the general obligation bond retirement to nonmajor governmental funds were to pay down loans payable related to manuscript debt (See Note 18) and to retire the various purpose notes that were previously recorded as fund liabilities. All transfers above were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTE 18 - LOANS RECEIVABLE/LOANS PAYABLE

Long-term loans receivable/loans payable at December 31, 2020 as reported on the fund statements, consisted of the following:

<u>Receivable fund</u>	<u>Payable fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General obligation bond retirement fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	<u>\$ 160,000</u>

All long-term advances are not expected to be repaid within one year. Loans receivable/loans payable from the general obligation bond retirement fund to nonmajor governmental funds in the amount of \$160,000 are for manuscript debt issued by the City in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 133.29 during 2012. These loans will be repaid on December 1 each year with the final maturity date of December 1, 2022. Interest rates range from 0.45-1.95%.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term loans outstanding at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$ 80,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 83,000
2022	<u>80,000</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>81,560</u>
Total	<u>\$ 160,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,560</u>	<u>\$ 164,560</u>

Loans between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Loan between governmental funds and business-type activities are reported as an internal balance on the government-wide statement of net position.

NOTE 19 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund and any major special revenue fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 19 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to restricted, assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis);
- (e) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis); and,
- (f) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance		
	<u>General fund</u>	<u>Emergency Paramedic fund</u>
Budget basis	\$ 1,310,474	\$ 234,101
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	104,691	(49,852)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(371,855)	(28,244)
Funds budgeted elsewhere	(28,685)	-
Adjustment for encumbrances	403,136	18,827
GAAP basis	\$ 1,417,761	\$ 174,832

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the general reserve fund, Bay Family services fund, general insurance fund, unclaimed monies fund, and the employee FSA fund.

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 20 - FUND BALANCE

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

Fund balance	General	Emergency Paramedic Fund	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Materials and supplies inventory	\$ 10,801	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,286	\$ 106,087
Prepayments	80,526	572	-	27,765	108,863
Permanent fund	-	-	-	204,540	204,540
Unclaimed monies	8,089	-	-	-	8,089
Total nonspendable	99,416	572	-	327,591	427,579
Restricted:					
Debt service	-	-	-	19,104	19,104
General government	-	-	-	101,916	101,916
Security of persons and property	-	346,289	-	383,661	729,950
Leisure time activities	-	-	-	442,354	442,354
Community environment	-	-	-	18,781	18,781
Transportation	-	-	-	178,563	178,563
Capital improvements	-	-	-	75,249	75,249
Permanent fund	-	-	-	128,476	128,476
Total restricted	-	346,289	-	1,348,104	1,694,393
Committed:					
Capital improvements	-	-	-	3,325,851	3,325,851
Debt service	-	-	6,214,294	-	6,214,294
Leisure time activities	-	-	-	210	210
Severance	-	-	-	491,811	491,811
General government	-	-	-	75,240	75,240
Public health and welfare	-	-	-	53,264	53,264
Total committed	-	-	6,214,294	3,946,376	10,160,670
Assigned:					
Bay family services	6,119	-	-	-	6,119
General Government	58,637	-	-	-	58,637
Security of persons and property	124,255	-	-	-	124,255
Utility Service	4,352	-	-	-	4,352
Community environment	7,100	-	-	-	7,100
Transportation	800	-	-	-	800
Leisure time activities	10,848	-	-	-	10,848
Subsequent year appropriations	816,323	-	-	-	816,323
Total assigned	1,028,434	-	-	-	1,028,434
Unassigned (deficit)	5,920,690	-	-	(284,757)	5,635,933
Total fund balances	\$ 7,048,540	\$ 346,861	\$ 6,214,294	\$ 5,337,314	\$ 18,947,009

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

NOTE 21 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Year-End Encumbrances</u>
General fund	\$ 230,111
Emergency paramedic fund	9,767
Other governmental	<u>800,680</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,040,558</u>

NOTE 22 - COVID-19

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

NOTE 23 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On June 3, 2021, the City issued \$5,575,000 in Various Purpose Bond Anticipation Notes. The notes have an interest rate of 1.00% and will mature on June 2, 2022. Furthermore, \$4,074,120 of the issuance is for the purpose of refinancing a portion of the Series 2019 Various Purpose Bond Anticipation Notes, originally issued for \$5,466,000.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>Traditional Plan:</i>				
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.032183%	0.030577%	0.029727%	0.030745%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,361,188	\$ 8,374,420	\$ 4,663,590	\$ 6,981,667
City's covered payroll	\$ 4,543,700	\$ 4,139,429	\$ 3,808,308	\$ 4,018,367
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	140.00%	202.31%	122.46%	173.74%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%
<i>Combined Plan:</i>				
City's proportion of the net pension asset	0.020786%	0.021083%	0.036797%	0.034789%
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$ 43,344	\$ 23,575	\$ 50,092	\$ 19,362
City's covered payroll	\$ 92,529	\$ 90,171	\$ 150,700	\$ 135,425
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	46.84%	26.14%	33.24%	14.30%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	145.28%	126.64%	137.28%	116.55%
<i>Member Directed Plan:</i>				
City's proportion of the net pension asset	0.008673%	0.005551%	0.006774%	0.007315%
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$ 328	\$ 126	\$ 236	\$ 30
City's covered payroll	\$ 51,560	\$ 31,730	\$ 37,130	\$ 34,775
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	0.64%	0.40%	0.64%	0.09%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	118.84%	113.42%	124.45%	103.40%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2016	2015	2014
	0.030844%	0.030367%	0.030367%
\$	5,342,570	\$ 3,662,600	\$ 3,579,874
\$	3,876,767	\$ 3,729,939	\$ 3,780,308
	137.81%	98.19%	94.70%
	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%
	0.037650%	0.038143%	0.038143%
\$	18,321	\$ 14,686	\$ 4,001
\$	134,528	\$ 139,427	\$ 130,754
	13.62%	10.53%	3.06%
	116.90%	114.83%	104.56%
	0.583800%	n/a	n/a
\$	2,231	n/a	n/a
\$	32,508	n/a	n/a
	6.86%	n/a	n/a
	103.91%	n/a	n/a

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.18305930%	0.18394500%	0.18219300%	0.18603500%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 12,331,852	\$ 15,014,773	\$ 11,182,021	\$ 11,783,294
City's covered payroll	\$ 4,297,850	\$ 4,128,207	\$ 3,802,768	\$ 3,986,252
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	286.93%	363.71%	294.05%	295.60%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.89%	63.07%	70.91%	68.36%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
0.18870800%	0.17879040%	0.17879040%
\$ 12,139,714	\$ 9,262,088	\$ 8,707,654
\$ 3,826,406	\$ 3,781,102	\$ 3,098,062
317.26%	244.96%	281.07%
66.77%	72.20%	73.00%

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>Traditional Plan:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 669,052	\$ 636,118	\$ 579,520	\$ 495,080
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(669,052)</u>	<u>(636,118)</u>	<u>(579,520)</u>	<u>(495,080)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 4,778,943	\$ 4,543,700	\$ 4,139,429	\$ 3,808,308
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%
<i>Combined Plan:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 14,140	\$ 12,954	\$ 12,624	\$ 19,591
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(14,140)</u>	<u>(12,954)</u>	<u>(12,624)</u>	<u>(19,591)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 101,000	\$ 92,529	\$ 90,171	\$ 150,700
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%
<i>Member Directed Plan:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,379	\$ 5,156	\$ 3,173	\$ 3,713
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(2,379)</u>	<u>(5,156)</u>	<u>(3,173)</u>	<u>(3,713)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 23,790	\$ 51,560	\$ 31,730	\$ 37,130
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Note: Information prior to 2010 for the City's combined plan and prior to 2015 for the City's member directed plan was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 482,204	\$ 465,212	\$ 447,593	\$ 491,440	\$ 389,995	\$ 395,459
<u>(482,204)</u>	<u>(465,212)</u>	<u>(447,593)</u>	<u>(491,440)</u>	<u>(389,995)</u>	<u>(395,459)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 4,018,367	\$ 3,876,767	\$ 3,729,942	\$ 3,780,308	\$ 3,899,950	\$ 3,954,590
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 16,251	\$ 16,123	\$ 16,731	\$ 16,998	\$ 10,241	\$ 10,018
<u>(16,251)</u>	<u>(16,123)</u>	<u>(16,731)</u>	<u>(16,998)</u>	<u>(10,241)</u>	<u>(10,018)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 135,425	\$ 134,358	\$ 139,425	\$ 130,754	\$ 128,818	\$ 126,013
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	7.95%	7.95%
\$ 4,173	\$ 3,901				
<u>(4,173)</u>	<u>(3,901)</u>				
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				
\$ 34,775	\$ 32,508				
12.00%	12.00%				

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>Police:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 396,136	\$ 384,116	\$ 372,364	\$ 345,743
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(396,136)</u>	<u>(384,116)</u>	<u>(372,364)</u>	<u>(345,743)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 2,084,926	\$ 2,021,663	\$ 1,959,811	\$ 1,819,700
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%
<i>Fire:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 561,043	\$ 534,904	\$ 509,573	\$ 466,021
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(561,043)</u>	<u>(534,904)</u>	<u>(509,573)</u>	<u>(466,021)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 2,387,417	\$ 2,276,187	\$ 2,168,396	\$ 1,983,068
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 358,257	\$ 350,607	\$ 346,649	\$ 239,700	\$ 212,675	\$ 204,768
<u>(358,257)</u>	<u>(350,607)</u>	<u>(346,649)</u>	<u>(239,700)</u>	<u>(212,675)</u>	<u>(204,768)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 1,885,563	\$ 1,845,300	\$ 1,824,468	\$ 1,509,129	\$ 1,668,039	\$ 1,606,024
19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	15.88%	12.75%	12.75%
\$ 493,662	\$ 465,560	\$ 459,809	\$ 323,760	\$ 321,847	\$ 305,229
<u>(493,662)</u>	<u>(465,560)</u>	<u>(459,809)</u>	<u>(323,760)</u>	<u>(321,847)</u>	<u>(305,229)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 2,100,689	\$ 1,981,106	\$ 2,255,809	\$ 1,876,870	\$ 1,865,780	\$ 1,769,443
23.50%	23.50%	20.38%	17.25%	17.25%	17.25%

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.030925%	0.029314%	0.029060%	0.029909%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 4,271,546	\$ 3,821,853	\$ 3,155,702	\$ 3,020,886
City's covered payroll	\$ 4,687,789	\$ 4,261,330	\$ 3,996,138	\$ 4,188,567
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	91.12%	89.69%	78.97%	72.12%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.05%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.18305930%	0.18394500%	0.18219300%	0.18603500%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,808,210	\$ 1,675,101	\$ 10,322,805	\$ 8,830,663
City's covered payroll	\$ 4,297,850	\$ 4,128,207	\$ 3,802,768	\$ 3,986,252
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	42.07%	40.58%	271.46%	221.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	47.08%	46.57%	14.13%	15.96%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 952	\$ 2,062	\$ 1,269	\$ 41,075
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(952)</u>	<u>(2,062)</u>	<u>(1,269)</u>	<u>(41,075)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll (1)	\$ 4,903,733	\$ 4,687,789	\$ 4,261,330	\$ 3,996,138
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.02%	0.04%	0.03%	1.03%

(1) The OPEB plan includes the member from the traditional plan, the combined plan and the member directed plan.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 83,772	\$ 80,222	\$ 77,171	\$ 39,094	\$ 163,792	\$ 165,807
<u>(83,772)</u>	<u>(80,222)</u>	<u>(77,171)</u>	<u>(39,094)</u>	<u>(163,792)</u>	<u>(165,807)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 4,188,567	\$ 4,043,633	\$ 3,869,367	\$ 3,911,062	\$ 4,028,768	\$ 4,080,603
2.00%	1.98%	1.99%	1.00%	4.07%	4.06%

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>Police:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 10,425	\$ 10,108	\$ 9,799	\$ 9,099
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(10,425)</u>	<u>(10,108)</u>	<u>(9,799)</u>	<u>(9,099)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 2,084,926	\$ 2,021,663	\$ 1,959,811	\$ 1,819,700
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
 <i>Fire:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 11,937	\$ 11,388	\$ 10,842	\$ 9,915
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(11,937)</u>	<u>(11,388)</u>	<u>(10,842)</u>	<u>(9,915)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 2,387,417	\$ 2,276,187	\$ 2,168,396	\$ 1,983,068
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 9,428	\$ 9,476	\$ 9,068	\$ 39,094	\$ 163,792	\$ 165,807
<u>(9,428)</u>	<u>(9,476)</u>	<u>(9,068)</u>	<u>(39,094)</u>	<u>(163,792)</u>	<u>(165,807)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 1,885,563	\$ 1,845,300	\$ 1,824,468	\$ 1,509,129	\$ 1,668,039	\$ 1,606,024
0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	3.62%	6.75%	6.75%
\$ 10,503	\$ 9,906	\$ 9,753	\$ 53,374	\$ 125,941	\$ 119,437
<u>(10,503)</u>	<u>(9,906)</u>	<u>(9,753)</u>	<u>(53,374)</u>	<u>(125,941)</u>	<u>(119,437)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 2,100,689	\$ 1,981,106	\$ 2,255,809	\$ 1,876,870	\$ 1,865,780	\$ 1,769,443
0.50%	0.50%	3.62%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

PENSION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2020.

Changes in assumptions : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016. For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2018. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of return and discount rate were reduced from 7.50% down to 7.20%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2020.

Changes in assumptions : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.50% down to 8.00%, (b) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-11.00% to 3.75%-10.50%, (c) reduction in payroll increases from 3.75% down to 3.25%, (d) reduction in inflation assumptions from 3.25% down to 2.75% and (e) Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) were reduced from 2.60% and 3.00% simple to 2.20% and 3.00% simple. There were no changes in assumptions for 2019-2020.

(Continued)

CITY OF BAY VILLAGE, OHIO

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2020.

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

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2018. For 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model from a self-insured health care plan to a stipend-based health care model. There were no changes in benefit terms for 2020.

Changes in assumptions : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) DROP interest rate was reduced from 4.50% to 4.00%, (b) CPI-based COLA was reduced from 2.60% to 2.20%, (c) investment rate of return was reduced from 8.25% to 8.00%, (d) salary increases were reduced from 3.75% to 3.25% and (e) payroll growth was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.24% up to 4.66%. For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 4.66% up to 3.56%.

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CITY OF BAY VILLAGE
CUYAHOGA COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY			
<i>Passed Through Cuyahoga County</i>			
COVID 19- Coronavirus Relief Distribution Fund	21.019	HB481-CFR-Local	\$1,219,105
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
<i>Passed Through Health Resources Service Administration</i>			
Provider Relief Fund	93.498	N/A	8,143
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Natural Resources Office of Coastal Management</i>			
Ohio Coastal Management Program (DNRFCZ18A 306A-02)	11.419	4KLQ5	41,033
Ohio Coastal Management Program (DNRFCZ18A 306-13)	11.419	4KLQ5	89,014
Total Ohio Coastal Management Program			<u>130,047</u>
Total Federal Assistance			<u><u>\$1,357,295</u></u>

**CITY OF BAY VILLAGE
CUYAHOGA COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Bay Village (the City) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2020. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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

City of Bay Village
Cuyahoga County
350 Dover Center Road
Bay Village, Ohio 44140

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bay Village, Cuyahoga County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 3, 2021, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the City.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the financial statements. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 3, 2021

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

City of Bay Village
Cuyahoga County
350 Dover Center Road
Bay Village, Ohio 44140

To the City Council:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Bay Village's (the City) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect the City of Bay Village's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2020. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the City's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

The City's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the City's compliance for the City's major federal program based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on the City's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Bay Village complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The City's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 3, 2021

**CITY OF BAY VILLAGE
CUYAHOGA COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Coronavirus Relief Fund - CFDA #21.019
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



CITY OF BAY VILLAGE

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 9/16/2021

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

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov