



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Kenton
Hardin County
PO Box 220
Kenton, Ohio 43326

To the Members of Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Kenton, Hardin 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 the cash accounting basis Note 2 describes. This responsibility includes determining that the cash accounting basis is acceptable for the circumstances. Management is also responsible for 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 cash financial position of the governmental activities, 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 cash financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 2.

Accounting Basis

Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-03(B) requires the City to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis applied to these statements. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the financial statements taken as a whole.

The City presents a budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund. This schedule provides additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Information

We applied no procedures to management's discussion as listed in the table of contents. Accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 19, 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

October 19, 2021

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**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

This discussion and analysis of the City of Kenton's (the City) financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2020, within the limitations of the City's cash basis accounting. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Highlights

Key highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- The net position of governmental activities increased \$902,932 or 38.5 percent.
- The general fund balance increased by \$619,305 and the stormwater capital projects fund balance increased by \$41,572, while the other governmental funds increased \$242,055.
- The City's general receipts for the governmental funds are primarily property and income taxes. These receipts represent respectively 4.8 and 39.6 percent of the total cash received for governmental activities during the year.
- Income tax receipts for 2020 were 8.6 percent less than 2019.
- Net position of the City's business-type activities increased \$694,363.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, as applicable to the City's cash basis of accounting.

Report Components

The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the cash activities of the City as a whole.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the City as a way to segregate money whose use is restricted to a particular specified purpose. These statements present financial information by fund, presenting funds with the largest balances or most activity in separate columns.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the government-wide and fund financial statements and provide expanded explanation and detail regarding the information reported in the statements.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The City has elected to present its financial statements on a cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under the City's cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of using the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related receipts (such as accounts receivable) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable) are not recorded in the financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this report, the reader must keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

Reporting the City as a Whole

The statement of net position and the statement of activities reflect how the City did financially during 2020, within the limitations of cash basis accounting. The statement of net position presents the cash balances and investments of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year end. The statement of activities compares cash disbursements with program receipts for each governmental program and business-type activity. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts. The comparison of cash disbursements with program receipts identifies how each governmental function or business-type activity draws from the City's general receipts.

These statements report the City's cash position and the changes in cash position. Keeping in mind limitations of the cash basis of accounting, you can think of these changes as one way to measure the City's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's cash position is one indicator of whether the City's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the City's financial position, you should also consider other nonfinancial factors as well such as the City's property tax base, the condition of the City's capital assets and infrastructure, the extent of the City's debt obligations, the reliance on non-local financial resources for operations and the need for continued growth in the major local receipts sources such as property and income taxes.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, we divide the City into two types of activities:

Governmental activities – Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including police, fire, streets and parks. State and federal grants and income and property taxes finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.

Business-type activities – The City has three business-type activities, the provision of water, sewer treatment and refuse service. Business-type activities are financed by a fee charged to the customers receiving the service.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's major funds – not the City as a whole. The City establishes separate funds to better manage its many activities and to help demonstrate that money that is restricted as to how it may be used is being spent for the intended purpose. The funds of the City are split into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed view of the City's governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent to finance the City's programs. The City's significant governmental funds are presented on the financial statements in separate columns. The information for nonmajor funds (funds whose activity or balances are not large enough to warrant separate reporting) is combined and presented in total in a single column. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, capital improvement issue II fund and the stormwater capital projects fund.

Proprietary Funds - When the City charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds.

When the services are provided to the general public, the activity is reported as an enterprise fund. The City has three enterprise funds – the water fund, sewer fund and refuse fund.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the City’s programs. The City’s only fiduciary fund is the Municipal Court custodial fund.

The City as a Whole

The table below provides a summary of the City’s net position for 2020 compared to 2019 on a cash basis.

Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		TOTALS	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
ASSETS						
Cash	\$ 3,246,386	\$ 2,343,454	\$ 2,649,233	\$ 1,958,235	\$ 5,895,619	\$ 4,301,689
Restricted cash	-	-	122,042	118,677	122,042	118,677
Total Assets	3,246,386	2,343,454	2,771,275	2,076,912	6,017,661	4,420,366
NET POSITION						
Restricted:						
Pension Obligations	38,298	4,063	-	-	38,298	4,063
Revolving Loans	25,266	24,956	-	-	25,266	24,956
Customer Deposits	-	-	122,042	118,677	122,042	118,677
Other Purposes	728,197	477,771	-	-	728,197	477,771
Unrestricted	2,454,625	1,836,664	2,649,233	1,958,235	5,103,858	3,794,899
Total Net Position	\$ 3,246,386	\$ 2,343,454	\$ 2,771,275	\$ 2,076,912	\$ 6,017,661	\$ 4,420,366

As mentioned previously, net position of governmental activities increased \$902,932 or 38.5 percent during 2020 and net position of business-type activities increased \$694,363. The primary reasons contributing to the changes in cash balances are as follows:

- **Governmental Activities:** Total cash receipts in the governmental funds exceeded cash disbursements in 2020 and intergovernmental revenue increased.
- **Business-Type:** Experienced an overall increase in cash receipts was mainly due to OWDA loan issued compared to 2019.

The next table reflects the changes in net position on cash basis in 2020 and 2019 for governmental activities, business-type activities and total primary government.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

**UNAUDITED
(Continued)**

Changes in Net Position

	Governmental		Business-Type		Totals	
	Activities		Activities			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Receipts:						
Program Receipts:						
Charges for Services	\$ 660,526	\$ 703,146	\$4,194,022	\$3,884,775	\$4,854,548	\$4,587,921
Operating Grants & Contributions	1,268,011	485,608	-	-	1,268,011	485,608
Capital Grants & Contributions	1,754,112	407,752	-	-	1,754,112	407,752
Total Program Receipts	<u>3,682,649</u>	<u>1,596,506</u>	<u>4,194,022</u>	<u>3,884,775</u>	<u>7,876,671</u>	<u>5,481,281</u>
General Receipts:						
Property Taxes	401,160	400,544	-	-	401,160	400,544
Income Taxes	3,298,372	3,606,900	-	-	3,298,372	3,606,900
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	13	25	-	-	13	25
Hotel/Motel Taxes	13,803	31,915	-	-	13,803	31,915
Grants and Contributions Not						
Restricted to Specific Programs	213,445	171,576	-	-	213,445	171,576
Interest Income	21,196	60,176	-	-	21,196	60,176
Debt Proceeds	516,122	181,914	1,432,703	174,841	1,948,825	356,755
Miscellaneous	174,215	251,602	6,182	233,796	180,397	485,398
Advances	(52,000)	-	52,000	-	-	-
Transfers	-	35	-	(35)	-	-
Total General Receipts, Transfers and Advances	<u>4,586,326</u>	<u>4,704,687</u>	<u>1,490,885</u>	<u>408,602</u>	<u>6,077,211</u>	<u>5,113,289</u>
Total Receipts	<u>8,268,975</u>	<u>6,301,193</u>	<u>5,684,907</u>	<u>4,293,377</u>	<u>13,953,882</u>	<u>10,594,570</u>
Disbursements:						
General Government	1,148,421	1,298,587	-	-	1,148,421	1,298,587
Public Safety	2,835,071	2,438,172	-	-	2,835,071	2,438,172
Public Works	578,048	637,548	-	-	578,048	637,548
Basic Utility Services	15,623	-	-	-	15,623	-
Health Services	88,500	88,500	-	-	88,500	88,500
Economic Development	6,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	6,000
Leisure-time Activities	203,972	141,920	-	-	203,972	141,920
Intergovernmental	104,089	104,053	-	-	104,089	104,053
Capital Outlay	2,290,331	628,020	-	-	2,290,331	628,020
Debt Service	95,988	131,078	-	-	95,988	131,078
Waterworks	-	-	2,683,034	1,456,996	2,683,034	1,456,996
Sewer	-	-	2,126,987	2,237,757	2,126,987	2,237,757
Refuse	-	-	180,523	-	180,523	-
Total Disbursements	<u>7,366,043</u>	<u>5,473,878</u>	<u>4,990,544</u>	<u>3,694,753</u>	<u>12,356,587</u>	<u>9,168,631</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	<u>902,932</u>	<u>827,315</u>	<u>694,363</u>	<u>598,624</u>	<u>1,597,295</u>	<u>1,425,939</u>
Net Position, January 1	<u>2,343,454</u>	<u>1,516,139</u>	<u>2,076,912</u>	<u>1,478,288</u>	<u>4,420,366</u>	<u>2,994,427</u>
Net Position, December 31	<u>\$3,246,386</u>	<u>\$2,343,454</u>	<u>\$2,771,275</u>	<u>\$2,076,912</u>	<u>\$6,017,661</u>	<u>\$4,420,366</u>

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

Program receipts for governmental and business-type activities represent 58.2 percent of total receipts (excluding advances) and are primarily comprised of restricted intergovernmental receipts such as motor vehicle license and gas tax money, building permits and charges for services to water and sewer customers.

General receipts of the governmental and business-type activities represent 43.6 percent of the City's total receipts (excluding advances). Local property and income taxes are 83.0 percent of the governmental general receipts. Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs make up the balance of the City's significant general receipts. Other receipts are very insignificant and somewhat unpredictable receipts sources.

Disbursements for general government represent the overhead costs of running the City and the support services provided for the other City activities. These include the costs of council, and the auditor, treasurer, law director, municipal court and the income tax departments, as well as internal services such as payroll and purchasing.

Public safety is the cost of police and fire protection; health services is the health department; Leisure-time activities are the costs of maintaining the parks and municipal pool; Economic development promotes the City to industry and commerce as well as working with other governments in the area to attract new business. Public works is the cost of maintaining the roads, and intergovernmental represents property tax support for Grove Cemetery and other pass-through activity.

Governmental Activities

If you look at the Statement of Activities on page 16 you will see that the first column lists the major services provided by the City. The major program disbursement for governmental activities is for public safety which accounts for 38.5 percent of all governmental disbursements. General government also represents a significant cost, about 15.6 percent. The next three columns of the statement entitled program receipts identify amounts paid by people who are directly charged for the service and grants received by the City that must be used to provide a specific service. The net (cash disbursements) receipts column compares the program receipts to the cost of the service. This "net cost" amount represents the cost of the service which ends up being paid from money provided by local taxpayers. These net costs are paid from the general receipts which are presented at the bottom of the statement. A comparison between the total cost of services and the net cost is presented in the following table.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

	Governmental Activities			
	2020		2019	
	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
General Government	\$ 1,148,421	\$ 803,052	\$ 1,298,587	\$ 848,853
Public Safety	2,835,071	1,938,985	2,438,172	2,294,049
Public Works	578,048	8,638	637,548	(251,818)
Basic Utility Services	15,623	-	-	-
Health Services	88,500	88,500	88,500	88,500
Economic Development	6,000	(1,808)	6,000	1,263
Leisure Time Activities	203,972	109,731	141,920	33,374
Intergovernmental	104,089	104,089	104,053	104,053
Capital Outlay	2,290,331	536,219	628,020	628,020
Debt Service	86,649	86,649	123,720	123,720
Interest Expense	9,339	9,339	7,358	7,358
Totals	<u>\$ 7,366,043</u>	<u>\$ 3,683,394</u>	<u>\$ 5,473,878</u>	<u>\$ 3,877,372</u>

The dependence upon property, income tax receipts, and hotel/motel taxes is apparent as these receipts provide 44.9 percent of all governmental revenue.

Business-Type Activities

The operation of the City’s water and sewer treatment plants along with maintaining the infrastructure is a significant part of the City’s activities. These business-type activities routinely report receipts and cash disbursements that are relatively equal.

The infrastructure is aging and the City has begun discussing the need for major repairs (such as valve replacements, dead end looping and water main repair) and how these will be funded. A study began in 2018 to determine the life-span and capacity of the City’s water infrastructure.

The City’s Funds

Total governmental funds had receipts and other financing sources (excluding transfers) of \$8,320,975 and disbursements of \$7,366,043 (excluding transfers and advances). Receipts were \$2,019,817 greater in 2020 than 2019; this was mainly due from an Ohio Public Work Commission loan and debt principal forgiveness grant of \$1,479,448 that increased intergovernmental revenue. Disbursements were \$1,892,165 greater in 2020 than 2019 due to an increase in disbursements related to the grant mentioned above.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

Actual revenues (excluding transfers and advances) were \$54,519 more than original budgeted revenues. Most of this was due to charges for services and miscellaneous receipts exceeding original estimates.

The original budget for public safety was increased in the final budget due to the need of equipment and to cover the increased costs of health insurance. Final disbursements (excluding transfers and advances) were budgeted at \$4,491,514 while actual disbursements were \$3,534,189 (excluding transfers and advances), a difference of \$957,325 and a reflection of the careful spending by administration and department heads.

Capital Assets

The City maintains records on its capital assets, however they are not reported in the financial statements or notes to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt

At year-end the City had \$2,806,409 in long-term debt outstanding – an increase of 210.7 percent from last year. Governmental activities accounted for \$746,719 and business-type activities accounted for the remaining \$2,059,690 of long-term debt. For further information regarding the City’s debt, refer to Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

	Long-term Debt					
	Governmental		Business-type		Totals	
	Activities		Activities			
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Sewer Loan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,885	\$ 9,520	\$ 8,885	\$ 9,520
Bond Obligations	156,942	173,727	272,043	296,773	428,985	470,500
Equipment Loan	59,625	98,474	-	-	59,625	98,474
OPWC Loans	226,945	45,045	88,899	103,359	315,844	148,404
OWDA Loans	303,207	-	1,689,863	176,422	1,993,070	176,422
Totals	<u>\$ 746,719</u>	<u>\$ 317,246</u>	<u>\$ 2,059,690</u>	<u>\$ 586,074</u>	<u>\$ 2,806,409</u>	<u>\$ 903,320</u>

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

Current Issues

The City of Kenton faces the same challenge as all governments do, providing the same quality of service as past years with minimal increased in revenue and expenses continuing to increase. When comparing revenues (excluding transfers, advances, sale of assets, and debt proceeds) in 2019 and 2020 for the general fund, revenues decreased by \$246,600. Expenses in 2020 decreased by \$269,573 from 2019 in the general fund. With a decrease in general fund revenue and a decrease in general fund expenses we need to continue to be conservative in our spending and find ways to reduce our costs.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to reflect the City's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Brian Hattery, City Auditor, 111 W. Franklin Street, Kenton, Ohio 43326 or telephone at (419) 673-1310.

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**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH BASIS
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,246,386	\$ 2,649,233	\$ 5,895,619
Restricted Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	122,042	122,042
Total Assets	<u>3,246,386</u>	<u>2,771,275</u>	<u>6,017,661</u>
Net Position:			
Restricted for:			
Pension Obligations	38,298	-	38,298
Revolving Loan	25,266	-	25,266
Customer Water Deposits	-	122,042	122,042
Other Purposes	728,197	-	728,197
Unrestricted	2,454,625	2,649,233	5,103,858
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 3,246,386</u>	<u>\$ 2,771,275</u>	<u>\$ 6,017,661</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - CASH BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	Program Cash Receipts			
	Cash Disbursements	Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities				
General Government	\$ 1,148,421	\$ 314,269	\$ 31,100	\$ -
Public Safety	2,835,071	263,125	632,961	-
Public Works	578,048	255	569,155	-
Basic Utility Service	15,623	-	15,623	-
Health	88,500	-	-	-
Economic Development	6,000	-	7,808	-
Leisure Time Activities	203,972	82,877	11,364	-
Intergovernmental	104,089	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	2,290,331	-	-	1,754,112
Debt Service:				
Principal Payments	86,649	-	-	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	9,339	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	7,366,043	660,526	1,268,011	1,754,112
Business-type Activities				
Water	2,683,034	1,512,884	-	-
Sewer	2,126,987	2,453,595	-	-
Refuse	180,523	227,543	-	-
Total Business-type Activities	4,990,544	4,194,022		
Total Activity	\$ 12,356,587	\$ 4,854,548	\$ 1,268,011	\$ 1,754,112

General Receipts and Transfers

Property Taxes Levied for:

 General Purpose

 Police Pension

 Fire Pension

 Grove Cemetery

 Bond Retirement

Income Tax

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Hotel/Motel

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted for Specific Purposes

Investment Income

Miscellaneous

Debt Issued

Advances

Total General Receipts and Advances

Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**Net (Cash Disbursements) Cash Receipts
and Changes in Net Cash Position**

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (803,052)	\$ -	\$ (803,052)
(1,938,985)	-	(1,938,985)
(8,638)	-	(8,638)
-	-	-
(88,500)	-	(88,500)
1,808	-	1,808
(109,731)	-	(109,731)
(104,089)	-	(104,089)
(536,219)	-	(536,219)
(86,649)	-	(86,649)
(9,339)	-	(9,339)
<u>(3,683,394)</u>		<u>(3,683,394)</u>
-	(1,170,150)	(1,170,150)
-	326,608	326,608
-	47,020	47,020
	<u>(796,522)</u>	<u>(796,522)</u>
<u>(3,683,394)</u>	<u>(796,522)</u>	<u>(4,479,916)</u>
219,041	-	219,041
28,267	-	28,267
28,267	-	28,267
99,652	-	99,652
25,933	-	25,933
3,298,372	-	3,298,372
13	-	13
13,803	-	13,803
213,445	-	213,445
21,196	-	21,196
174,215	6,182	180,397
516,122	1,432,703	1,948,825
(52,000)	52,000	-
<u>4,586,326</u>	<u>1,490,885</u>	<u>6,077,211</u>
902,932	694,363	1,597,295
2,343,454	2,076,912	4,420,366
<u>\$ 3,246,386</u>	<u>\$ 2,771,275</u>	<u>\$ 6,017,661</u>

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF CASH BASIS ASSETS AND FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Improvement Issue II</u>	<u>Stormwater Capital Projects</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets:					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,457,217	\$ -	\$ 38,965	\$ 750,204	\$ 3,246,386
Total Assets	<u>2,457,217</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,965</u>	<u>750,204</u>	<u>3,246,386</u>
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	35,811	-	-	-	35,811
Restricted	-	-	38,965	716,985	755,950
Committed	-	-	-	33,219	33,219
Assigned	337,894	-	-	-	337,894
Unassigned	<u>2,083,512</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,083,512</u>
Total Cash Fund Balances	<u>\$ 2,457,217</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 38,965</u>	<u>\$ 750,204</u>	<u>\$ 3,246,386</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - CASH BASIS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Improvement Issue II</u>	<u>Stormwater Capital Projects</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Cash Receipts:					
Property and Other Taxes	\$ 232,844	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 182,119	\$ 414,963
Income Taxes	3,298,372	-	-	-	3,298,372
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	8	-	-	5	13
Charges for Services	258,607	-	-	64,527	323,134
Licenses and Permits	56,656	-	-	255	56,911
Fines and Forfeitures	209,012	-	-	48,368	257,380
Intergovernmental	204,172	644,526	1,109,586	1,230,728	3,189,012
Interest on Investments	21,196	-	-	2,316	23,512
Contributions and donations	7,024	-	-	5,300	12,324
Miscellaneous Receipts	167,191	-	-	62,041	229,232
Total Receipts	<u>4,455,082</u>	<u>644,526</u>	<u>1,109,586</u>	<u>1,595,659</u>	<u>7,804,853</u>
Cash Disbursements:					
General Government:					
Legislative and Executive	666,729	-	-	24,158	690,887
Judicial	391,899	-	-	65,635	457,534
Public Safety	2,170,898	-	-	664,173	2,835,071
Public Works	-	-	32,071	545,977	578,048
Basic Utility Service	-	-	-	15,623	15,623
Health	88,500	-	-	-	88,500
Economic Development	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Leisure Time Activities	-	-	-	203,972	203,972
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	104,089	104,089
Capital Outlay	61,056	836,556	1,364,150	28,569	2,290,331
Debt Service:					
Bond Principal Payment	-	-	-	37,670	37,670
Loan Principal Payment	19,754	-	-	29,225	48,979
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,500	-	-	5,839	9,339
Total Cash Disbursements	<u>3,408,336</u>	<u>836,556</u>	<u>1,396,221</u>	<u>1,724,930</u>	<u>7,366,043</u>
Cash Receipts Over (Under) Cash Disbursements	<u>1,046,746</u>	<u>(192,030)</u>	<u>(286,635)</u>	<u>(129,271)</u>	<u>438,810</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
General Obligation Bonds Issued	20,885	-	-	-	20,885
Loans Issued	-	192,030	303,207	-	495,237
Transfers - In	-	-	25,000	404,065	429,065
Transfers - (Out)	(396,326)	-	-	(32,739)	(429,065)
Advance - (Out)	(52,000)	-	-	-	(52,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(427,441)</u>	<u>192,030</u>	<u>328,207</u>	<u>371,326</u>	<u>464,122</u>
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing Sources Over Cash Disbursements and Other Financing Uses	619,305	-	41,572	242,055	902,932
Cash Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	<u>1,837,912</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,607)</u>	<u>508,149</u>	<u>2,343,454</u>
Cash Fund Balances - End of Year	<u>\$ 2,457,217</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 38,965</u>	<u>\$ 750,204</u>	<u>\$ 3,246,386</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION - CASH BASIS
ENTERPRISE FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Refuse</u>	<u>Total Enterprise Funds</u>
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,361,103	\$ 1,189,110	\$ 99,020	\$ 2,649,233
Restricted Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>122,042</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>122,042</u>
Total Assets	<u>1,483,145</u>	<u>1,189,110</u>	<u>99,020</u>	<u>2,771,275</u>
Net Position:				
Restricted for Customer Water Deposits	122,042	-	-	122,042
Unrestricted	<u>1,361,103</u>	<u>1,189,110</u>	<u>99,020</u>	<u>2,649,233</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,483,145</u>	<u>\$ 1,189,110</u>	<u>\$ 99,020</u>	<u>\$ 2,771,275</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN
FUND NET POSITION - CASH BASIS
ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Refuse</u>	<u>Total Enterprise Funds</u>
Operating Cash Receipts:				
Charges for Services	\$ 1,461,386	\$ 1,986,988	\$ 187,543	\$ 3,635,917
Other	51,498	96,745	40,000	188,243
Total Operating Cash Receipts	<u>1,512,884</u>	<u>2,083,733</u>	<u>227,543</u>	<u>3,824,160</u>
Operating Cash Disbursements:				
Personal Services	682,534	582,101	-	1,264,635
Contract Services	233,510	480,306	179,726	893,542
Materials and Supplies	770,913	345,501	759	1,117,173
Utility Deposits Returned	6,902	-	-	6,902
Other	141,912	4,156	38	146,106
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	<u>1,835,771</u>	<u>1,412,064</u>	<u>180,523</u>	<u>3,428,358</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	(322,887)	671,669	47,020	395,802
Nonoperating Cash Receipts/(Disbursements):				
Intergovernmental	-	369,862	-	369,862
OWDA Loan Issued	1,207,805	224,898	-	1,432,703
Capital Outlay	(786,557)	(688,903)	-	(1,475,460)
Loan Retirement	(40,778)	(10,306)	-	(51,084)
Bond Retirement	(12,365)	(12,365)	-	(24,730)
Interest Expense	(7,563)	(3,349)	-	(10,912)
Advances In	-	-	52,000	52,000
Other Nonoperating Receipts	-	6,182	-	6,182
Total Nonoperating Receipts/(Disbursements)	<u>360,542</u>	<u>(113,981)</u>	<u>52,000</u>	<u>298,561</u>
Changes in Net Position	37,655	557,688	99,020	694,363
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>1,445,490</u>	<u>631,422</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,076,912</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 1,483,145</u>	<u>\$ 1,189,110</u>	<u>\$ 99,020</u>	<u>\$ 2,771,275</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - CASH BASIS
CUSTODIAL FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<u>Municipal Court</u>
Cash Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 64,970</u>
Net Position:	
Held for Others	<u><u>\$ 64,970</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - CASH BASIS
CUSTODIAL FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	<u>Municipal Court</u>
Additions	
Custodial Fund Receipts	<u>\$ 691,956</u>
Deductions	
Custodial Fund Disbursements	<u>715,309</u>
Change in Net Position	(23,353)
Net Position Beginning of Year	88,323
Net Position End of Year	<u><u>64,970</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

Note 1 - Reporting Entity

The City of Kenton (the City) is a home rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under the council-mayor form of government. The Mayor is the chief executive and administrative officer and is elected for a four year term. He is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of council, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the City and for appointing the Safety/Service Director, Income Tax Administrator and various boards and commissions. The legislative authority is vested in a seven-member Council with a presiding President of Council, who are elected to two-year terms. In addition to establishing City policies, Council is responsible for passing ordinances and adopting the budget. Other elected officials consist of the auditor and the law director, who are elected to four-year terms, and the treasurer who is elected to a six-year term.

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements of the City are not misleading.

A. Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. The primary government of the City provides the following services to its citizens: police and fire protection, parks and recreation, street maintenance and repairs, refuse service, water and sewer utilities and a staff to provide essential support to these services.

B. Jointly Governed Organizations and Ohio Plan Risk Management

The City participates in three jointly governed organizations and the Ohio Plan Risk Management, an insurance pool. These organizations are the Grove Cemetery Association, the Hardin County Regional Planning Commission, and BKP Ambulance District. These organizations are presented in Notes 8 and 17 to the financial statements.

The City's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the City is financially accountable.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

As discussed further in Note 2.C, these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting board for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a statement of net position, 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 statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental in nature and those that are considered business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Proprietary fund statements distinguish operating transactions from nonoperating transactions. Operating receipts generally result from exchange transactions such as charges for services directly relating to the funds' principal services. Operating disbursements include costs of sales and services and administrative costs. The fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as nonoperating.

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the City are financed. 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.

Capital Improvement Issue II Fund – The capital improvement Issue II fund accounts for capital projects resulting from state grants and loan proceeds being used for the repair and maintenance of City streets.

Stormwater Capital Projects Fund – The stormwater capital projects fund accounts for state grants and loan proceeds used for the repair and maintenance of City's stormwater system.

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

Proprietary Funds

The City classifies funds financed primarily from user charges for goods or services as proprietary. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise funds. Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the City's enterprise funds:

Water Fund – The water fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Sewer Fund – The sewer fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer services to the residents and commercial users within the City.

Refuse Fund – The garbage and refuse fund (refuse fund) was created in 2020 and it accounts for collection of fees and the related costs from the City providing trash pickup services through contracted services.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The City’s fiduciary funds are custodial funds. Custodial funds are purely custodial in nature and are used to account for assets held by the City for individuals and other governments and organizations –the activity of the Municipal Court. This fund is not included in the City’s government-wide financial statements.

C. Basis of Accounting

The City’s financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting. Except for modifications having substantial support, receipts are recorded in the City’s financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Any such modifications made by the City are described in the appropriate section in this note.

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

D. Budgetary Process

All funds, except custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the City Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is the City Council’s authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the City Council. The legal level of control has been established by the City Council at the fund, department, and object level for all funds.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in receipts are identified by the Chief Deputy Auditor. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedule reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedules reflect the amounts on the amended certificated of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the City Council.

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

E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Interest in the pool is presented as “Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents”.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue), respectively.

The City’s investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer’s Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the City. The City measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

During 2020, the City invested in Star Ohio and in two financial institution money market funds. In addition, the City participates in a deposit placement service that provides competitive earnings while being fully insured. These accounts are treated as deposits and reported at cost, except for Star Ohio which is reported at net asset value. The City's money market funds are recorded at the amount reported by Community First Bank, N.A., and Home Savings and Loan Company on December 31, 2020.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest receipts credited to the general fund during 2020 was \$21,196 which includes \$11,962 assigned from other City funds.

F. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of their use. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets represent utility deposits from customers that are classified as restricted because their use is limited to the payment of unpaid utility bills or refunding of the deposit to the customer.

G. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The City reports disbursements for inventory and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

H. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

I. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused vacation and sick leave. Unpaid vacation and sick leave are not reflected as a liability under the City's cash basis of accounting.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Long-Term Obligations

The City's cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds and other long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid. Lease payments are reported when paid. Long-term obligations of the governmental funds and business-type funds are identified in Note 11.

K. Net Position

Net cash position consists of cash receipts and balances reduced by cash disbursements for the current year. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws, or regulations of other governments. The City has restricted net position for pension obligations, revolving loan balances and customer water deposits. Restricted for other purposes is comprised of net position restricted for grants or other externally restricted receipts. The City did not have any net position restricted by enabling legislation. The City's policy is to first apply restricted resources when a disbursement is incurred for purposes which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Assigned: Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council or a City official delegated that authority by ordinance. In addition, the City Auditor is authorized to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

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

The City applies restricted resources first when disbursements 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 disbursements are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

M. Pensions and Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension and net OPEB liabilities, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension and 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 systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value.

N. Inter-fund Transactions

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statement. During the course of normal operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds. Transfers of resources from one fund to another fund through which resources are to be expended are recorded as operating transfers. The City reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

O. Health Care

The City continues to carry health and life insurance through a private carrier. The Comprehensive Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1986 required the City to offer and provide terminated or retired employees continued participation in the City's employee health care benefits program, provided that the employees pay the rate established by the plan administrator.

P. Intergovernmental Revenues

Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues received on the basis of entitlement are recorded as revenues when the entitlement is received. Federal and State reimbursement type grants for the acquisition or construction of capital assets in proprietary funds are recorded as revenue when the grant is received.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 3 - Accountability and Compliance

Ohio Administrative Code, Section 117-2-03 (B), requires the City to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. However, the City prepared its financial statements on a cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying financial statements omit assets, liabilities, net assets/fund balances, and disclosures that, while material, cannot be determined at this time. The City can be fined and various other administrative remedies may be taken against the City.

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule presented for the general fund is prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The differences between the budgetary basis and the cash basis disbursements are outstanding year-end encumbrances. They are treated as cash disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (cash basis). The difference between the budgetary basis and the cash basis receipts reported in the general fund is from collected fine and forfeitures by the Hardin Municipal Court custodial fund by year-end but not distributed until after year-end. The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile these cash basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund.

<u>Reconciliation of Fund Balances</u>	
	<u>General</u>
Ending cash basis fund balances	\$ 2,457,217
Receipts:	
Municipal Court receipts	(14,813)
Disbursements:	
Encumbrances	<u>(125,853)</u>
Ending budgetary basis balances	<u>\$ 2,316,551</u>

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments

The City Treasurer is responsible for selecting depositories and investing funds. State statutes classify monies held by the City into three categories.

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments (Continued)

5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio (if training requirements have been met);
6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
7. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and
8. Written repurchase agreements in the securities described in (1) or (2) provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.

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

A. Deposits

At year end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$3,939,285 and the bank balance was \$4,263,731. 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, the City's bank balance was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

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 and deposited either with the City or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured. If the institution participates in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), the total market value of the securities pledged can be one hundred two percent or lower if permitted by the Treasurer of State.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments (Continued)

B. Investments

As of December 31, the City had the following investment and maturity:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Rating ⁽¹⁾</u>
STAR Ohio	\$ 2,143,346	55.8 ⁽²⁾	AAAm

⁽¹⁾ Standard and Poor's rating
⁽²⁾ Days (Average)

Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. Standard and Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAM rating. The City's investment policy allows certain investments, however does not specify credit ratings.

Note 6 – Income Taxes

The City levies an income tax of 1.5% on the gross salaries, wages and other personnel service compensation earned by residents of the City and to the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City. The receipts of the City income tax and the administrative costs associated with their collections are accounted for in the general fund.

Note 7 - Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2020 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2019 taxes.

2020 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2019, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2020 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2021.

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

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 7 - Property Taxes (Continued)

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2020, was \$4.2 per \$1,000 of assessed value. Real property owner's tax bills are further reduced by homestead and rollback deductions, when applicable. The amount of these homestead and rollback deductions is reimbursed to the City by the State of Ohio. The assessed values of real property and public utility tangible property upon which 2020 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

<u>Property Category</u>	<u>Assessed Value</u>
<u>Real Property</u>	
Residential	\$ 61,076,270
Agricultural	437,700
Commercial	21,732,100
Industrial	15,417,980
Public utilities	<u>28,470</u>
Total Real Property	<u>98,692,520</u>
 <u>Tangible Personal Property</u>	
Public utilities	<u>6,523,230</u>
Total	<u>\$ 105,215,750</u>

The residents of the City support Grove Cemetery Association (the Cemetery), a jointly governed organization described further in Note 17, through a tax levy. The levy for the Cemetery is a voted millage. During 2020, the Cemetery received \$104,089 in tax revenue and related homestead and rollback revenue, from the residents of the City. This money is reported as property tax receipts and intergovernmental receipts, respectively, and the subsequent disbursement is recorded within intergovernmental disbursements on the financial statements.

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.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 8 - Risk Management

The City belongs to the Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc. (OPRM) (the "Plan"), a non-assessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to Ohio governments ("Members"). The Plan is legally separate from its member governments. Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the plan provides property, liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excess liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine and other coverages to its members sold through fourteen appointed independent agents in the State of Ohio.

In 2002, OPRM elected to participate in a loss corridor deductible in its first \$500,000 of casualty reinsurance to control reinsurance costs. The corridor includes losses paid between 55% and 65% of premiums earned under this treaty. If the OPRM's paid loss ratio reaches 55%, OPRM would pay all the losses incurred related to this treaty up to the next 10% of premiums earned. Reinsurance coverage would resume after a paid loss ratio of 65% is exceeded. Effective November 1, 2010 (through October 31, 2017), the corridor is for losses paid between 60% and 70% of casualty premiums earned in the first \$250,000. Effective November 1, 2016, the OPRM elected to participate in a property loss corridor deductible. The property corridor includes losses paid between 70% and 75%. In 2018, the casualty loss corridor was eliminated and the property corridor was adjusted to losses paid between 65% and 70%. Effective November 1, 2019, the property loss corridor was adjusted to losses between 60% and 67.5%. Members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member. OPRM had 776 members as of December 31, 2019 (latest information available).

Plan members are responsible to notify the Plan of their intent to renew coverage by their renewal date. If a member chooses not to renew with the Plan, they have no other financial obligation to the Plan, but still need to promptly notify the Plan of any potential claims occurring during their membership period. The former member's covered claims, which occurred during their membership period, remain the responsibility of the Plan. Settlement amounts did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The Pool's audited financial statements conform to generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and equity at December 31, 2019.

	<u>2019</u>
Assets	\$ 15,920,504
Liabilities	<u>(11,329,011)</u>
Members' Equity	<u>\$ 4,591,493</u>

You can read the complete audited financial statements for OPRM at the Plan's website, www.ohioplan.org.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

GASB Statements No. 68 and 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system’s board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The net pension and OPEB liability is disclosed as a commitment and not reported on the face of the financial statements as a liability because of the use of the cash basis framework.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – City employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a 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 the majority of 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 <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

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

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years <u>after January 7, 2013</u>	20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire <u>ten years after January 7, 2013</u>	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after <u>January 7, 2013</u>
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and service requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and service requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and service requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

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

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

When a traditional plan 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. Members retiring under the combined plan receive a cost-of-living adjustment of the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. 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.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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

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

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

	<u>State and Local</u>
2020 Statutory maximum contribution rates	
Employer	14.00 %
Employee	10.00 %
 2020 Actual contribution rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.00 %
Post-employment health care benefits	-
Total employer	<u>14.00 %</u>
 Employee	 <u>10.00 %</u>

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. For 2020, The City's contractually required contribution was \$236,718.

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

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

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

For members hired after July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 52 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit. For members hired on or before 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 (see OP&F CAFR referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits):

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, and members whose pension benefit became effective on or after July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to a percentage of the member's base pension benefit where the percentage is the lesser of three percent or the percentage increase in the consumer price index, if any, over the 12 month period that ends on the thirtieth day of September of the immediately preceding year, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent.

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

	<u>Police</u>	<u>Firefighters</u>
2020 Statutory maximum contribution rates		
Employer	19.50%	24.00%
Employee	12.25%	12.25%
 2020 Actual contribution rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00%	23.50%
Post-employment health care benefits	<u>0.50%</u>	<u>0.50%</u>
 Total employer	 <u>19.50%</u>	 <u>24.00%</u>
 Employee	 12.25%	 12.25%

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City of Kenton's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$318,316 for 2020.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Net Pension Liability

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. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. The City's proportion of the net pension liability 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 of the City's defined benefit pension plans:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	0.010903%	0.059649%	
Proportion of the net pension liability-current year	0.011481%	0.058583%	
Proportion of the net pension liability-prior year	-0.000578%	0.001066%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.000578%	0.001066%	
Proportionalte share of the net pension liability	\$2,155,052	\$4,018,275	\$6,173,327

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2019, are presented below.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Experience study	5 - year period ended December 31, 2015
Wage inflation	3.25 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation - Traditional plan	3.25 percent to 10.75 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation - Combined plan	3.25 percent to 8.25 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	Pre January 7, 2013 retirees, 3 percent, simple Post January 7, 2013 retirees, 1.4 percent, simple through 2020, then 2.15 percent, simple
Investment rate of return	7.2 percent
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

In October 2019, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 3 percent simple through 2018 then 2.15 simple to 1.4 percent simple through 2020 the 2.15 percent 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 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.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 17.2% for 2019.

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

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target allocation</u>	Weighted average long-term expected real rate of return <u>(arithmetic)</u>
Fixed income	25.00%	1.83%
Domestic equities	19.00%	5.75%
Real estate	10.00%	5.20%
Private equity	12.00%	10.70%
International equities	21.00%	7.66%
Other investments	<u>13.00%</u>	<u>4.98%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>5.61%</u>

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (6.20%)	Current discount rate (7.20%)	1% Increase (8.20%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,554,378	\$ 2,155,052	\$ 897,099

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F’s total pension liability as of December 31, 2019, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2019, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F’s actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Assumptions considered were: withdrawal rates, disability retirement, service retirement, DROP elections, mortality, percent married and forms of the payment, DROP interest rate, CPI-based COLA, investment returns, salary increases and payroll growth.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of January 1, 2019, are presented below.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Valuation date	January 1, 2019
Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Investment rate of return	8.00 percent
Projected salary increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll increases	3.25 percent
Inflation assumptions	2.75 percent
Cost of living adjustments	2.20 percent and 3.00 percent simple

For the January 1, 2019, valuation, mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent.

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

For the January 1, 2019, valuation, mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2016, the prior experience study was completed December 31, 2011.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term expected real rate of return</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	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	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%
Real estate	<u>12.00%</u>	6.40%
Total	<u>120.00%</u>	

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 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.

**CITY OF KENTON
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Discount Rate For 2019, 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.

	1% Decrease (7.00%)	Current Discount Rate (8.00%)	1% Increase (9.00%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$5,569,190	\$4,018,275	\$2,721,089

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits

See Note 9 for description of the net OPEB liability.

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – 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.

**CITY OF KENTON
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60, or generally 30 years of qualifying service at any age. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

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

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

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

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 employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 0 percent during calendar year 2020. 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 percent.

**CITY OF KENTON
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City’s contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2020.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description – The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored healthcare program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment 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. On January 1, 2019, OP&F implemented a new model for health care. Under this new model, OP&F provides eligible retirees with a fixed stipend earmarked to pay for health care and Medicare Part B reimbursements.

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

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

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

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F defined benefit pension plan. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently 19.5 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.

**CITY OF KENTON
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions for retiree health care benefits. For 2020, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded.

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$8,377 for 2020.

Net OPEB Liability

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:

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

	OPERS	OP&F	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.0111960%	0.0596490%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0116330%	0.0585830%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0004370%	0.0010660%	
			Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$1,546,458	\$589,197	\$2,135,655

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:

Experience study	5 - year period ended December 31, 2015
Wage inflation	3.25 percent
Projected salary increases	3.25 to 10.75 percent (includes wage inflation at 3.25 percent)
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	10.0 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2030
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

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

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, 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 is 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 long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target allocation</u>	Weighted average long-term expected real rate of return <u>(arithmetic)</u>
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	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>4.90%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>4.55%</u>

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

Sensitivity of the Authority’s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Authority’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.16 percent, as well as what the Authority’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:

	1% Decrease <u>(2.16%)</u>	Current discount rate <u>(3.16%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(4.16%)</u>
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,023,789	\$1,546,458	\$1,164,272

**CITY OF KENTON
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Authority’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.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	Current health care cost trend rate <u>assumption</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,500,824	\$1,546,458	\$1,591,511

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2020 is 10.50 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.

Changes between Measurement Date and Reporting Date

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

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

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

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

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
Rolled-forward measurement date	January 1, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.0 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	3.56 percent
Prior measurement date	4.66 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increased based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent

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

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

**CITY OF KENTON
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

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

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

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

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term expected real rate of return</u>
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 bond*	17.00%	2.50%
Master limited partnerships	8.00%	6.60%
Real Assets	8.00%	7.40%
Private real estate	<u>12.00%</u>	6.40%
 Total	 <u>120.00%</u>	

Note: Assumptions are geometric

* Levered 2x.

**CITY OF KENTON
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

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

Discount Rate For 2019, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.56 percent. For 2018, the total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return of 8 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F’s fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members; therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.75 percent at December 31, 2019 and 4.13 percent at December 31, 2018, was blended with the long-term rate of 8 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.56 percent for 2019 and 4.66 percent for 2018. The municipal bond rate was determined using the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate. The OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2034. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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.

	1% Decrease (2.56%)	Current Discount Rate (3.56%)	1% Increase (4.56%)
City’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$730,566	\$589,197	\$471,729

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

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 10 – Post Employment Benefits (Continued)

On January 1, 2019 OP&F changed its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan will no longer be offered. In its place will be a stipend-based health care model. OP&F has contracted with a vendor who will assist eligible retirees in choosing health care plans from their marketplace (both Medicare-eligible and pre-Medicare populations). A stipend funded by OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses. As a result of changing from the current health care model to the stipend based health care model, management expects that it will be able to provide stipends to eligible participants for the next 15 years.

Note 11 – Debt

The City's debt transactions for the year ended December 31, 2020, are summarized below:

	Debt Principal Outstanding 1/1/2020	Debt Issued in 2020	Debt Principal Retired in 2020	Debt Principal Outstanding In 2020	Due Within One Year
<u>Governmental Activities</u>					
<i>General Obligation Bonds</i>					
2015 Fire Truck Acquisition	\$ 25,300	\$ -	\$ (25,300)	\$ -	\$ -
2016 Building Acquisition	148,427	-	(12,370)	136,057	12,370
Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>173,727</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(37,670)</u>	<u>136,057</u>	<u>12,370</u>
<i>Ohio Public Works Commission Loans</i>					
2020 Letson Avenue Storm Sewer	-	192,030	(3,200)	188,830	6,401
2006 Street Improvements	45,045	-	(6,930)	38,115	6,930
Total OPWC Loans	<u>45,045</u>	<u>192,030</u>	<u>(10,130)</u>	<u>226,945</u>	<u>13,331</u>
<i>Ohio Water Development Authority Loans</i>					
2019 Downtown Sewer System Ph. 1	-	303,207	-	303,207	9,075
<i>United States Department of Agriculture Bond</i>					
2020 Municipal Equipment GO Bond	-	20,885	-	20,885	14,300
<i>Loans</i>					
2019 Police Cruisers lease-purchase	41,188	-	(19,754)	21,434	21,434
2018 Street Equipment	57,286	-	(19,095)	38,191	19,095
	<u>98,474</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(38,849)</u>	<u>59,625</u>	<u>40,529</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 317,246</u>	<u>\$ 516,122</u>	<u>\$ (86,649)</u>	<u>\$ 746,719</u>	<u>\$ 89,605</u>

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 11– Debt (Continued)

	Debt Principal Outstanding 1/1/2020	Debt Issued in 2020	Debt Principal Retired in 2020	Debt Principal Outstanding In 2020	Due Within One Year
<u>Business-type Activities</u>					
<i>General Obligation Bonds</i>					
2016 Building Acquisition - Water	\$ 148,386	\$ -	\$ (12,365)	\$ 136,021	\$ 12,365
2016 Building Acquisition - Sewer	<u>148,387</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,365)</u>	<u>136,022</u>	<u>12,365</u>
Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>296,773</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24,730)</u>	<u>272,043</u>	<u>24,730</u>
<i>Loans</i>					
2014 County Sanitary Sewer Loan	9,520	-	(635)	8,885	635
<i>Ohio Public Works Commission Loans</i>					
2003 Water Treatment - Water	17,673	-	(5,891)	11,782	5,891
2014 Sanitary Sewer - Sewer	<u>85,686</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,569)</u>	<u>77,117</u>	<u>5,712</u>
Total OPWC Loans	<u>103,359</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,460)</u>	<u>88,899</u>	<u>11,603</u>
<i>Ohio Water Development Authority Loans</i>					
2017 Downtown Infrastructure - Water	20,763	536	(1,103)	20,196	1,103
2017 Downtown Infrastructure - Sewer	20,762	535	(1,102)	20,195	1,102
2018 Asset Management Plan - Water	59,321	-	(13,182)	46,139	13,182
2019 Downtown Revitalization Plan Ph. 1	75,576	723,009	-	798,585	
2019 Downtown Sewer System Ph. 1	-	84,737	-	84,737	2,536
2020 Water Trunk Replacement	-	450,775	(20,602)	430,173	41,784
2020 Downtown Revitalization Plan Ph. 2	-	56,188	-	56,188	-
2020 Downtown Sewer System Ph. 2	<u>-</u>	<u>233,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>233,650</u>	<u>-</u>
Total OWDA Loans	<u>176,422</u>	<u>1,549,430</u>	<u>(35,989)</u>	<u>1,689,863</u>	<u>59,707</u>
Total Business-type Activities	<u>\$ 586,074</u>	<u>\$ 1,549,430</u>	<u>\$ (75,814)</u>	<u>\$ 2,059,690</u>	<u>\$ 96,675</u>

Outstanding general obligation bonds and loans consist of street improvements, purchase of 555 W Franklin Street building, street equipment, water and sewer system improvements issues and police cars. General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City.

2006 Street Improvement Loan (OPWC)

The City obtained a zero percent interest 20 year loan from the OPWC for the Storm Water Collection System Improvement Project during 2006. This loan is in the amount of \$138,600 and will mature in 2026. Loan payments will come from the governmental debt retirement fund.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 11– Debt (Continued)

2003 Water Treatment Loan (OPWC)

During 2003, the City obtained a zero percent interest 20 year loan in the amount of \$117,821 from the OPWC for the water treatment plant and water system improvements project. This loan will mature in 2023 and will be retired utilizing utility charges.

2014 Sanitary Sewer Collection (OPWC)

During 2014, the City obtained a zero percent interest 20 year loan in the amount of \$114,249 from OPWC for the sanitary sewer collection system improvements project. The loan will mature in 2034 and will be paid for by the homeowners on their property tax bills.

2020 Letson Avenue Storm Sewer (OPWC)

During 2020, the City obtained a zero percent interest 30 year loan in the amount of \$192,030 from OPWC for the Letson Avenue storm sewer collection system improvements project. The loan will mature in 2050 and will be paid from the debt service fund.

2020 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Bond

During 2020 the City applied for an equipment loan with the USDA for \$75,000 and 2.125% interest. The City took a draw of \$20,885 on the loan during 2020.

2014 Sanitary Sewer Collection (Hardin County)

During 2014, Hardin County contributed \$12,694 for the sanitary sewer collection system improvements project. This loan will mature in 2034 and will be paid for by the homeowners on their property tax bills.

2015 Fire Truck Acquisition Bonds

During 2015, the City issued \$126,500 Fire Truck Acquisition Bonds on December 1, 2015 at 2.5% interest. These bonds were repaid from the bond retirement fund and matured in 2020.

2016 Building Acquisition Bonds

During 2016, the City issued \$556,500 for Building Acquisition Bonds on September 28, 2016 at 2.25 % interest. These bonds will be repaid from the bond retirement fund, waterworks fund, and sewer fund. The loan will mature in 2031.

2018 Street Equipment Loan

During 2018 the City financed a DuraPatcher and roller with a 3.25% interest loan for \$95,476. The loan has a fixed principal amount of \$19,095 due each year until 2022.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 11– Debt (Continued)

2019 Two Dodge Chargers

During 2019 the City entered into a lease-purchase agreement to acquire two Dodge Charger Cruisers for \$64,442. The second payment was made during the year from the general fund for \$23,254. This same payment amount (includes principal and interest) will be made in 2021.

2017 OWDA Downtown Infrastructure Loan

During 2017, the City entered into loan for the planning of improvements to the downtown water and sewer infrastructure. Through 2020, the City borrowed \$48,109 (includes capitalized interest) on this loan and \$2,205 was repaid in 2020. The remaining balance is schedule to be repaid by \$2,205 due in each year with a balloon payment due in 2022. In the event of the project moving forward, the loan will be combined with a construction loan.

2018 OWDA Asset Management Plan Loan

During 2018 the City entered into a loan for asset management planning of the water facility and related infrastructure. This planning project is a result of new requirements from the Ohio EPA to assess the condition of certain assets and for planning of future maintenance of the water system.

2019 OWDA Downtown Revitalization Plan Phase 1 Loan

During 2019, the City entered into a loan that is approved for up to \$856,936. The loan will be used for improvement to the City water system in the downtown area. Only \$798,585 has been drawn on the loan so far, which includes capitalized interest. A repayment schedule has not been established at this time.

2019 OWDA Downtown Sewer System Loan

During 2019, the City entered into a loan that is approved for \$2,380,004 with \$1,722,000 to be forgiven. During 2020, the City drew down \$303,207 into the stormwater capital projects funds and \$84,737 into the sewer fund from this loan. A final amortization schedule is not available as this loan is still open.

2020 OWDA Water Trunk Replacement Loan

During 2020 the City borrowed \$450,775 at a rate of 1.87% for ten years to be used to fund a construction project for a water trunk replacement.

2020 OWDA Downtown Revitalization Plan and Sewer System Improvement Loans

During 2020 the City took draws on two new loans for a downtown construction project. The project involves improvements to the City’s sewer system as well as other downtown infrastructure assets. The loans are interest free and anticipated to roll over into a single loan in the next year or so. Loan proceeds of \$22,750 and \$94,025 for Downtown Revitalization Plan and Sewer System Improvement Loans, respectively, were issued on December 16, 2020 by OWDA but not received by the City until January 2021. These loan amounts are not included in the City’s financial statement.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 11– Debt (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize all long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2020 are listed in the table below:

Year	<u>Governmental Activities</u>							
	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>		<u>OPWC Loans</u>	<u>Equipment Loan</u>		<u>OWDA Loans</u>		
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	
2021	\$ 12,370	\$ 3,062	\$ 13,331	\$ 40,529	\$ 3,061	\$ 9,075	\$ 2,197	
2022	12,370	2,784	13,331	19,096	620	9,142	2,131	
2023	12,370	2,507	13,331	-	-	9,208	2,063	
2024	12,370	2,234	13,331	-	-	9,276	1,996	
2025	12,370	1,949	13,331	-	-	9,344	1,929	
2026-2030	61,850	5,575	35,470	-	-	47,754	8,607	
2031-2035	12,357	292	32,005	-	-	49,526	6,834	
2036-2040	-	-	32,005	-	-	51,366	4,998	
2041-2045	-	-	32,005	-	-	53,271	3,092	
2046-2050	-	-	28,805	-	-	55,245	1,115	
	<u>\$ 136,057</u>	<u>\$ 18,403</u>	<u>\$ 226,945</u>	<u>\$ 59,625</u>	<u>\$ 3,681</u>	<u>\$ 303,207</u>	<u>\$ 34,962</u>	

USDA loan is not finalized for 2020.

Year	<u>Business-type Activities</u>					
	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>		<u>OWDA Loans</u>		<u>OPWC Loans</u>	<u>County Loan</u>
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Principal</u>
2021	\$ 24,730	\$ 6,120	\$ 59,708	\$ 8,464	\$ 11,603	\$ 635
2022	24,730	5,564	96,492	7,659	11,604	634
2023	24,730	5,006	59,125	6,842	5,712	635
2024	24,730	4,462	53,366	6,008	5,713	635
2025	24,730	3,894	47,624	5,159	5,712	634
2026-2030	123,650	11,128	226,603	12,499	28,561	3,174
2031-2035	24,743	543	13,841	1,910	19,994	2,538
2036-2040	-	-	14,356	1,397	-	-
2041-2045	-	-	14,886	864	-	-
2046-2050	-	-	15,440	311	-	-
	<u>\$ 272,043</u>	<u>\$ 36,717</u>	<u>\$ 601,441</u>	<u>\$ 51,113</u>	<u>\$ 88,899</u>	<u>\$ 8,885</u>

2019 Downtown Revitalization Plan Ph 1, 2020 Downtown Revitalization Plan Ph 2, and 2020 Downtowns Sewer System Ph 2 loans are not finalized for 2020

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 12 – Leases

The City leases land under a non-cancelable operating lease. The lease is for a term of ninety-nine years commencing on August 1, 2000, and ending on July 31, 2099, with lease payments being renegotiable after fifty (50) years. Lease payments for the first five years were \$6,000 per year and increase five percent for each subsequent five year period for the first 50 years. The lease payments are being paid from the water fund.

The future minimum lease payments for the lease through 2049 are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31:</u>	<u>Annual Payment</u>
2021	\$ 7,293
2022	7,293
2023	7,293
2024	7,293
2025	7,658
2026-2030	38,672
2031-2035	40,603
2036-2040	42,636
2041-2045	44,764
2046-2049	<u>37,232</u>
Total	<u>\$ 240,737</u>

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 13 – Fund Balances

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

Fund Balances	General	Capital Improvement Issue II	Stormwater Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
<i>Nonspendable:</i>					
Unclaimed funds	\$ 35,811	-	-	-	\$ 35,811
<i>Restricted for:</i>					
Street maintenance	-	-	38,965	326,677	365,642
Home repair	-	-	-	13,638	13,638
Economic development	-	-	-	25,266	25,266
Court improvements	-	-	-	129,264	129,264
Police pension	-	-	-	18,242	18,242
Fire pension	-	-	-	20,056	20,056
Police improvements	-	-	-	43,925	43,925
Indigent drivers	-	-	-	98,528	98,528
Probation services	-	-	-	41,389	41,389
<i>Total Restricted</i>	-	-	38,965	716,985	755,950
<i>Committed for:</i>					
Park and recreation	-	-	-	33,219	33,219
<i>Assigned for:</i>					
Subsequent appropriations in excess of estimated receipts	212,041	-	-	-	212,041
Purchases on order	125,853	-	-	-	125,853
<i>Total Assigned</i>	337,894	-	-	-	337,894
<i>Unassigned</i>	2,083,512	-	-	-	2,083,512
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	\$ 2,457,217	\$ -	\$ 38,965	\$ 750,204	\$ 3,246,386

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 14- Interfund Transfers and Advances

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2020, consisted of the following:

Transfer to	Transfer from		
	General fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	Total
Stormwater capital projects	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ 25,000
Nonmajor governmental funds	371,326	32,739	404,065
Total transfers	\$ 396,326	\$ 32,739	\$ 429,065

Transfers represent the allocation of unrestricted receipts collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorization.

Transfers from non-major funds were transfers made from the Street Fund to the Bond Retirement Fund and the Note Retirement Fund to make debt payments.

Also, during the year, the general fund advanced \$52,000 to the garbage and refuse enterprise fund. The advance is expected to be repaid in 2021.

Note 15 - Commitments

The City's encumbrance policy for the year ended December 31, 2020 is that individual encumbrances can be issued for any amount to be considered significant encumbrances. All encumbrances are classified as assigned fund balance in the general fund and as committed or restricted fund balance in the other governmental funds.

Encumbrances as of December 31, 2020 were:

Fund	Assigned	Committed	Restricted	Total
Major Governmental Funds:				
General	\$ 125,853	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125,853
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	8,558	165,152	173,710
Totals	\$ 125,853	\$ 8,558	\$ 165,152	\$ 299,563

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 16– Contingent Liabilities

The City has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designee. Grantors may require refunding any disallowed costs. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow. However, based on prior experience, management believes any refunds would be immaterial.

Note 17 - Jointly Governed Organizations

A. Grove Cemetery Association

The Grove Cemetery Association (the Association) is a jointly-governed organization consisting of Buck, Pleasant and Goshen Townships and the City of Kenton. The Association is governed by a board of trustees consisting of one representative from each township and the City. The degree of control exercised by any participating entity is limited to its representation on the board.

Operating funds for the Association are provided from property taxes assessed against property owners located within the Townships and the City making up the Association and charges assessed for services of the Association. The City provides no other funds to the Association. Financial information may be obtained from Roger Crowe, Fiscal Officer at 15443 St. Rt. 309, Kenton, OH 43326.

B. Hardin County Regional Planning Commission

The Hardin County Regional Planning Commission (the Commission) is a jointly-governed organization between the County, the Municipalities, and the Townships within the County. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation on the Board. The Board is comprised of twenty seven members, any of which may hold any other public office. The City is represented by one member.

The Commission makes studies, maps, plans, recommendations and reports concerning the physical, environmental, social, economic, and governmental characteristics, functions, and services of the County. Each participating government may be required to contribute an assessment per capita, according to the latest federal census, in any calendar year in which the revenue is needed. Financial information can be obtained from Mark Doll, Director, One Courthouse Square, Suite 130, Kenton, Ohio 43326.

C. BKP Ambulance District

The constitution and laws of the State of Ohio establish the rights and privileges of the BKP Ambulance District, Hardin County, (the District) as a body corporate and politic. A seven-member Board of Trustees governs the District. Each political subdivision within the District appoints one member. Those subdivisions are Buck, Cessna, Dudley, Goshen, Lynn and Pleasant Townships in Hardin County, and the City of Kenton. Financial information can be obtained from Peg Brown, Clerk, 439 South Main Street, Kenton, Ohio 43326.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Note 18 – Tax Abatement

The City entered into a tax abatement agreement with International Paper for the abatement of property taxes to bring jobs and economic development into the City. The agreement affects the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the City. Under the agreement, the City property tax collections were reduced in 2020 by approximately \$6,740 in the general fund, \$778 in both the police and fire pension funds and \$2,592 in the Grove Cemetery fund.

Note 19 – COVID-19

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

During 2020, the City received \$690,154 as an on-behalf of grant from another government. These amounts are recorded in the Coronavirus Relief Special Revenue Fund.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGET BASIS
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive(Negative)
	Original	Final		
Beginning Budgetary Fund Balance:	\$ 1,773,745	\$ 1,773,745	\$ 1,773,745	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Property and Other Local Taxes	227,828	227,828	232,844	5,016
Income Taxes	3,423,645	3,423,645	3,298,372	(125,273)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	-	-	8	8
Charges for Services	238,525	239,025	258,607	19,582
Licenses and Permits	56,050	56,050	56,656	606
Fines and Forfeitures	245,025	245,025	214,874	(30,151)
Intergovernmental	178,330	208,903	204,172	(4,731)
Interest on Investments	45,000	45,000	21,196	(23,804)
Contributions and donations	-	5,000	7,024	2,024
Miscellaneous Receipts	13,000	63,629	167,284	103,655
General Obligation Bonds Issued	-	20,543	20,885	342
Transfers In	-	-	25,000	25,000
Total Resources (Inflows)	<u>4,427,403</u>	<u>4,534,648</u>	<u>4,506,922</u>	<u>(27,726)</u>
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
General Government				
Legislative and Executive	818,700	878,007	681,555	196,452
Judicial	500,599	479,549	398,662	80,887
Public Safety	2,558,776	2,918,823	2,243,530	675,293
Health	88,500	88,500	88,500	-
Economic Development	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
Capital Outlay	41,510	120,635	115,942	4,693
Transfers Out	455,853	532,732	421,326	111,406
Advances Out	-	100,000	52,000	48,000
Total Disbursements (Outflows)	<u>4,469,938</u>	<u>5,124,246</u>	<u>4,007,515</u>	<u>1,116,731</u>
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(42,535)	(589,598)	499,407	1,089,005
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>43,399</u>	<u>43,399</u>	<u>43,399</u>	<u>-</u>
Ending Budgetary Balance	<u><u>1,774,609</u></u>	<u><u>1,227,546</u></u>	<u><u>2,316,551</u></u>	<u><u>1,089,005</u></u>

See accompanying notes to Supplementary Information.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

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

Basis of Accounting

The budget is prepared on the same cash basis as applied to the funds in the basic financial statements.

Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinances, all of which are prepared on the cash basis as required by the County Budget Commission. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinances are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources as certified. All changes in appropriated amounts require action by City Council.

Tax Budget – The Hardin County Budget Commission has adopted a resolution waiving required adoption of the annual tax budget for subdivisions that file their prior year financial statement with the Commission by June 30th and which either have no public debt or which have public debt and file additional debt-related information with the Commission.

Estimated Resources – Prior to October 1, the City accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission’s certificate of estimated resources which states the estimated fund balance and projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures/expenses from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about January 1, the certificate is amended to include the actual unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the City Auditor. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during 2020.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Appropriations – By March 31, the annual appropriation ordinance must be legally enacted by the City at the fund, department, and major object level which are the legal levels of budgetary control. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the City may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the City. The appropriation ordinance, by fund, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation or alter total appropriations within an object of a department must be approved by City Council. Council may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriation by fund does not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent amended certificate of estimated resources. During the year, several supplemental appropriations were adopted. The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations.

Budgeted Level of Expenditure/Expense – Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of detailed line-item budgets. Appropriated funds may not be expended for purposes other than those designated in the appropriation ordinance without authority from Council. Expenditures/expenses plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations at the level of appropriation adopted by Council. For all funds, Council appropriations are made by department and object levels, which include personal services, materials and supplies, contractual services, other expenditures/expenses, capital outlay and transfers, along with individual accounts for bond and note principal retirement, and interest and fiscal charges.

Lapsing of Appropriations - Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not re-appropriated.

Encumbrances – Encumbrance accounting is utilized by City funds in the normal course of operations for purchase orders and contract related expenditures. An encumbrance is a reserve on the available spending authority due to a commitment for a future expenditure and does not represent a liability. Encumbrances outstanding at year end appear as an assigned, committed, or restricted fund balance and as the equivalent of expenditures on the budgetary comparison in order to demonstrate legal compliance. This encumbrance authority is carried forward to the next fiscal year and is reported in the “Revised Budget” amount for budgetary comparisons. If the actual expenditures are less than the amount encumbered in the general fund, the excess is closed to the unassigned fund balance.

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)**

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule presented for the General Fund is prepared on the budget basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budget basis and the cash basis is that outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as an assigned or committed fund balance (cash basis).

The adjustment necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the cash basis are as follows:

<u>Reconciliation of Fund Balances</u>	
	<u>General</u>
Ending cash basis fund balances	\$ 2,457,217
Receipts:	
Municipal Court receipts	(14,813)
Disbursements:	
Encumbrances	<u>(125,853)</u>
Ending budgetary basis balances	<u>\$ 2,316,551</u>

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

City of Kenton
Hardin County
PO Box 220
Kenton, Ohio 43326

To the Members of 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 cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Kenton, Hardin County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Government's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 19, 2021, wherein we noted the City uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a significant deficiency. We consider finding 2020-001 to be a significant deficiency.

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 statement. 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*, which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2020-002.

City's Response to Findings

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not subject the City's responses to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 Government's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Government's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

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

October 19, 2021

**CITY OF KENTON
HARDIN 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

Significant Deficiency - Water Production and Billing

Enterprise funds are established to account for activities in which a fee is charged to external users for good or services. Therefore, a system of internal controls should exist to ensure that receipts collected cover the costs of the goods or services provided to the users. The City's Water Department, which operates as an enterprise fund, was not adequately tracking the production and sale of water to residents and businesses within the City. As a result, the lack of internal controls related to the production and sale of water resulted in the potential loss of 18.2 million cubic feet of water, or 32.6% of the total water produced by the City in 2020. The water loss issue is still on-going, however, the City is working on finding a solution for the loss.

The accounting records related to the water department for 2020 indicate that the City produced 55.9 million cubic feet of water for use and consumption during 2020 but only 37.7 million cubic feet of water was billed and sold to residents and businesses during the year, a difference of 18.2 million cubic feet of water. City officials have indicated they are investigating the reasons for the discrepancy between the quantity of water produced and the quantity of water billed and sold to customers. The City has taken multiple steps recently to find the cause of the water loss, such as, adding meters for city buildings, updating old meters throughout the City, and reviewing system generated reports.

Failure to properly account for the production and resale of water inhibits the ability of management to detect equipment failures, reporting errors, and/or irregularities in a timely manner which may result receipts not being adequate to cover the costs of production.

The City should implement procedures and/or controls related to the production and sale of water. Such procedures and/or controls should include but not be limited to a comparative review of the quantity of water produced and the quantity of water billed each month. Variances should be investigated, documented, and reported to Council and management. Also the water department should track the production of water that will not be billed and provide this information to help explain variances identified each month. In addition, the City should continue to identify and correct potential leaks within the water system and/or any other factors which may be contributing to water produced which is not being billed.

OFFICIALS' RESPONSE:

The administration and utility billing office are very concerned about this issue and are concentrating on reducing the gap between the amount of water produced and the water billed. Monthly reporting to City Council includes a water loss report and billing trends report. Emphasizing the importance of this issue, trends/issues are discussed and questions on any discrepancies noted.

In order to identify "non-billed" water usage, the City has installed meters at the municipal building, fire station, and splash pad. Non-working meters were replaced at Grove Cemetery and the processing meter at the waste water treatment facility.

New billing software was implemented in November of 2020. Utility office employees are working on "learning" the system's capabilities to identify discrepancies in reads/bills. In addition, City employees are working to better capture known field leak loss amounts vs. estimating.

**FINDING NUMBER 2020-001
(Continued)**

During 2020, the City completed two major projects: the replacement of the main trunk line coming out of the treatment plant and the upgrade of the water, sewer, and storm lines from the downtown business district to the river. During 2021, the City is working on the repair to the water transfer channel at the treatment plant and design of the upgrade of water, sewer and storm lines in the nine-block downtown business district.

Finally, the City continues to perform an annual leak detection survey to address leaks in the distribution system.

FINDING NUMBER 2020-002

Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38(A) provides, in part, that each public office “shall file a financial report for each fiscal year. The Auditor of State may prescribe forms by rule or may issue guidelines, or both, for such reports. If the Auditor of State has not prescribed a rule regarding the form for the report, the public office shall submit its report on the form utilized by the public office.”

Ohio Admin. Code § 117-2-03(B), which further clarifies the requirements of Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38, requires the City to file annual financial reports which are prepared using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The City prepared its financial statements that, although formatted similar to financial statements prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board, report on the cash basis of accounting rather than GAAP. The accompanying financial statements and notes omit certain assets, liabilities, deferred inflows/outflows of resources, fund equities/net position, and disclosures that, while presumed material, cannot be determined at this time.

Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38, the City may be fined and subject to various other administrative remedies for its failure to file the required financial report. Failure to report on a GAAP basis compromises the City’s ability to evaluate and monitor the overall financial condition of the City.

To help provide the users with more meaningful financial statements, the City should prepare its annual financial statements according to generally accepted accounting principles.

OFFICIALS’ RESPONSE:

City Council passed Resolution #04-003 on February 23, 2004 that stated "to be more cost efficient... That, effective fiscal year 2003, the City of Kenton will report on a cash basis as opposed to GAAP and/or GASB 34." This Resolution remains in effect and the City will continue to report on a cash basis for the foreseeable future to remain cost efficient.



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SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2019-001	Noncompliance Finding - Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 The financial statements were not prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.	Not Corrected	City has no intentions of filing GAAP statements to remain cost efficient
2019-002	Material Weakness – Lack of internal control related to the production and sale of water in the City	Not Corrected	The City continues to work on and resolve this issue. (See Official’s Response to Finding 2020-001 in the current audit)

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



CITY OF KENTON

HARDIN COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 11/16/2021

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

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