



CITY OF DEER PARK HAMILTON COUNTY DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	11
Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	13
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds	15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	
Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund	
Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund	19
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund	20
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund	21
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	23
Required Supplementary Information:	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund	60
Road Levy Fund	

CITY OF DEER PARK HAMILTON COUNTY DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

TITLE PAGI
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System)6
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund)6
Schedule of the City Contributions (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System)6
Schedule of the City Contributions (Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund)
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System)6
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund)7
Schedule of the City Contributions - OPEB (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System)7
Schedule of the City Contributions - OPEB (Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund)7
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Schedule of Findings7



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Deer Park Hamilton County 7777 Blue Ash Road Deer Park, Ohio 45236

To the Mayor and 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 Deer Park, Hamilton 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.

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 for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 19 to 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, required budgetary comparison schedules* 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 2, 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 2, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The City of Deer Park's *Management's Discussion and Analysis* of the annual financial reports provides a review of the financial performance for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The City's total net position increased \$837,032. Net position of governmental activities increased \$843,510, while net position of business-type activities decreased by \$6,478.
- The General Fund reported an increase in fund balance of \$141,640.
- Business-type operations reflected an operating loss of \$6,478.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. These statements are presented so that the reader can understand the City of Deer Park's (the "City") financial situation as a whole and also give a detailed view of the City's fiscal condition.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. These statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as the amount of funds available 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

Government-Wide Financial Statements-Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the City as a whole begins with the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

While this document contains information about the funds used by the City to provide services to our citizens, 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 answers this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and the change in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial information such as changes in the City's tax base, the condition of the City's capital assets and the reputation of the public schools will also need to be evaluated.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the City presents both governmental activities and business-type activities and divides the activities between the two.

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's services are reported here including police, street maintenance, parks and recreation, and general and administrative. Income taxes, property taxes, intergovernmental revenue, charges for services, and interest finance most of these activities.
- Business-Type Activities These services include waste collection and disposal. Service fees for these operations are charged based upon the amount of usage or a usage fee. The intent is that the fees charged recoup operational costs.

REPORTING THE CITY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's major funds – not the City as a whole. Some funds are required by State law and other funds may be established by the City, with approval of the Council, to help control, manage and report money received for a particular purpose or to show that the City is meeting legal responsibilities for use of grants. The City's major funds include the General Fund, Road Levy Fund and Clifford Road Fund.

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

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

Proprietary Funds: When the City charges citizens for the service it provides, with the intent of recapturing operating costs, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

Fiduciary Funds: The City is the fiscal agent for two custodial funds. The City's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Statement of Net Position, Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements.

THE CITY AS A WHOLE

As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position looks at the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2020 compared to 2019.

TABLE 1 - NET POSITION

	Government	Governmental Activities		usiness-Ty	pe Activi	ties	Total		
	2020	2019	2	2020	201	9	2020	2019	
Assets									
Current and Other Assets	\$4,561,555	\$4,227,829	\$	180,512	\$ 17	7,767	\$4,742,067	\$4,405,596	
Capital Assets, Net	6,174,284	5,477,080		31,816	3	6,204	6,206,100	5,513,284	
Total Assets	10,735,839	9,704,909		212,328	21	3,971	10,948,167	9,918,880	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	885,541	1,409,487		15,454	2	3,662	900,995	1,433,149	
Liabilities									
Current and Other Liabilities	162,513	157,381		32,315	3	3,472	194,828	190,853	
Long-Term Liabilities	5,816,892	6,717,531		83,153	9	7,644	5,900,045	6,815,175	
Total Liabilities	5,979,405	6,874,912		115,468	13	1,116	6,094,873	7,006,028	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,930,739	1,371,758		14,842		2,567	1,945,581	1,374,325	
Net Position									
Net Investment in Capital									
Assets	4,829,230	4,099,697		31,816	3	6,204	4,861,046	4,135,901	
Restricted	1,144,419	970,151		-		-	1,144,419	970,151	
Unrestricted	(2,262,413)	(2,202,122)		65,656	6	7,746	(2,196,757)	(2,134,376)	
Total Net Position	\$3,711,236	\$2,867,726	\$	97,472	\$ 103	,950	\$3,808,708	\$2,971,676	

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis *(Unaudited)* For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Total net position, of the City as a whole, increased \$837,032. Net position of the City's governmental activities increased \$843,510 and the net position of the City's business-type activities decreased \$6,478. The City had a deficit unrestricted net position balance of \$2,196,757 which was the result of the City recording its share of the net pension and OPEB liabilities as required by GASB's 68 and 75. Current and other assets stayed relatively comparable from 2019 to 2020 due to stable property and income taxes receivable as well as intergovernmental receivables due to the City. Capital Assets, Net, increased in 2020 as the City continued to work on various long-term roadway projects.

Governmental Activities

Property taxes and the 1.5% income tax are the largest sources of revenue for the City. Revenues generated by these taxes represent approximately 76% of the City's governmental activities general revenues. The balance of general revenues is mostly comprised of other intergovernmental revenue sources such as the State of Ohio's Local Government Fund distribution and other taxes collected by the State and distributed to the City.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis *(Unaudited)* For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

The change in net position for 2020 and 2019 is outlined in Table 2.

TABLE 2 - CHANGES IN NET POSTION

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
Revenues								
Program Revenues								
Charges for Services	\$ 180,595	\$ 208,619	\$ 430,991	\$ 433,679	\$ 611,586	\$ 642,298		
Operating Grants and								
Contributions	341,674	69,866	-	-	341,674	69,866		
Capital Grants and								
Contributions	734,488	301,510	-		734,488	301,510		
Total Program Revenues	1,256,757	579,995	430,991	433,679	1,687,748	1,013,674		
General Revenues								
Income Taxes	1,286,066	1,345,957	-	-	1,286,066	1,345,957		
Property Taxes	1,209,416	1,173,080	-	-	1,209,416	1,173,080		
Unrestricted Contributions	784,975	671,674	-	-	784,975	671,674		
Investment Earnings	12,123	41,932			12,123	41,932		
Total General Revenues	3,292,580	3,232,643			3,292,580	3,232,643		
Total Revenues	4,549,337	3,812,638	430,991	433,679	4,980,328	4,246,317		
Program Expenses								
General Government	1,365,543	1,311,010	-	-	1,365,543	1,311,010		
Public Safety	1,604,411	142,057	-	-	1,604,411	142,057		
Public Works	559,999	564,733	-	-	559,999	564,733		
Leisure Time Activities	80,402	128,978	-	-	80,402	128,978		
Community Development	10,348	13,945	-	-	10,348	13,945		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	85,124	91,066	-	-	85,124	91,066		
Waste Collection and Disposal			437,469	442,925	437,469	442,925		
Total Expenses	3,705,827	2,251,789	437,469	442,925	4,143,296	2,694,714		
Increase in Net Position	843,510	1,560,849	(6,478)	(9,246)	837,032	1,551,603		
Net Position Beginning of Year	2,867,726	1,306,877	103,950	113,196	2,971,676	1,420,073		
Net Position End of Year	\$ 3,711,236	\$ 2,867,726	\$ 97,472	\$ 103,950	\$ 3,808,708	\$ 2,971,676		

When looking at the sources of income to support operations, it should be noted that charges for services are only 4% of revenue, while 55% of revenue is derived from income and property taxes. The City substantially relies on these taxes to fund the services it provides to businesses and citizens.

Operating grants and contributions increased in 2020 as the City received CARES Act Funds from the federal government to use to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Capital grants and contributions increased in 2020 as several roadway improvements (Webster Road and Clifford Road) were ongoing in 2020 and were significantly funded through capital grants.

Public safety expense increased significantly in 2020 compared to 2019, primarily related to negative OPEB expense recognized in 2019 that was related to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund. Public safety expenses also increased in 2020 as the City spent resources on public safety to mitigate the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic.

Business-Type Activities

The City's business-type activity includes waste collection and disposal. This program had operating revenues of \$430,991 and operating expenses of \$437,469 for 2020. Business activities receive no support from tax revenues. The business activities net position at the end of the year was \$97,472 which decreased \$6,478 during 2020 as charges for services were slightly outpaced by operating expenses. The City had one business-type (enterprise) fund that was a major fund – the Waste Collection and Disposal fund.

THE CITY'S FUNDS

Information about the City's major governmental funds begins with the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds and Statement of Revenues Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

All governmental funds had revenues of \$4,510,165 and expenditures of \$4,236,743.

Total fund balance increased for 2020 compared to 2019 by \$273,422 as a result of the City's continuing efforts to maintain structurally balanced budgets across all funds.

The City has three major governmental funds – the General Fund, Road Levy Fund and Clifford Road Fund. Assets of the three major funds comprised 86% of governmental fund total assets.

Budgetary Activity and Actual Results

The City adopts annual appropriated budgets for its funds. The schedule comparing the City's original and final budget and actual results is included in the Required Supplementary Information for the General Fund and the Road Levy Fund.

During 2020, there were no major revisions to the General fund budget. Actual revenues were 1% under the final budget and actual expenditures plus encumbrances were 17% under final budget amounts.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

TABLE 3 - Net Capital Assets

	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
Land	\$ 286,445	\$ 286,445	\$-	\$-	\$ 286,445	\$ 286,445		
Buildings and Improvements	1,701,765	1,661,055	-	-	1,701,765	1,661,055		
Equipment	269,721	250,777	31,816	36,204	301,537	286,981		
Infrastructure	2,342,876	2,438,171	-	-	2,342,876	2,438,171		
Construction in process	1,573,477	840,632	-	-	1,573,477	840,632		
Total Net Capital Assets	\$ 6,174,284	\$ 5,477,080	\$ 31,816	\$ 36,204	\$ 6,206,100	\$ 5,513,284		

Additional information regarding capital assets can be found in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

Debt

At December 31, 2020, the City had \$1,378,520 in un-voted general obligation bonds.

Table 4 - Outstanding Debt at Year End

Governmental Activities	 2020	 2019
Current Interest Bonds Municipal Building	\$ 1,345,000	\$ 1,345,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds Municipal Building	33,520	 73,149
Total Debt	\$ 1,378,520	\$ 1,418,149

Additional information regarding debt can be found in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The City continues to seek ways to improve the quality and quantity of services we provide to our residents. Furthermore, we are committed to providing our residents with full disclosure of the financial position of the City.

While we are currently in stable financial condition, we are not immune to the tough economic conditions that are facing our economy as a whole. We are carefully watching the activity in the General and Waste Collection Funds and will take actions necessary to keep our funds, and City as a whole, on stable financial ground.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, taxpayers, creditors and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the City of Deer Park, 7777 Blue Ash Road, Deer Park, Ohio 45236.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Net Position December 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		 Total
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)	\$	2,515,959	\$	144,239	\$ 2,660,198
Taxes-Real & Personal Property		1,231,700		-	1,231,700
Taxes-Income		507,000		-	507,000
Accounts		17,664		36,273	53,937
Intergovernmental		289,232		-	289,232
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		1,859,922		-	1,859,922
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		4,314,362		31,816	 4,346,178
Total Assets		10,735,839		212,328	 10,948,167
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred Charge on Refunding		97,934		-	97,934
Pension		491,567		9,907	501,474
OPEB		296,040		5,547	 301,587
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		885,541		15,454	 900,995
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable		28,486		31,898	60,384
Accrued Wages and Benefits		49,161		417	49,578
Accrued Interest Payable		32,531		-	32,531
Unearned Revenue		52,335		-	52,335
Long-Term Liabilities Due Within One Year		275,867		-	275,867
Long-Term Liabilities Due in More Than One Year		5,541,025		83,153	 5,624,178
Total Liabilities		5,979,405		115,468	 6,094,873
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes Levied for Next Year		1,145,000		-	1,145,000
Pension		533,034		10,302	543,336
OPEB		252,705		4,540	 257,245
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,930,739		14,842	 1,945,581
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted for		4,829,230		31,816	4,861,046
Public Safety		39,315		-	39,315
Roads		1,062,656		-	1,062,656
Recycling		16,771		-	16,771
Storm Water		24,919		-	24,919
Culture and Recreation		758		-	758
Unrestricted		(2,262,413)		65,656	 (2,196,757)
Total Net Position	\$	3,711,236	\$	97,472	\$ 3,808,708

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

			Program Revenue	2S	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
Function/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Reporting Entity Total		
Governmental Activities:									
General Government	\$ 1,365,543	\$ 154,984	\$ -	\$ 96,835	\$ (1,113,724)	\$ -	\$ (1,113,724)		
Public Safety	1,604,411	25,611	328,028	-	(1,250,772)	-	(1,250,772)		
Leisure Time Activities	80,402	-	13,646	-	(66,756)	-	(66,756)		
Community Development	10,348	-	-	-	(10,348)	-	(10,348)		
Public Works	559,999	-	-	637,653	77,654	-	77,654		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	85,124	-			(85,124)		(85,124)		
Total Governmental Activities	3,705,827	180,595	341,674	734,488	(2,449,070)		(2,449,070)		
Business Type Activities:									
Waste Collection and Disposal	437,469	430,991				(6,478)	(6,478)		
Totals	\$ 4,143,296	\$ 611,586	\$ 341,674	\$ 734,488	\$ (2,449,070)	\$ (6,478)	\$ (2,455,548)		

General Revenues			
Income Taxes	\$ 1,286,066	\$-	\$ 1,286,066
Property Taxes Levied for:			
General Purposes	966,827	-	966,827
Public Works	216,819	-	216,819
Public Safety	25,770	-	25,770
Unrestricted Contributions	784,975	-	784,975
Investment Earnings	12,123	-	12,123
Total General Revenues	3,292,580		3,292,580
Change in Net Position	843,510	(6,47	8) 837,032
Net Position Beginning of Year	2,867,726	103,95	0 2,971,676
Net Position End of Year	\$ 3,711,236	\$ 97,47	2 \$ 3,808,708

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2020

Assets	Ge	eneral Fund	Road	l Levy Fund	Cli	fford Road Fund	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents,										
and Investments	\$	1,450,315	\$	501,917	\$	100,946	\$	462,781	\$	2,515,959
Receivables:										
Due From Other Funds		82,380		-		-		-		82,380
Taxes - Property		988,300		217,400		-		26,000		1,231,700
Taxes - Income		507,000		-		-		-		507,000
Accounts		17,664		-		-		-		17,664
Intergovernmental		109,278		2,500		-		177,454		289,232
Total Assets	\$	3,154,937	\$	721,817	\$	100,946	\$	666,235	\$	4,643,935
Liabilities and Fund Balances										
Liabilities										
Due to Other Funds	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		82,380	\$	82,380
Accounts Payable		24,014		-		-		4,472		28,486
Accrued Wages and Benefits		46,903		-		-		2,258		49,161
Unearned Revenue		-		-		-		52,335		52,335
Total Liabilities		70,917				-		141,445		212,362
Deferred Inflows of Resources										
Property Taxes Levied for Next Year		919,000		202,000		-		24,000		1,145,000
Unavailable Property Taxes		69,300		15,400		-		2,000		86,700
Unavailable Income Taxes		369,000		-		-		-		369,000
Unavailable Intergovernmental Revenue and Other		98,320		2,500		-		115,600		216,420
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,455,620		219,900				141,600		1,817,120
Fund Balances										
Nonspendable		82,380		-		-		-		82,380
Restricted:		- ,								- ,
Public Safety		-		-		-		35,815		35,815
Roads		-		501,917		100,946		327,793		930,656
Recycling		-		-		-		16,771		16,771
Recreation		-		-		-		758		758
Storm Water		-		-		-		24,919		24,919
Committed:										
Recreation		-		-		-		47,233		47,233
Assigned:										
General Government		400,560		-		-		-		400,560
Unassigned		1,145,460		-		-		(70,099)		1,075,361
Total Fund Balances		1,628,400		501,917		100,946		383,190		2,614,453
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,										
and Fund Balances	\$	3,154,937	\$	721,817	\$	100,946	\$	666,235	\$	4,643,935

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 2,614,453
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:		
Land Construction in Progress Other Capital Assets Accumulated depreciation	286,445 1,573,477 6,881,430 (2,567,068)	6,174,284
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds.		
Income Taxes Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental and Other Revenues	369,000 86,700 216,420	672,120
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Accrued Interest Payable Accreted Interest	(32,531) (116,480)	(149,011)
Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.		
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:		
Due to Other Governments Long-Term Note Payable Bonds Compensated Absences Premium on Bonds	(23,049) (64,468) (1,378,520) (173,441) (120,168)	(1,759,646)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability	491,567 296,040 (533,034) (252,705) (3,010,859)	
Net OPEB Liability	(929,907)	(3,938,898)
Deferred charges on debt refundings are expended in the fund level financial statements but are accrued and amortized over the life of the bonds in the government-wide financial statements.		97,934
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General Fund	Road Levy Fund	Clifford Road Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 2,223,758	\$ 210,541	\$ -	\$ 24,850	\$ 2,459,149
Charges for Services	116,448	-	-	1,285	117,733
Contributions and Donations	-	-	-	2,076	2,076
Fines, Licenses & Permits	60,368		-	2,755	63,123
Investment Earnings	12,042		-	81	12,123
Intergovernmental	371,304	4,937	637,653	829,176	1,843,070
Other Revenues	-			12,891	12,891
Total Revenues	2,783,920	215,478	637,653	873,114	4,510,165
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government	1,222,349		-	-	1,222,349
Public Safety	1,149,399		-	329,267	1,478,666
Leisure Time Activities	36,084		-	30,195	66,279
Community Development	1,277		-	9,071	10,348
Transportation and Street Repair	34,051		599,495	317,175	966,475
Capital Outlay Debt Service	2,164	-	7,000	286,506	295,670
Principal Retirement	3,581			150,000	153,581
1	3,381	-	-	43,375	,
Interest and Fiscal Charges				43,373	43,375
Total Expenditures	2,448,905	15,754	606,495	1,165,589	4,236,743
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	335,015	199,724	31,158	(292,475)	273,422
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers In	-	-	62,788	193,375	256,163
Transfers Out	(193,375) (62,788)			(256,163)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(193,375) (62,788)	62,788	193,375	
Net Change in Fund Balances	141,640	136,936	93,946	(99,100)	273,422
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	1,486,760	364,981	7,000	482,290	2,341,031
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 1,628,400	\$ 501,917	\$ 100,946	\$ 383,190	\$ 2,614,453

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, 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		\$ 273,422
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.		697,204
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the City's year-end, they are not considered "available" revenues and are reported as deferred inflows in the governmental funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental and Other Revenues	36,333 2,839	39,172
Governmental funds report premiums, discounts, and bond issuance costs as expenditures, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.		
Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding Amortization of Bond Premiums	(10,881) 14,493	3,612
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Payments on Obligation to Other Governments Payments on OPWC Note Payable Accreted Interest Retirement Bond Principal Retirement	7,679 3,581 110,371 39,629	161 260
		161,260
In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.		(45,361)
Compensated absences reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(50,823)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension	256,714	
OPEB	4,088	260,802
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension OPEB	(408,824) (86,954)	(495,778)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 843,510

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund December 31, 2020

	Waste Collection and Disposal	
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$ 144,239	
Accounts	36,273	
Total Current Assets	180,512	
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	31,816	
Total Assets	212,328	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pension	9,907	
OPEB Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,547	
Total Defended Outflows of Resources	15,454	
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	31,898	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	417	
Long-Term Liabilities Due Over 1 year	83,153	
Total Liabilities	115,468	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Pension	10,302	
OPEB	4,540	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	14,842	
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	31,816	
Unrestricted	65,656	
Total Net Position	\$ 97,472	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	 Waste Collection and Disposal	
Operating Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$ 430,991	
Total Operating Revenues	 430,991	
Operating Expenses Contractual Services Depreciation	 433,081 4,388	
Total Operating Expenses	 437,469	
Change in Net Position	(6,478)	
Net Position Beginning of Year	 103,950	
Net Position End of Year	\$ 97,472	

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Waste Collection and Disposal	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Receipts from Customers and Users Payments to Employees Payments to Suppliers	\$	429,798 (21,489) (406,757)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		1,552
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,552
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year		142,687
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$	144,239
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities Operating Income Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash	\$	(6,478)
Used by Operating Activities: Depreciation Increase in Accounts Receivable Decrease in Deferred Outflows - Pension Increase in Deferred Outflows - OPEB Increase in Accrued Liabilities Increase in Deferred Inflows - Pension Increase in Deferred Inflows - OPEB Decrease in Net Pension Liability Decrease in Net OPEB Liability		$\begin{array}{c} 4,388\\(1,193)\\11,124\\(2,916)\\(1,157)\\8,603\\3,672\\(16,982)\\2,491\end{array}$
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	1,552

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2020

	Custodial	
Assets		
Equity Pooled in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	443
Total Assets	\$	443
Liabilities		
Due to Other Governments	\$	443
Total Liabilities	\$	443
Net Position	\$	-

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Custodial	
Additions	¢	5.5(1
Fines Collected for Other Governments Special Assessments	\$	5,561 188,363
Total Additions		193,924
Deductions		
Other Distributions		5,561
Special Assessment Debt Principal and Interest		188,363
Total Deductions		193,924
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position		-
Net Position Beginning of Year		
Net Position End of Year	\$	_

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Note 1 - Description of the City and Reporting Entity

The City of Deer Park, Ohio (the "City") was incorporated in 1912, and became a city in 1952. The City is a municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City, this includes; public services, public safety, recreation and development. The City operates under a seven member council and has direct responsibility for these activities.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board; and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the City authorizes the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes, or determines the budget. The City has one blended component unit – The Park Board. The Park Board is a legally separate, non-profit organization that serves as an agent for the City's parks. The City's mayor appoints the five members of the Park Board. The Park Board is presented in the other governmental funds column of the modified accrual financial statements.

The City participates in a jointly governed organization which is defined as a joint venture. A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain: (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing responsibility.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The most 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 the fiduciary fund. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements; however, any effects from interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities and businesstype 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. 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 or grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

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 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.

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. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

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

General Fund

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

Road Levy Fund

The road levy fund accounts for financial resources received from the City's road levy and expended for roadway maintenance and improvements.

Clifford Road Capital Project Fund

The Clifford Road capital project fund accounts for financial resources that are to be used for improvements along Clifford Road.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net position, financial position and cash flows.

Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City does not have an Internal service fund.

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 is the City's major enterprise fund:

Waste Collection and Disposal Fund

This fund accounts for the collection and disposal of waste to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for a proprietary fund. The City maintains a Mayor's Court custodial fund (which accounts for funds that flow through the municipal court office) and a Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) custodial fund (which accounts for special assessments that are used to make debt principal and interest payments, for which the City has no obligation or liability, beyond the amount of special assessments collected).

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the *economic resources measurement focus*. All assets and all liabilities (and deferred outflows and inflows of resources) associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

Fund Financial Statements

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

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

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

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for waste services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, pension and OPEB. 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. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in the pension and OPEB footnotes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports 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, pension, OPEB 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 fiscal year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, other taxes, special assessments and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the reconciliation of total governmental fund balance to net position of governmental activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

E. Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents 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 City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments" on the statement of net position and the governmental fund balance sheet. For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position/balance sheet, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

Interest is distributed according to Ohio statutes. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2020 amounted to \$12,042.

F. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2020, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of one thousand dollars. The City's infrastructure consists of curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers and streets. The City is not required to report infrastructure before December 31, 2003 since it is considered a Phase 3 Government. 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.

Capital assets utilized by the proprietary fund are reported both in the business-type column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective proprietary fund.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure are 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:

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 years
Buildings and Improvements	40 years
Infrastructure	20 to 35 years
Machinery and Equipment	5 to 20 years

H. Compensated Absences

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

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 that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at fiscal year-end taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees.

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount normally due for payment during the current year.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

I. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

K. Classification of Fund Balance

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," the City's fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City must observe constraints imposed upon the use of its governmental-fund resources. The classifications are as follows:

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The City classifies assets as *nonspendable* when legally or contractually required to maintain the amounts intact.

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

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

<u>Committed</u> - The City's Council can *commit* amounts via formal action (resolution). The City must adhere to these commitments unless the City's Council amends the resolution. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed to satisfy contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Assigned fund balances are intended for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as *restricted* or *committed*. Governmental funds other than the general fund report all fund balances as *assigned* unless they are restricted or committed. In the general fund, *assigned* amounts represent intended uses established by the City's Council or by State Statute.

<u>Unassigned</u> - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes amounts not included in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

L. Net Position

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

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

M. Interfund Activity

During the course of normal operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds. Interfund transactions are generally classified as follows:

- Transfers are reported as "Other Financing Sources and Uses" in the governmental funds, as "Transfers In" by the recipient fund and "Transfers Out" by the disbursing fund on the fund financial statements. These transfers are consolidated on the government-wide statements.
- Long-term interfund loans are classified as "Due to/From Other Funds" and are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance account which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities columns of the statement of net position.

Transactions that would be treated as revenues and expenditures if the transactions involved organizations external to the City are similarly treated when involving other funds of the City.

N. Estimates

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

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the City has identified as not required for use within the current two year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no 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 needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the 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;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and
- Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation it will be held to maturity. Investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

The carrying amount of the City's cash and investments totaled \$2,660,641 at December 31, 2020 as summarized below:

Deposits With Financial Institutions STAROhio	\$ 1,117,233 1,543,408
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 2,660,641

Deposits

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. At year end, \$947,059 of the City's bank balance of \$1,197,059 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money have been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The City has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the City and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposite being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments

As of December 31, 2020, the City had \$1,543,408 invested in STAROhio. STAROhio investments mature in 12 months or less.

Interest Rate Risk: The City does not have an investment policy other than State statute. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and that investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk: The City's investment in STAROhio was rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services. State statute only addresses credit risk by limiting the investments that may be purchased to those offered by specifically identified issuers.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places no limit on the amount it may be invested in any one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 100% is in STAROhio.

Note 4 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2020 consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements and accounts receivable.

No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Real property taxes collected in 2020 were levied after October 1, 2019, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35% of appraised market value.

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

The assessed values of real and personal property upon which 2020 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property – Residential & Agricultural	\$ 86,968,340
Real Property – Commercial, Industrial & Other	16,238,180
Public Utility (Personal Property)	 8,054,060
Total Valuation	\$ 111,260,580

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, the 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.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing Districts in the county, including the City. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Accrued property taxes receivable represents real and public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2020 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, they were not levied to finance 2020 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by deferred inflows of resources.

Note 5 – Income Taxes

The City levies a 1.5% income tax on wages, salaries, commissions and other compensation in addition to net profits of business activity. The tax applies to all income earned within the City plus income earned by residents who earned income outside the City.

Employers within the City withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly based on an annual declaration and file an annual tax return.

Note 6 - Risk Management

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. The City carries commercial general liability insurance against risks and all other risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance. More information about the City's partially self-insured health program is detailed in Note 15. For 2020, 2019 and 2018 settlement amounts did not exceed insurance coverage limits.

Note 7 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2020	A	Additions	Dedu	ctions	Balance 2/31/2020
Governmental Activities						
Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated:						
Land	\$ 286,445	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 286,445
Construction in Progress	840,632		732,845		-	1,573,477
	1,127,077		732,845		-	 1,859,922
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:						
Buildings and Improvements	2,718,888		111,694		-	2,830,582
Machinery and Equipment	851,191		76,331		-	927,522
Infrastructure	3,123,326		-		-	3,123,326
	6,693,405		188,025		-	 6,881,430
Total Assets at Historical Cost	7,820,482		920,870		-	 8,741,352
Less Accumulated Depreciation:						
Buildings and Improvements	1,057,833		70,984		-	1,128,817
Machinery and Equipment	600,414		57,387		-	657,801
Infrastructure	685,155		95,295		-	 780,450
	2,343,402	_	223,666		-	 2,567,068
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 5,477,080	\$	697,204	\$	-	\$ 6,174,284
Business-Type Activities						
Capital Assets, being depreciated:						
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 152,950	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 152,950
Total Assets at Historical Cost	152,950		-		-	 152,950
Less Accumulated Depreciation:						
Machinery and Equipment	116,746		4,388		-	121,134
Total Accumulated Depreciation	116,746		4,388		-	 121,134
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 36,204	\$	(4,388)	\$	-	\$ 31,816

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 77,987
Public Safety	28,522
Leisure Time Activities	4,829
Public Works	112,328
	\$ 223,666

Note 8 - Long-Term Obligations

A schedule of changes in bonds and other long-term obligations of the City during 2020 follows:

	Amount Outstanding 1/1/2020	standing		Amount Outstanding 12/31/2020	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
Unvoted General Obligation Bonds					
Current Interest Bonds					
Interest Varies from 2.00% Municipal Building	\$ 1,345,000	s -	\$-	\$ 1,345,000	\$-
Interest Varies from 2.90%	\$ 1,345,000	э -	\$ -	\$ 1,345,000	љ -
Municipal Building	73,149	_	39,629	33,520	33,520
Premium	134,661	-	14,493	120,168	-
Total Long-Term Bond - Principal	1,552,810	-	54,122	1,498,688	33,520
Accreted Interest	181,490	45,361	110,371	116,480	116,480
Accreted Interest and Total					
Long-Term Bonds - Principal	1,734,300	45,361	164,493	1,615,168	150,000
Other Long-Term Obligations		,			,
Due to Other Governments	30,728	-	7,679	23,049	7,679
OPWC Note Payable	68,049	-	3,581	64,468	7,162
Compensated Absences	122,618	153,630	102,807	173,441	111,026
Net Pension Liability:					
OPERS	1,304,723	-	340,419	964,304	-
OP&F	2,588,441		541,886	2,046,555	
Total Net Pension Liability:	3,893,164		882,305	3,010,859	
Net OPEB Liability:	570 00 <i>(</i>	40.000		(20,022	
OPERS	579,896 288 77(49,926	-	629,822	-
OP&F Total Net OPEB Liability:	<u>288,776</u> 868,672	<u>11,309</u> 61,235		300,085 929,907	
Total Net OPED Liaomity:	808,072	01,233		929,907	
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	4,983,231	214,865	996,372	4,201,724	125,867
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 6,717,531	\$ 260,226	\$ 1,160,865	\$ 5,816,892	\$ 275,867
Business-Type Activities					
Other Long-Term Obligations					
Net Pension Liability:					
OPERS	\$ 68,715	\$-	\$ 16,982	\$ 51,733	\$ -
Net OPEB Liability:					
OPERS	28,929	2,491	-	31,420	-
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 97,644	\$ 2,491	\$ 16,982	\$ 83,153	\$ -

The intergovernmental note is to an adjoining City in conjunction with a fire hydrant replacement program. Under the agreement, The City of Deer Park must make annual payments of \$7,679 through 2023.

The note payable to the Ohio Public Works Commission is due in semi-annual installments of \$3,581. The terms of the note agreement state that it is interest free. The note is due in January 2029.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid. Historically, this is the General Fund.

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

Year Ending	Bonds	- 2012		Capital Appreciation Bonds - 201			- 2012		
December 31	Principal]	Interest Principal			Interest Principal			nterest
2021	\$ -	\$	43,375	\$	33,520	\$	116,480		
2022	155,000		43,375		-		-		
2023	155,000		38,725		-		-		
2024	160,000		34,075		-		-		
2025	165,000		29,115		-		-		
2026-2029	 710,000		62,238		-		-		
Total	\$ 1,345,000	\$	250,903	\$	33,520	\$	116,480		
Year Ending	Тс	otal							
December 31	Principal]	Interest						
2021	\$ 33,520	\$	159,855						
2022	155,000		43,375						
2023	155,000		38,725						
2024	160,000		34,075						
2025	165,000		29,115						
2026-2029	710,000		62,238						

Y ear Ending				
December 31		Principal		nterest
2021	\$	7,162	\$	-
2022		7,162		-
2023		7,162		-
2024		7,162		-
2025		7,162		-
2026-2029		28,658		-
Total	\$	64,468	\$	-
	_			

Principal and interest requirements to retire the note payable at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Voor Ending

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – City employees, other than police officers and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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

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

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to	20 years of service credit prior to	Members not in other Groups
January 7, 2013 or five years	January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	and members hired on or after
after January 7, 2013	ten years after January 7, 2013	January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:
Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 57 with 25 years of service credit
or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula:	Formula:	Formula:
2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of
service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 35 years and 2.5%
for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 35
Public Safety	Public Safety	Public Safety
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:
Age 48 with 25 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit	Age 52 with 25 years of service credit
or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:
Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit
	or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Formula:	Formula:	Formula:
2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of
service for the first 25 years and 2.1%	service for the first 25 years and 2.1%	service for the first 25 years and 2.1%
for service years in excess of 25	for service years in excess of 25	for service years in excess of 25

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

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

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

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

	State and Local	Public Safety	Law Enforcement
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		2	
Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee	10.0%	*	**
2020 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer:			
Pension	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee	10.0%	12.0%	13.0%

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

** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$108,734 for 2020. Of this amount, \$11,065 is reported as accrued wages and benefits payable.

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

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

Upon attaining a qualifying age with sufficient years of service, a member of OPF may retire and receive a lifetime monthly pension. OPF offers four types of service retirement: normal, service commuted, age/service commuted and actuarially reduced. Each type has different eligibility guidelines and is calculated using the member's average annual salary. The following discussion of the pension formula relates to normal service retirement. For members hired after July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 52 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit. For members hired on or before after July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 48 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit.

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5 percent for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.0 percent for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.5 percent for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72 percent of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit.

Under normal service retirement, retired members who are at least 55 years old and have been receiving OPF benefits for at least one year may be eligible for a cost-of-living allowance adjustment. The age 55 provision for receiving a COLA does not apply to those who are receiving a permanent and total disability benefit and statutory survivors.

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

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

	Police	Firefighters
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	0.50%	0.50%
Total Employer	19.50%	24.00%
Employee	12.25%	12.25%

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$153,147 for 2020. Of this amount \$12,268 is reported as accrued wages and benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OPF's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 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 was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	 OPERS	 OP&F		Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,016,037	\$ 2,046,555	\$	3,062,592
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability				
Current Measurement Date	0.005140%	0.030380%		
Prior Measurement Date	 0.005015%	 0.031711%		
Change in Proportionate Share	 0.000125%	 -0.001331%		
Pension Expense	\$ 166,500	\$ 250,236	\$	416,736

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

	OPERS	OP&F		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Changes in employer proportion and differences					
between contributions and proportionate					
share of contributions	\$ 31,235	\$	20,708	\$	51,943
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	-		80,891		80,891
Change in Assumptions	54,268		52,491		106,759
Entity contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date	 108,734		153,147		261,881
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 194,237	\$	307,237	\$	501,474
	 OPERS		OP&F		Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 202,677	\$	90,868	\$	293,545
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	12,846		105,621		118,467
Changes in employer proportion and differences					
between contributions and proportionate					
share of contributions	 -		131,324		131,324
	\$ 215,523	\$	327,813	\$	543,336

The City reported \$261,881 as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS		OP&F		Total	
Year Ending December 31:						
2021	\$	(18)	\$	(36,439)	\$	(36,457)
2022		(57,919)		(23,204)		(81,123)
2023		8,393		15,154		23,547
2024		(80,476)		(112,514)		(192,990)
2025		-		(16,720)		(16,720)
Total	\$	(130,020)	\$	(173,723)	\$	(303,743)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value 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 in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Measurement and Valuation	
Date	December 31, 2019
Experience Study	5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent
Wage Inflation	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (including wage inflation at 3.25%)
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3% simple
	Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 1.40% simple
	through 2020, then 2.15% simple

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates 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 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 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 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 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 allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2019 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
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	100.00%	5.61%

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.

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 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 17.2% for 2019.

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

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

				Current		
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
		(6.20%)		(7.20%)		(8.20%)
Entity's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	1,675,640	\$	1,016,037	\$	422,919

Actuarial Assumptions – OPF

OPF'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 OPF's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of 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.

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	January 1, 2019, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return	8.00%
Cost of Living Increases (COLA)	3.00% simple; 2.20% simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00%
Salary Increases	3.75% to 10.50%
Payroll Growth	
	Inflation rate of 2.75% plus productivity increase rate of 0.5%

Healthy Mortality – 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%.

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

Disabled Mortality – 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.

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected real rates of return for each major asset class included in OPF's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019 are summarized below:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00%	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%
	120.00%	

Note: Assumptions are geometric

* levered 2X

OPF's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OPF's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.2 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 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00 percent. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

				Current		
	19	6 Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1	% Increase
		(7.00%)		(8.00%)		(9.00%)
Entity's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	2,836,460	\$	2,046,555	\$	1,385,886

Note 10 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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 <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u>, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

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 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of Traditional Pension and Combined plans' employer contributions allocated to health care was zero in 2020 and is expected to remain at that level. 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 4.0%.

The City's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2020. Of this amount, \$0 is reported as accrued wages and benefits 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 healthcare 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. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, and Medicare Part B Premium to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to postretirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit, or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Government 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 <u>www.op-f.org</u> or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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

On Jan. 1, 2019, OP&F changed the way it supports retiree health care. A stipend-based health care model has replaced the self-insured group health care plan that had been in place. OP&F has contracted with a vendor who can assist eligible retirees in choosing health care plans that are available where they live (both Medicare-eligible and pre-65 populations). A stipend funded by OP&F is available to these members through a Health Reimbursement Arrangement and can be used to reimburse retirees for qualified health care expenses. As a result of this change, it is expected that the solvency of the HCSF will be extended allowing OP&F to provide stipends to eligible participants.

Under Ohio law, health care costs paid from the funds of the plan are included in the employer contribution rates, which are currently 19.5% and 24% of salaries for police and fire employers, respectively. During 2019, the Board of Trustees has allocated employer contributions equal to 0.5% of annual covered payroll to the Health Care Stabilization Fund (HCSF). The HCSF is part of the Pension Reserve Fund.

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$4,088 for 2020. Of this amount, \$341 is reported as accrued wages and benefits payable.

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 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:

	(OPERS		OP&F	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability:	\$	661,242	\$	300,085	\$ 961,327
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:					
Current Measurement Date	C	0.004787%	(0.030380%	
Prior Measurement Date	0	0.004670%		0.031711%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0	0.000117%		0.001331%	
OPEB Expense	\$	68,319	\$	21,882	\$ 90,201

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

	(OPERS	 OP&F	 Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Changes in employer proportion and differences				
between contributions and proportionate				
share of contributions	\$	12,041	\$ -	\$ 12,041
Differences between expected and				
actual experience		18	-	18
Change in Assumptions		104,668	180,772	285,440
Contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date		-	 4,088	4,088
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	116,727	\$ 184,860	\$ 301,587
		OPERS	 OP&F	 Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources		OPERS	 OP&F	 Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources Net difference between projected and		OPERS	 OP&F	 Total
	\$	OPERS 33,670	\$ OP&F 13,477	\$ <u>Total</u> 47,147
Net difference between projected and			\$ 	\$
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments			\$ 	\$
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Differences between expected and		33,670	\$ 13,477	\$ 47,147
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Differences between expected and actual experience		33,670	\$ 13,477 32,546	\$ 47,147 93,020
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Differences between expected and actual experience Change in Assumptions		33,670	\$ 13,477 32,546	\$ 47,147 93,020
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Differences between expected and actual experience Change in Assumptions Changes in employer proportion and differences		33,670	\$ 13,477 32,546	\$ 47,147 93,020

\$4,088 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 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:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:			
2021	24,158	2,578	26,736
2022	11,392	2,578	13,970
2023	27	5,539	5,566
2024	(14,388)	876	(13,512)
2025	-	3,597	3,597
Thereafter		3,897	3,897
Total	\$ 21,189	\$ 19,065	\$ 40,254

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019. 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 percent
Projected Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	3.16 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.96 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	2.75 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	10.50 percent, initial
	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2030
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

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. 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 buildingblock method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 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, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 19.7 percent for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2019 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(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	100.00%	4.55%

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.16% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 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 contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 2034. As a result, the actuarial assumed 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 City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.16 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.16 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.16 percent) than the current rate:

	Current									
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate				Discount Rate		1% Increase	
	((2.16%)	((4.16%)						
Entity's proportionate share										
of the net OPEB liability	\$	865,298	\$	661,242	\$	497,800				

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2020 is 10.5 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries' project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 percent in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health Care						
	Cost Trend Rate						
	1% Decrease Assumption		19	% Increase			
Entity's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	641,697	\$	661,242	\$	680,472	

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2018, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 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 reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

Valuation Date	January 1, 2019, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.00 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus
	productivity increases rate of 0.5 percent
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Prior Measurement Date	4.66 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple
	for increase based on the lesser of the
	increase in CPI and 3 percent

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

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

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.

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 prior experience study was completed December 31, 2011.

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. 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:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00%	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%
	120.00%	
Note: Accumutions and compating		

Note: Assumptions are geometric * levered 2X

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 1.2 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate Total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.56 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payment of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.75 percent at December 31, 2019 and 4.13 percent at December 31, 2018 was blended with the long-term rate of 8.00 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.56 percent.

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 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.56 percent), or one percentage point higher (4.56 percent) than the current rate.

	Current							
	1%	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		6 Increase		
	((2.56%)	((3.56%)		(4.56%)		
Entity's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB liability	\$	372,087	\$	300,085	\$	240,258		

Note 11 – Interfund Activity

During 2020 the following transfers occurred:

- The Road Levy Fund transferred \$62,788 to the Clifford Road Fund to provide resources for roadway improvements.
- The General Fund transferred \$193,375 to the Municipal Building Bond Retirement Fund to provide resources to cover schedule debt service payments.

At December 31, 2020, The General Fund had open advances of \$4,314 and \$78,066 to the O'Leary Avenue Fund and St. John's Connector Fund, respectively.

Note 12 – Joint Venture

The City is a member of the Deer Park-Silverton Joint Fire District, which is a joint venture between the City of Deer Park and the City of Silverton. The joint venture was created to provide fire protection services to the residents of the two cities.

The Fire District Board of Trustees consists of eight trustees, with each City appointing four of the trustees. The City's ability to effect operations is limited to its representation on the Board.

The funding for the operation of the Fire District is provided by tax revenues from a continuing levy approved by the electorate of both cities. There is no explicit and measurable equity interest in the fire District. The City has an ongoing financial responsibility, because the continued existence of the joint venture depends on the City's contributions. The Joint Fire District is not accumulating significant financial resources or experiencing fiscal distress that may cause additional burden to the City.

Note 13 – Contingent Liabilities

At times, the City may be a party to legal proceedings seeking damages. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of the various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

Note 14 – Compliance and Accountability

At year-end, the City had a modified-accrual-based-deficit balance in the O'Leary Avenue Fund and St. John's Connector Fund. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Note 15 – Incurred But Not Reported Claims – Health Benefits Program

Medical coverage is offered to employees through a self-funded insurance plan. Under this program, the Risk Management Agency provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$100,000 per covered person. The plan is offered to local governments state-wide through the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OME-RESA) in Steubenville, and administered by United Healthcare of Ohio.

The City participates in the program and makes payments to the Risk Management Agency based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay claims and actual amounts needed to pay fixed costs (premiums for stop-loss coverage and medical conversion and administrative fees and services). The City's independent advisor has actuarially determined that no liability provision for incurred but not reported claims is appropriate as of December 31, 2020. This amount is non-discounted and is based upon historical claims experience. The nonexistence of a claims liability reported at December 31, 2020, is based on an estimate provided by USI Insurance (independent advisor) and 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 accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims.

Note 16 – Joint Economic Development Zone

The City participates in a Joint Economic Development Zone (JEDZ) with Sycamore Township. The purpose of the JEDZ is to facilitate economic development and improve the welfare of people in the area of the JEDZ.

Under the terms of the JEDZ with Sycamore Township, the City of Deer Park receives 10% of the net income tax revenues collected and is entitled to an administrative fee from the JEDZ to cover the cost of collecting the income taxes.

Note 17 – Tax Abatements

The City does not have any tax abatements that are required to be disclose in accordance with GASB Statement No. 77.

Note 18 – Change in Accounting Principle

During the year, the City implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities for all state and local governments. This Statement also requires the presentation of a statement of fiduciary net position and statement of changes in net position. For the City, the changes included renaming its agency fund as a custodial fund under the new criteria and presenting a statement of changes in fiduciary net position for the custodial fund.

Note 19 – Subsequent Events

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. The impact on the City's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

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City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			ounts		Fir	iance With nal Budget Positive
		Original		Final	 Actual		Negative)
Revenues Property and Other Taxes Charges for Services Fees, Licenses, and Permits Fines and Forfeitures Intergovernmental Interest	\$	2,350,000 120,000 35,025 35,000 118,500 37,000	\$	2,350,000 120,000 35,025 35,000 118,500 37,000	\$ 2,343,783 117,649 38,797 22,446 130,278 12,042	\$	(6,217) (2,351) 3,772 (12,554) 11,778 (24,958)
Total Revenues		2,695,525		2,695,525	 2,664,995		(30,530)
Expenditures Current:							
General Government		1,239,535		1,322,735	1,108,120		214,615
Public Safety		1,404,500		1,431,500	1,183,468		248,032
Leisure Time Activities		47,600		48,500	36,156		12,344
Transportation and Street Repair		28,800		38,300	32,864		5,436
Economic Development		5,000		5,000	4,691		309
Capital Outlay Debt Service:		1,500		3,700	2,164		1,536
Principal Retirement and Interest		7,163		7,163	3,581		3,582
Total Expenditures		2,734,098		2,856,898	 2,371,044		485,854
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(38,573)		(161,373)	 293,951		455,324
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers Out		(193,375)		(193,375)	 (193,375)		-
Total Other Financing Uses		(193,375)		(193,375)	 (193,375)		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(231,948)		(354,748)	100,576		455,324
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		1,349,739		1,349,739	 1,349,739		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	1,117,791	\$	994,991	\$ 1,450,315	\$	455,324

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County, Ohio Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Road Levy Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts						Fir	iance With nal Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual		Negative)
Revenues Property and Other Taxes		215,000		215,000	\$	215,471	\$	471
Total Revenues		215,000		215,000		215,478		478
Expenditures Current:								
Transportation and Street Repair		54,000		59,000		15,754		43,246
Total Expenditures		54,000		59,000		15,754		43,246
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		161,000		156,000		199,724		43,724
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers Out		(394,000)		(394,000)		(62,788)		331,212
Total Other Financing Uses		(394,000)		(394,000)		(62,788)	1	331,212
Net Change in Fund Balance		(233,000)		(238,000)		136,936		374,936
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		364,981		364,981		364,981		-
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	131,981	\$	126,981	\$	501,917	\$	374,936

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan

Last Seven Years *

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0051400%	0.0050150%	0.0048600%	0.0052693%	0.0051191%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,016,037	\$ 1,373,438	\$ 762,434	\$ 1,196,577	\$ 886,694
Entity's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 700,942	\$ 668,891	\$ 656,953	\$ 694,495	\$ 662,086
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	144.95%	205.33%	116.06%	172.29%	133.92%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%
	2015	2014			
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0051970%	0.0051970%			
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 626,819	\$ 612,661			
Entity's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 643,063	\$ 625,764			
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	97.47%	97.91%			
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net	86.45%	86.36%			

* Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Assumptions - In 2017, changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-yea period ended December 31, 2015. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 8.0% to 7.5%, a reduction in the wage inflatic rate from 3.75% to 3.25%, and transition from the RP-2000 mortality tables to the RP-2014 mortality tables.

In 2019, a reduction of the discount rate was made from 7.5% to 7.2%.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Seven Years *

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0303800%	0.0317110%	0.0317420%	0.0330100%	0.0321079%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,046,555	\$ 2,588,441	\$ 1,948,148	\$ 2,090,822	\$ 2,065,521
Entity's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 802,515	\$ 806,037	\$ 745,972	\$ 788,602	\$ 814,688
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	255.02%	321.13%	261.16%	265.13%	253.54%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability	69.89%	63.07%	70.91%	68.36%	66.77%
	2015	2014			
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0320366%	0.0320366%			
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,659,629	\$ 1,560,282			
Entity's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 673,819	\$ 691,431			
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	246.30%	225.66%			
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability	72.20%	73.00%			

* Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Assumptions - In 2018, changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 8.25% to 8.0%, a reduction in the wage inflation rate from 3.75% to 3.25%, and transition from the RP-2000 mortality tables to the RP-2014 mortality tables.

In 2019, a reduction of the discount rate was made from 7.5% to 7.2%.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan Last Eight Years *

	2020		 2019		2018		2017		2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	108,734	\$ 100,552	\$	97,425	\$	73,994	\$	104,105
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(108,734)	 (100,552)		(97,425)		(73,994)		(104,105)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	_	\$ _	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	811,300	\$ 700,942	\$	668,891	\$	656,953	\$	694,495
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		13.40%	14.35%		14.57%		11.26%		14.99%
Contractually Required Contribution		2015	 2014		2013				
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$	89,470	\$ 76,459	\$	89,890				
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		(89,470)	 (76,459)		(89,890)				
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$		\$ 	\$	_				
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	662,086	\$ 643,063	\$	625,764				
		13.51%	11.89%		14.36%				

* Information prior to 2013 is not available.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Eleven Years

	2020		2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	153,147	\$	152,421	\$	156,790	\$	146,079	\$	143,572
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(153,147)		(152,421)		(156,790)		(146,079)		(143,572)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$		\$	_	\$		\$	_	\$	_
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	806,334	\$	802,515	\$	806,037	\$	745,972	\$	788,602
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		18.99%		18.99%		19.45%		19.58%		18.21%
		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	140,360	\$	134,071	\$	154,216	\$	141,706	\$	153,356
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(140,360)		(134,071)		(154,216)		(141,706)		(153,356)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	814,688	\$	673,819	\$	691,431	\$	709,302	\$	753,928
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		17.23%		19.90%		22.30%		19.98%		20.34%

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - OPEB Plan Last Four Years *

	2020		2019		2018			2017
Entity's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0	0047870%	0.0	0046700%	0.0	0045550%	0.0	049510%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	661,242	\$	608,825	\$	494,681	\$	500,038
Entity's Covered Payroll	\$	700,942	\$	668,891	\$	656,953	\$	694,495
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		94.34%		91.02%		75.30%		72.00%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net OPEB Liability		47.80%		46.33%		54.14%		54.04%

* Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Assumptions - In 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%.

In 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.85% to 3.96%. The investment rate of return changed from 6.50% to 6.00%, and the heath care cost trend rate changed from 7.5% initial to 10.0% initial.

In 2020, the single discount rate changed from 3.96% to 3.16%. The municipal bond rate changed from 3.71% to 2.75%, and the heath care cost trend rate changed from 10.0% to 10.5%.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Four Years *

		2020		2019	 2018		2017
Entity's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0	.0303800%	0	0.0317110%	0.0317420%	0.	0330100%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	300,085	\$	288,776	\$ 1,798,455	\$	1,566,912
Entity's Covered Payroll	\$	802,515	\$	806,037	\$ 745,972	\$	788,602
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		37.39%		35.83%	241.09%		198.69%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net OPEB Liability		47.08%		46.57%	14.13%		15.96%

* Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Assumptions - In 2018, the single discount rate changed from 3.79% to 3.24%.

In 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.24% to 4.66%.

Change in Benefit Terms - Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model to a stipend-based health care model, depositing stipends into health reimbursement accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

In 2020, the single discount rate changed from 4.66% to 3.56%.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions - OPEB Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Five Years *

	2	2020 2019		2019	2018		2017		2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,002	\$ 15,097
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		-		_				(5,002)	(15,097)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$8	11,300	\$	700,942	\$6	68,891	\$ 6	556,953	\$ 694,495
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.76%	2.17%

* Information prior to 2016 is not available.

City of Deer Park Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions - OPEB Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Eleven Years

	2020		2019		2018		2017		2016	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	4,088	\$	4,069	\$	4,185	\$	3,899	\$	3,833
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(4,088)		(4,069)		(4,185)		(3,899)		(3,833)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	806,334	\$	802,515	\$	806,037	\$	745,972	\$	788,602
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		0.51%		0.51%		0.52%		0.52%		0.49%
		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	3,650	\$	3,580	\$	28,530	\$	49,030	\$	53,061
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(3,650)		(3,580)		(28,530)		(49,030)		(53,061)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Entity Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	814,688	\$	673,819	\$	691,431	\$	709,302	\$	753,928
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		0.45%		0.53%		4.13%		6.91%		7.04%

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Budgets

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City, except for the custodial fund. The Council passes appropriations for each department within each fund and for personal services within each department. The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the basic financial statements.

Tax Budget A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 15 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources The County Budget Commission determines if the tax budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by October 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources that states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements as final reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2020.

Appropriations A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation resolution may be supplemented during the year by action of the Council, as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the first appropriated budget that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Lapsing of Appropriations At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations.

Encumbrances As part of formal budgetary control purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations.

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

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary cash basis statements for the City's General Fund.

	 General Fund	Re	oad Levy Fund
GAAP Basis	\$ 141,640	\$	136,936
Adjustments:			
Revenue Accruals	(118,925)		-
Expenditure Accruals	 77,861		-
Budget Basis	\$ 100,576	\$	136,936



Corporate Centre of Blue Ash 11117 Kenwood Road Blue Ash, Ohio 45242-1817 (513) 361-8550 or (800) 368-7419 SouthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

City of Deer Park Hamilton County 7777 Blue Ash Road Deer Park, Ohio 45236

To the Mayor and Members of 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 Deer Park, Hamilton 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 and have issued our report thereon dated September 2, 2021. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures 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 opinion 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. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a material weakness. We consider finding 2020-001 to be a material weakness.

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*.

City of Deer Park Hamilton County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards

Page 2

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 2, 2021

CITY OF DEER PARK HAMILTON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

FINDING NUMBER 2020-001

Material Weakness – Financial Reporting

In our audit engagement letter, as required by AU-C Section 210, *Terms of Engagement*, paragraph .06, management acknowledged its responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of their financial statements; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraphs .A14 & .A16. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Cod. 1100 paragraph .101 states a governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly and with full disclosure the funds and activities of the governmental unit in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

Due to deficiencies in the City's internal controls over financial reporting, the City understated Special Assessments additions, Principal Retirement deductions, and Interest and Fiscal Charges deductions by \$188,363, \$177,764, and \$10,599, respectively, in the Custodial Funds.

The financial statements have been adjusted for this error.

The City did not have procedures in place for effective monitoring of the City's financial activity, and the accuracy of accounting and financial reporting. Failure to accurately post and monitor financial activity increases the risk that errors, theft, and fraud could occur and not be detected in a timely manner.

Due care should be exercised when posting entries to the financial statements. The City officials should update control procedures for review of financial activity so that errors can be detected and corrected in a timely manner.

Officials' Response:

We did not receive a response from Officials to the finding reported above.



CITY OF DEER PARK

HAMILTON 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 9/23/2021

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