



CITY OF MARTINS FERRY BELMONT COUNTY DECEMBER 31, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IILE	PAGE
ndependent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) General Fund Street Maintenance and Repair Fund Fire and Ambulance Fund	22
Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds	24
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds	25
Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds	26
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund	28
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund	29
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	31

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY BELMONT COUNTY DECEMBER 31, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>TITLE</u>	PAGE
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Last Eight Years	82
Schedule of the City's Contributions – Pension Last Ten Years	84
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Last Five Years	87
Schedule of the City's Contributions – OPEB Last Ten Years	88
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	90
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	93
Schedule of Findings	95
Prepared by Management:	
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	99



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Martins Ferry Belmont County 35 South 5th Street Martins Ferry, Ohio 43935

To the City Council:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Martins Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Martins Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Street Maintenance and Repair, and Fire and Ambulance Funds for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 21 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the City. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

City of Martins Ferry Belmont County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures
 include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial
 statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
 raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period
 of time.

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

City of Martins Ferry Belmont County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 6, 2022, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

December 6, 2022

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the City of Martins Ferry's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2021. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2021 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased \$2,613,838, which represents a 37.62 percent increase from 2020 balances. Net position of governmental activities increased \$948,715. Net position of business-type activities increased \$1,665,123.
- Total capital assets decreased \$867,157 in 2021. Capital assets of governmental activities decreased \$124,031 and capital assets of business-type activities decreased \$743,126.
- Outstanding debt decreased from \$6,929,467 to \$5,757,412.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This report is designed to allow the reader to look at the financial activities of the City of Martins Ferry as a whole and is intended to allow the reader to obtain a summary view or a more detailed view of the City's operations, as they prefer.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information from a summary perspective showing the effects of the operations for the year 2021 and how they affected the operations of the City as a whole.

Reporting the City of Martins Ferry as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

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

A question typically asked about the City's finances is "How did we do financially during 2021?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting method used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

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

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

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's programs and services are reported here, including general government, security of persons and property, public health, community development, leisure time activities and transportation.
- Business-Type Activities These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sanitation and sewer funds are reported as major business-type activities.

Reporting the City of Martins Ferry's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been safeguarded for specific activities or objectives. The City uses many funds to account for financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, the street maintenance and repair fund and the fire and ambulance fund.

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

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

The City as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2021 compared to 2020:

Table 1 Net Position

Table 1
Net Position at Year End

_	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
_	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$4,438,916	\$4,252,408	\$2,208,305	\$2,009,078	\$6,647,221	\$6,261,486
Capital Assets, Net	4,497,698	4,621,729	13,065,080	13,808,206	17,562,778	18,429,935
Total Assets	8,936,614	8,874,137	15,273,385	15,817,284	24,209,999	24,691,421
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,054,833	1,169,229	355,503	584,645	1,410,336	1,753,874
<u>Liabilities:</u>						
Current and Other Liabilities	289,600	217,760	232,880	292,823	522,480	510,583
Long-Term Liabilities:						
Due Within One Year	311,119	293,287	596,879	1,109,360	907,998	1,402,647
Due in More than One Year:						
Net Pension Liability	3,470,300	3,890,110	1,503,313	2,060,621	4,973,613	5,950,731
Net OPEB Liability	328,893	1,449,596	0	1,376,715	328,893	2,826,311
Other Amounts	1,029,623	1,157,666	4,551,256	5,105,336	5,580,879	6,263,002
Total Liabilities	5,429,535	7,008,419	6,884,328	9,944,855	12,313,863	16,953,274
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,433,203	1,854,953	1,311,011	688,648	3,744,214	2,543,601
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,489,299	3,501,947	8,071,984	7,594,914	11,561,283	11,096,861
Restricted	1,784,747	1,343,879	0	0	1,784,747	1,343,879
Unrestricted	(3,145,337)	(3,665,832)	(638,435)	(1,826,488)	(3,783,772)	(5,492,320)
Total Net Position	\$2,128,709	\$1,179,994	\$7,433,549	\$5,768,426	\$9,562,258	\$6,948,420

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27 and the net OPEB liability (NOL), pursuant to GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, are the largest liabilities reported by the City at December 31, 2021. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

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

At year end, capital assets represented 73 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, and construction in progress. Capital assets, net of related debt were \$11,561,283 at December 31, 2021, with \$3,489,299 in governmental activities and \$8,071,984 in business-type activities. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net position, \$1,784,747 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit balance of \$3,783,772.

Equity in pooled cash and investments for governmental activities increased primarily due to increased charges for services revenues and decreased expenses. Equity in pooled cash and investments for business-type funds increased primarily due to an increase in charges for services revenues and decreased expenses.

For both governmental and business-type activities, the changes reflected in NPL, NOL, Net OPEB Assets, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources relating to pension and OPEB are based on estimates at the plan level. For additional details on GASB 68 and 75, see aforementioned discussion.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2021 and 2020.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2021 and 2020.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmenta	d Activities	ties Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$1,130,333	\$989,413	\$5,431,492	\$5,245,500	\$6,561,825	\$6,234,913
Operating Grants and Contributions	651,483	1,123,113	252,445	31,001	903,928	1,154,114
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	391,705	0	0	0	391,705
Total Program Revenues	\$1,781,816	\$2,504,231	\$5,683,937	\$5,276,501	\$7,465,753	\$7,780,732
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	979,342	1,079,587	0	0	979,342	1,079,587
Income Taxes	1,561,919	1,466,000	0	0	1,561,919	1,466,000
Grants and Entitlements	678,248	230,350	0	0	678,248	230,350
Other Local Taxes	94,390	86,369	0	0	94,390	86,369
Investment Earnings	5,198	0	0	0	5,198	0
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	3,844	0	0	0	3,844	0
Miscellaneous	44,448	435,344	97,868	272,203	142,316	707,547
Total General Revenues	3,367,389	3,297,650	97,868	272,203	3,465,257	3,569,853
Total Revenue	5,149,205	5,801,881	5,781,805	5,548,704	10,931,010	11,350,585
Expenses:						
General Government	859,506	936,937	0	0	859,506	936,937
Security of Persons and Property	2,603,686	3,157,235	0	0	2,603,686	3,157,235
Public Health	40,305	62,010	0	0	40,305	62,010
Leisure Time Activities	40,328	38,530	0	0	40,328	38,530
Community Development	7,171	786	0	0	7,171	786
Transportation	604,709	858,831	0	0	604,709	858,831
Interest and Fiscal Charges	44,785	49,684	0	0	44,785	49,684
Water	0	0	3,028,621	4,167,404	3,028,621	4,167,404
Sanitation	0	0	616,807	951,442	616,807	951,442
Sewer	0	0	471,254	655,888	471,254	655,888
Total Expenses	4,200,490	5,104,013	4,116,682	5,774,734	8,317,172	10,878,747
Change in Net Position	948,715	697,868	1,665,123	(226,030)	2,613,838	471,838
Net Position at Beginning of Year	1,179,994	482,126	5,768,426	5,994,456	6,948,420	6,476,582
Net Position at End of Year	\$2,128,709	\$1,179,994	\$7,433,549	\$5,768,426	\$9,562,258	\$6,948,420

The City's overall net position increased \$2,613,838 from the prior year. The reasons for this overall increase are discussed in the following sections for governmental activities and business-type activities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

Governmental Activities

The funding for the governmental activities comes from several different sources, the most significant being the municipal income tax and charges for services. Other prominent sources are property taxes, grants and entitlements and miscellaneous revenues.

The City's income tax rate increased to 1.0 percent, effective June 1, 2014 from the prior tax rate of 0.75 percent. Both residents of the City and non-residents who work inside the City are subject to the income tax. However if residents work in a locality that has a municipal income tax, the City provides 100 percent credit up to 1.0 percent for those who pay income tax to another city. City Council could by Ordinance, choose to vary that income tax credit and create additional revenues for the City.

Governmental revenue is comprised of program revenue and general revenue. General revenues include grants and entitlements, such as local government funds. Governmental activities are primarily funded with the combination of property tax, income tax, charges for services, intergovernmental revenues, and other miscellaneous revenues. The City monitors its sources of revenues very closely for fluctuations.

Program revenues for capital grants decreased due to the completion of an Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) project capitalized by the City during 2020. Program revenues for operating grants decreased primarily due to receipts for coronavirus relief received in the prior year.

General revenues for property taxes decreased primarily due to decreases in property tax receivables.

Police and fire represent the largest expense of the governmental activities. The police department operates out of the general fund and police salary levy fund. The decrease in security of persons and property is due primarily to changes in expenses associated with GASB 68 and GASB 75.

The City's street maintenance and repair department provides the City and its citizens many services that include public road salting, leaf and debris pickup, paint striping and alley profiling.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include water, sanitation, and sewer. The revenues are generated primarily from charges for services. In 2021, charges for services accounted for 94 percent of the business type revenues. The total revenues for utilities increased primarily due to an increase in usage by residents in 2021.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

The City's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of the fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the City itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the City's Council.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. The fund balance of the general fund decreased by \$89,871 during the current fiscal year due to increased expenditures in 2021.

The street maintenance and repair fund had a \$61,233 increase in fund balance primarily due to increased income tax revenues for ongoing projects.

The fire and ambulance fund had a \$234,107 decrease in fund balance primarily due to decreased revenues and increased expenditures in 2021.

Proprietary Funds

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

Unrestricted net position of the water fund at the end of the year was a deficit of \$375,161, the sewer fund had a balance of \$52,024, and the sanitation fund was a deficit of \$315,298. Total change in net position for these funds was an increase of \$1,148,875, an increase of \$242,296 and an increase of \$273,952, respectively. Other factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the business-type activities.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of 2021, the City amended its general fund budget. All recommendations for appropriation changes come to Council from the City Auditor. The Finance Committee of Council reviews them, and they make their recommendation to the Council as a whole.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget During the year, there was no need to make significant amendments to budgeted appropriations. There was a need to make an amendment to increase estimated revenues for income tax collections that were higher than anticipated. Other financing uses were increased as additional funds were needed to support operations in other funds.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results A review of actual revenues compared to the revenues of the final budget revealed no significant variances. However, the City did receive less revenue than anticipated with the highest variance associated with fines and forfeitures.

A review of actual expenditures compared to the appropriations in the final budget revealed variances in general government, security of persons and property, which both were positive variances due to the various departments maintaining their spending levels below their appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 3 shows 2021 balances compared with 2020.

Table 3
Capital Assets at December 31
(Net of Depreciation)

_	Governmental Activities		Business-Type	e Activities	Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Land	\$712,451	\$712,451	\$171,440	\$171,440	\$883,891	\$883,891
Construction in Progress	0	0	0	171,787	0	171,787
Buildings	569,147	611,737	2,584,109	2,728,055	3,153,256	3,339,792
Buildings Improvements	119,402	127,157	434,623	527,779	554,025	654,936
Machinery and Equipment	268,721	283,265	1,715,566	2,007,072	1,984,287	2,290,337
Infrastructure	1,903,438	2,037,642	7,344,435	7,289,020	9,247,873	9,326,662
Vehicles	924,539	849,477	814,907	913,053	1,739,446	1,762,530
Total	\$4,497,698	\$4,621,729	\$13,065,080	\$13,808,206	\$17,562,778	\$18,429,935

See Note 8 for additional information about the capital assets of the City.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

Debt

Table 4 summarizes outstanding debt. See Note 14 for additional details.

Table 4
Outstanding Debt, at December 31

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type	Activities	Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Bonds	\$87,467	\$172,428	\$53,000	\$89,000	\$140,467	\$261,428
Police and Fire Pension	119,330	125,789	0	0	119,330	125,789
ODOT Loan	280,461	293,430	0	0	280,461	293,430
Street Sweeper 2019	56,341	69,136	84,510	103,702	140,851	172,838
USDA Loans	201,255	216,243	474,648	512,024	675,903	728,267
OPWC Loans	68,542	84,557	347,135	392,407	415,677	476,964
OWDA Loans	0	0	3,740,612	4,565,240	3,740,612	4,565,240
Vacall Loan	0	0	174,723	214,824	174,723	214,824
Packer Loan	0	0	69,388	90,687	69,388	90,687
Total	\$813,396	\$961,583	\$4,944,016	\$5,967,884	\$5,757,412	\$6,929,467

Contacting the City's Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Rita Randall, Auditor of Martins Ferry, Ohio, at 35 South 5th Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio 43935 or mfauditor@yahoo.com.

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2021

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$1,709,372	\$1,643,561	\$3,352,933
Investments in Segregated Accounts	183,972	0	183,972
Accounts Receivable	173,955	400,691	574,646
Intergovernmental Receivable	490,810	0	490,810
Taxes Receivable	1,128,464	0	1,128,464
Income Taxes Receivable	512,059	0	512,059
Materials and Supplies Inventory	5,528	53,749	59,277
Internal Balances Net OPEB Assets	78,436	(78,436)	220.860
	156,320	173,540	329,860
Restricted Assets:	0	15 200	15 200
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents Nondepreciable Capital Assets	712,451	15,200 171,440	15,200 883,891
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	3,785,247	12,893,640	16,678,887
Total Assets	8,936,614	15,273,385	24,209,999
D. A 10 . (7)			
Deferred Outflows of Resources Pension	688,832	244,398	933,230
OPEB	366,001	111,105	477,106
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,054,833	355,503	1,410,336
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	141,679	36,554	178,233
Accrued Wages	96,465	68,884	165,349
Contracts Payable	0	80,658	80,658
Intergovernmental Payable	51,456	16,258	67,714
Accrued Interest Payable	0	15,326	15,326
Refundable Deposits	0	15,200	15,200
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due within One Year	311,119	596,879	907,998
Due in More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	3,470,300	1,503,313	4,973,613
Net OPEB Liability	328,893	0	328,893
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	1,029,623	4,551,256	5,580,879
Total Liabilities	5,429,535	6,884,328	12,313,863
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	958,866	0	958,866
Pension	866,274	733,331	1,599,605
OPEB	608,063	577,680	1,185,743
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,433,203	1,311,011	3,744,214
Net Position:			
Net Investments in Capital Assets	3,489,299	8,071,984	11,561,283
Restricted for:			
Capital Outlay	241,438	0	241,438
Other Purposes	1,543,309	0	1,543,309
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(3,145,337)	(638,435)	(3,783,772)
Total Net Position	\$2,128,709	\$7,433,549	\$9,562,258
	<u> </u>		

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY, OHIO
Statement of Activities
December 31, 2021

		Program	Revenues		(Expense) Revenue an hanges in Net Position	d
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:						
General Government	\$859,506	\$579,121	\$4,100	(\$276,285)	\$0	(\$276,285)
Security of Persons and Property	2,603,686	502,584	60,207	(2,040,895)	0	(2,040,895)
Public Health	40,305	23,890	300	(16,115)	0	(16,115)
Leisure Time Activities	40,328	5,023	0	(35,305)	0	(35,305)
Community Development	7,171	0	0	(7,171)	0	(7,171)
Transportation	604,709	19,715	586,876	1,882	0	1,882
Interest and Fiscal Charges	44,785	0	0	(44,785)	0	(44,785)
Total Governmental Activities	4,200,490	1,130,333	651,483	(2,418,674)	0	(2,418,674)
Business-Type Activities:						
Water	3,028,621	3,856,859	252,445	0	1,080,683	1,080,683
Sanitation	616,807	878,021	0	0	261,214	261,214
Sewer	471,254	696,612	0	0	225,358	225,358
Total Business-Type Activities	4,116,682	5,431,492	252,445	0	1,567,255	1,567,255
Totals	\$8,317,172	\$6,561,825	\$903,928	(2,418,674)	1,567,255	(851,419)
	General Revenues:					
	Property Taxes Levied	for				
	General Purposes	jor.		177,055	0	177,055
	Capital Outlay			19,081	0	19,081
	Police and Fire			783,206	0	783,206
	Income Taxes:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	General Purposes			1,561,919	0	1,561,919
	Grants and Entitlement	s not Restricted to Specif	ric Programs	678,248	0	678,248
	Other Local Taxes			94,390	0	94,390
	Gain on Sale of Capita	l Assets		3,844	0	3,844
	Investment Earnings			5,198	0	5,198
	Miscellaneous			44,448	97,868	142,316
	Total General Revenue	25		3,367,389	97,868	3,465,257
	Change in Net Position	ı		948,715	1,665,123	2,613,838
	Net Position at Beginn	ing of Year		1,179,994	5,768,426	6,948,420
	Net Position at End of	Year		\$2,128,709	\$7,433,549	\$9,562,258

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2021

	General	Street Maintenance and Repair	Fire and Ambulance	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:	General	una repun	7 Hillo didirec	- T GITGS	Tunus
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$578,876	\$219,264	\$83,702	\$827,530	\$1,709,372
Investments in Segregated Accounts	0	0	0	183,972	183,972
Accounts Receivable	44,383	0	129,572	0	173,955
Intergovernmental Receivable	128,001	314,064	0	48,745	490,810
Taxes Receivable	213,032	0	0	915,432	1,128,464
Income Taxes Receivable	471,094	40,965	0	0	512,059
Advances to Other Funds	0	0	0	94,719	94,719
Materials and Supplies Inventory	0	5,528	0	0	5,528
Total Assets	\$1,435,386	\$579,821	\$213,274	\$2,070,398	\$4,298,879
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$125,179	\$18	\$916	\$15,566	\$141,679
Accrued Wages Payable	65,426	12,790	17,470	779	96,465
Intergovernmental Payable	44,088	2,752	4,407	209	51,456
Advances from Other Funds	3,782	12,501	0	0	16,283
Total Liabilities	238,475	28,061	22,793	16,554	305,883
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	182,018	0	0	776,848	958,866
Unavailable Revenue	339,081	228,313	80,112	172,624	820,130
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	521,099	228,313	80,112	949,472	1,778,996
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	0	5,528	0	278,691	284,219
Restricted	0	317,919	0	825,681	1,143,600
Committed	50,679	0	110,369	0	161,048
Assigned	238,290	0	0	0	238,290
Unassigned	386,843	0	0	0	386,843
Total Fund Balances	675,812	323,447	110,369	1,104,372	2,214,000
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$1,435,386	\$579,821	\$213,274	\$2,070,398	\$4,298,879

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2021

Total Governmental Funds Balances		\$2,214,000
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. (less: Internal Service Fund amount)		4,497,698
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures		
and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Property Taxes	163,382	
Income Taxes	236,706	
Intergovernmental	339,930	
Accounts Receivable	80,112	
Total		820,130
Some long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in		
the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
General Obligation Bond	(87,467)	
OPWC Loans	(68,542)	
ODOT Loan	(280,461)	
USDA Loans	(201,255)	
Street Sweeper Loan	(56,341)	
Police & Fire Pension	(119,330)	
Capital Leases	(333,312)	
Compensated Absences	(194,034)	
Total		(1,340,742)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore,		
the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the		
governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	688,832	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	366,001	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(866,274)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(608,063)	
Net OPEB Assets	156,320	
Net Pension Liability	(3,470,300)	
Net OPEB Liability	(328,893)	
		(4.062.277)
Total		(4,062,377)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$2,128,709

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	General	Street Maintenance and Repair	Fire and Ambulance	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Property Taxes	\$177,170	\$0	\$0	\$767,260	\$944,430
Income Taxes	1,519,069	119,463	0	0	1,638,532
Other Local Taxes	0	0	0	94,390	94,390
Charges for Services	425,713	0	490,853	23,995	940,561
Licenses and Permits	176,703	0	0	12,949	189,652
Fines and Forfeitures	80,442	0	0	10,770	91,212
Intergovernmental	246,234	444,808	0	516,264	1,207,306
Investment Income	4,330	249	0	619	5,198
Rent	3,600	0	4,000	5,023	12,623
Contributions and Donations	4,100	0	0	300	4,400
Miscellaneous	7,391	11,668	2,173	23,216	44,448
Total Revenues	2,644,752	576,188	497,026	1,454,786	5,172,752
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General Government	1,001,511	0	0	66,492	1,068,003
Security of Persons and Property	1,477,812	0	591,110	839,624	2,908,546
Public Health	13,875	0	0	47,708	61,583
Leisure Time Services	0	0	0	9,794	9,794
Community and Economic Development	0	0	0	6,513	6,513
Transportation	0	604,065	0	85,626	689,691
Capital Outlay	0	7,036	177,013	63,239	247,288
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	112,414	4,354	22,425	107,791	246,984
Interest and Fiscal Charges	28,140	751	3,607	12,287	44,785
Total Expenditures	2,633,752	616,206	794,155	1,239,074	5,283,187
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	11,000	(40,018)	(297,129)	215,712	(110,435)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	3,844	0	0	0	3,844
Inception of Capital Lease	0	81,536	23,022	0	104,558
Transfers In	0	19,715	40,000	45,000	104,715
Transfers Out	(104,715)	0	0	0	(104,715)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(100,871)	101,251	63,022	45,000	108,402
Net Change in Fund Balances	(89,871)	61,233	(234,107)	260,712	(2,033)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	765,683	262,214	344,476	843,660	2,216,033
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$675,812	\$323,447	\$110,369	\$1,104,372	\$2,214,000

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		(\$2,033)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the state of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period: Capital Asset Additions Current Year Depreciation	390,228 (514,259)	
Total		(124,031)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds: Property Taxes Income Taxes Intergovernmental Accounts Receivable	(32,209) (76,613) 143,031 (61,600)	
Total		(27,391)
Repayment of principal (e.g. bonds, loans, leases) is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.		246,984
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. Compensated Absences Payable		(32,215)
Other financing sources in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities:		(104.559)
Inception of Capital Leases Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred revenues. Pension OPEB	369,582 4,917	(104,558)
Total	4,717	374,499
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB	(257,142) 874,602	
Total	_	617,460
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	=	\$948,715

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$209,515	\$177,231	\$177,170	(\$61)
Income Taxes	1,282,100	1,384,280	1,384,231	(49)
Charges for Services	350,455	378,386	378,282	(104)
Licenses and Permits	178,005	192,192	192,193	1
Fines and Forfeitures	74,982	80,958	80,442	(516)
Intergovernmental	223,013	240,786	240,348	(438)
Investment Income	4,278	4,619	4,330	(289)
Rent	3,334	3,600	3,600	0
Contributions and Donations	3,797	4,100	4,100	0
Miscellaneous	6,895	7,444	7,391	(53)
Total Revenues	2,336,374	2,473,596	2,472,087	(1,509)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	876,998	950,578	890,218	60,360
Security of Persons and Property	1,496,237	1,453,367	1,418,580	34,787
Public Health	14,500	13,875	13,875	0
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirements	121,748	121,748	112,414	9,334
Interest and Fiscal Charges	27,302	27,302	28,140	(838)
Total Expenditures	2,536,785	2,566,870	2,463,227	103,643
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(200,411)	(93,274)	8,860	102,134
Other Financing Sources:				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	3,844	3,844	3,844	0
Transfers Out	(40,000)	(104,715)	(104,715)	0
Advances Out	(4,975)	(4,975)	(4,952)	23
Total Other Financing Sources	(41,131)	(105,846)	(105,823)	23
Net Change in Fund Balance	(241,542)	(199,120)	(96,963)	102,157
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	456,553	456,553	456,553	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	19,970	19,970	19,970	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$234,981	\$277,403	\$379,560	\$102,157

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Street Maintenance and Repair Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:					
Income Taxes	\$122,264	\$117,700	\$117,692	(\$8)	
Intergovernmental	455,890	438,873	438,848	(25)	
Investment Income	260	250	249	(1)	
Miscellaneous	12,184	11,729	11,668	(61)	
Total Revenues	590,598	568,552	568,457	(95)	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Transportation	551,683	551,613	532,009	19,604	
Capital Outlay Debt Service:	17,500	17,500	17,352	148	
Principal Retirements	57,938	57,938	57,937	0 1	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	751	751	751	0	
interest and I isom charges	731	7,51	731		
Total Expenditures	627,872	627,802	608,049	19,753	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(37,274)	(59,250)	(39,592)	19,658	
Other Financing Sources:					
Transfers In	19,715	19,715	19,715	0	
Total Other Financing Sources	19,715	19,715	19,715	0	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(17,559)	(39,535)	(19,877)	19,658	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	49,648	49,648	49,648	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	115,139	115,139	115,139	0	
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$147,228	\$125,252	\$144,910	\$19,658	

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Fire and Ambulance Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$518,723	\$471,135	\$471,135	\$0	
Rent	4,404	4,000	4,000	0	
Miscellaneous	2,392	2,173	2,173	0	
Total Revenues	525,519	477,308	477,308	0	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	644,162	594,114	574,218	19,896	
Capital Outlay	191,938	177,025	177,013	12	
Debt Service:	47 107	42.521	42 447	7.4	
Principal Retirements Interest and Fiscal Charges	47,187	43,521 3,609	43,447 3,607	74 2	
interest and Fiscal Charges	3,913	3,009	3,007		
Total Expenditures	887,200	818,269	798,285	19,984	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(361,681)	(340,961)	(320,977)	19,984	
Other Financing Sources:					
Transfers In	40,000	40,000	40,000	0	
Total Other Financing Sources	40,000	40,000	40,000	0	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(321,681)	(300,961)	(280,977)	19,984	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	333,571	333,571	333,571	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	1,153	1,153	1,153	0	
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$13,043	\$33,763	\$53,747	\$19,984	

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2021

	Business-Type Activities			
	Water	Sanitation	Sewer	Total
Assets:				
Current:	¢1 111 074	#229.2 <i>C</i> 2	6204 125	01 (42 5(1
Equity in Pooled Cash & Cash Equivalents Accounts Receivable	\$1,111,074 276,227	\$228,362 74,917	\$304,125 49,547	\$1,643,561 400,691
Materials and Supplies Inventory	53,749	0	0	53,749
Noncurrent:				
Restricted Assets:	10.262	2.152	1.505	15.200
Equity in Pooled Cash & Investments Net OPEB Asset	10,263 111,295	3,152 38,033	1,785 24,212	15,200 173,540
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	166,440	5,000	0	171,440
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	11,327,539	467,517	1,098,584	12,893,640
Total Noncurrent Assets	11,615,537	513,702	1,124,581	13,253,820
Total Assets	13,056,587	816,981	1,478,253	15,351,821
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pension	132,447	45,210	66,741	244,398
OPEB	56,977	19,315	34,813	111,105
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	189,424	64,525	101,554	355,503
Liabilities:				
Current:				
Accounts Payable	21,400	10,624	4,530	36,554
Accrued Wages Payable	43,863	15,160 0	9,861 0	68,884
Contracts Payable Intergovernmental Payable	80,658 10,222	3,686	2,350	80,658 16,258
Accrued Interest Payable	1,185	4,035	10,106	15,326
Compensated Absences Payable	30,600	5,735	6,086	42,421
Capital Leases Payable	36,006	5,143	0	41,149
Loans Payable	14,174	40,727	67,277	122,178
OPWC Loans Payable	45,548	0	0	45,548
OWDA Loans Payable	300,591	0	8,992	309,583
General Obligation Bonds Payable	20,000	0	16,000	36,000
Total Current Liabilities	604,247	85,110	125,202	814,559
Long-Term Liabilities:	10.262	2.152	1.505	15.000
Refundable Deposits	10,263 85,367	3,152 0	1,785 11,721	15,200 97,088
Compensated Absences Payable - Net of Current Portion Capital Leases Payable - Net of Current Portion	7,932	15,529	0	23,461
Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	14,630	264,469	401,992	681,091
OPWC Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	301,587	0	0	301,587
OWDA Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	3,288,030	0	142,999	3,431,029
General Obligation Bonds Payable - Net of Current Portion	0	0	17,000	17,000
Advances from Other Funds	0	14,231	64,205	78,436
Net Pension Liability	964,109	329,466	209,738	1,503,313
Total Long-Term Liabilities	4,671,918	626,847	849,440	6,148,205
Total Liabilities	5,276,165	711,957	974,642	6,962,764
Deferred Inflows of Resources	40.5.000			
Pension OPEB	485,308 378,688	149,035 119,775	98,988 79,217	733,331 577,680
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	863,996	268,810	178,205	1,311,011
N.4 Deckler				
Net Position:	7 /01 011	216.027	274 026	9 071 094
Net Investments in Capital Assets Unrestricted	7,481,011 (375,161)	216,037 (315,298)	374,936 52,024	8,071,984 (638,435)
Total Net Position	\$7,105,850	(\$99,261)	\$426,960	\$7,433,549
				

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Business-Type Activities		
	Water	Sanitation	Sewer	Totals
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$3,856,859	\$878,021	\$696,612	\$5,431,492
Other	30,643	12,738	16,938	60,319
Total Operating Revenues	3,887,502	890,759	713,550	5,491,811
Operating Expenses:				
Personal Services	898,661	285,444	244,456	1,428,561
Contractual Services	760,659	212,963	61,040	1,034,662
Materials and Supplies	450,105	48,924	53,895	552,924
Depreciation	829,157	58,111	90,520	977,788
Total Operating Expenses	2,938,582	605,442	449,911	3,993,935
Operating Income (Loss)	948,920	285,317	263,639	1,497,876
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):				
Intergovernmental	252,445	0	0	252,445
Other Non-Operating Revenues	37,549	0	0	37,549
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	(4,584)	0	0	(4,584)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(85,455)	(11,365)	(21,343)	(118,163)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	199,955	(11,365)	(21,343)	167,247
Income/(Loss) Before Transfers	1,148,875	273,952	242,296	1,665,123
Net Position at Beginning of Year	5,956,975	(373,213)	184,664	5,768,426
Net Position at End of Year	\$7,105,850	(\$99,261)	\$426,960	\$7,433,549

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

-	Business-Type Activities			
	Water	Sanitation	Sewer	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash Received from Customers	\$3,944,376	\$936,005	\$746,675	\$5,627,056
Cash from Other Receipts	30,643	12,738	16,938	60,319
Cash Payments to Employees	(1,701,639)	(571,378)	(398,068)	(2,671,085)
Cash Payments for Contractual Services	(848,709)	(207,695)	(60,457)	(1,116,861)
Cash Payments for Supplies and Materials	(437,718)	(55,916)	(50,728)	(544,362)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	986,953	113,754	254,360	1,355,067
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:				
Other Nonoperating Receipts	37,549	0	0	37,549
Advances - Out to Other Funds	0	(5,298)	(20,164)	(25,462)
Net Cash from Noncapital Financing Activities	37,549	(5,298)	(20,164)	12,087
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Proceeds Received from Notes and Loans	253,330	0	0	253,330
Interest Paid on Notes and Loans	(1,187,753)	(44,319)	(89,781)	(1,321,853)
Principal Paid on Notes and Loans	(85,545)	(11,641)	(22,699)	(119,885)
Cash Paid to Acquire/Construct Capital Assets	(112,251)	0	(126,995)	(239,246)
Cash Received from Capital Grants	252,445	0	0	252,445
Net Cash from Capital and Related Financing Activities	(879,774)	(55,960)	(239,475)	(1,175,209)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	144,728	52,496	(5,279)	191,945
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	976,609	179,018	311,189	1,466,816
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$1,121,337	\$231,514	\$305,910	\$1,658,761

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Business-Type Activities			
	Water	Sanitation	Sewer	Totals
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash from Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$948,920	\$285,317	\$263,639	\$1,497,876
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to				
Net Cash from Operating Activities:				
Depreciation Expense	829,157	58,111	90,520	977,788
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	87,517	57,984	50,063	195,564
(Increase) Decrease in Material and Supply Inventory	(5,001)	0	0	(5,001)
(Increase) Decrease in Net OPEB Asset	(111,295)	(38,033)	(24,212)	(173,540)
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows of Resources	214,882	56,742	(42,482)	229,142
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	17,388	(462)	3,167	20,093
Increase (Decrease) in Contracts Payable	(91,129)	0	0	(91,129)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	8,788	2,868	6,473	18,129
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	1,426	1,027	(491)	1,962
Increase (Decrease) in Refundable Deposits	3,079	(1,262)	583	2,400
Increase (Decrease) in Intergovernmental Payable	(5,560)	(1,161)	164	(6,557)
Increase (Decrease) in Net OPEB Liability	(926,154)	(300,374)	(150,187)	(1,376,715)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	(422,127)	(120,124)	(15,057)	(557,308)
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows of Resources	437,062	113,121	72,180	622,363
Net Cash from Operating Activities	\$986,953	\$113,754	\$254,360	\$1,355,067

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2021

	Custodial
Assets:	\$42,660
Equity in Pooled Cash & Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	\$42,669 130
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	
Total Assets	42,799
Net Position:	
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments	42,799
Total Net Position	\$42,799

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Custodial
Additions Fines and Forfeitures Collections for Other Governments	\$147,310
Total Additions	147,310
Deductions Fines and Forfeitures Distributions to Other Governments	159,966
Total Deductions	159,966
Change in Net Position	(12,656)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	55,455
Net Position at End of Year	\$42,799

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City of Martins Ferry Belmont County, Ohio

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The City of Martins Ferry (the "City") is a municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a Mayor/Council form of government Legislative power is vested in an eight member Council, each elected for two year terms, and other elected officials that include a Mayor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Law Director. The Mayor appoints the department directors and public members of various boards and commissions.

The City is located in Belmont County, in Eastern Ohio, on the Ohio River and is the largest city in Belmont County. The City became a settlement in 1835 and was chartered as a city in 1865.

Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all agencies, departments, and organizations making up the City (the primary government) and its potential component units consistent with Government Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*, and No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*.

The City provides various services including police and fire protection, emergency medical, recreation (including parks), planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, water and water pollution control, sanitation and general administrative services. The operation of each of these activities is directly controlled by the Council through the budgetary process. None of these services are provided by a legally separate organization; therefore these operations are included in the primary government.

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

The City is involved with the Belmont Metropolitan Housing Authority, Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority, Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association, Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority, Belmont County Sewer Authority, and Bel-O-Mar Regional Council which are defined as jointly governed organizations. Additional information concerning the jointly governed organizations is presented in Note 17.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

City of Martins Ferry Belmont County, Ohio

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Street Maintenance and Repair Fund The street maintenance and repair special revenue fund is required by the Ohio Revised Code to account for state gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees designated for maintenance of streets within the City.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Fire and Ambulance Fund The fire and ambulance special revenue fund is used to account for fees charged and property taxes collected for ambulance services.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The following is the City's proprietary fund type:

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 water, sanitation, and sewer funds are the City's major enterprise funds.

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

Sanitation Fund The sanitation fund accounts for the provision of sanitation service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

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

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. The City's custodial fund accounts for monies acquired by the police department in the course of arrests and funds set aside to be used in the reclamation of properties destroyed by fire where insurance proceeds are not sufficient and includes the court collections of the Mayor's Court that are distributed to other entities.

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds and fiduciary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows and resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. For proprietary funds the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activities.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 11 and 12.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2021, but which were levied to finance 2022 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, income taxes, intergovernmental grants, and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the reconciliation of total governmental fund balances to net position of governmental activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 11 and 12)

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

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

E. Budgetary Data

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments." Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices, with the exception of nonparticipating certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements, which are reported at cost.

The City also has two accounts that are maintained separately from the City's deposits. These depository accounts are presented on the financial statements as "investments in segregated accounts" and "cash in segregated accounts."

During fiscal year 2021, the City's investments were limited to a certificate of deposit, a money market and a repurchase agreement.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and the City's investment policy. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2021 amounted to \$4,330, which includes \$3,464 assigned from other City funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as investments.

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2021 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the payment and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

H. Materials and Supplies Inventory

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

I. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Customer deposits have been restricted in the enterprise funds because the deposit remains the property of the customer. The restricted asset account is balanced by a customer deposit payable liability account.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

J. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and are updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000, except for infrastructure which is set at \$10,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary fund capital assets is also capitalized.

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

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings	40 Years	40 Years
Buildings Improvements	20-50 Years	20-50 Years
Infrastructure	15-50 Years	15-50 Years
Equipment and Machinery	3-20 Years	3-20 Years
Vehicles	5 Years	5 Years

The City reported infrastructure for governmental activities for the first time in 2004; therefore, the City only reports the amounts acquired after 2004.

K. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." Repayments from the funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are reported as "due to/due from other funds."

On fund financial statements, long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds" on the balance sheet and are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as "internal balances."

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

M. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employee for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

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

N. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

O. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the City classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. 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. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted 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 policies of the City. The City has by resolution authorized the Auditor to assign fund balance. The City may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

P. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions, enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are primarily for charges for services for water, sanitation and sewer services. Operating expenses are necessary costs that have been incurred in order to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

R. Interfund Activity

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

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

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2021.

T. Estimates

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

NOTE 3 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as expenditures/expenses (budget basis) rather than as an assignment or commitment of fund balance (GAAP basis).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budget basis statements for the general fund and major special revenue funds.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Net Changes in Fund Balance			
	Street			
		Maintenance	Fire and	
Description	General	and Repair	Ambulance	
Budget Basis	(\$96,963)	(\$19,877)	(\$280,977)	
Adjustments:				
Revenue Accruals	(12,136)	89,267	42,740	
Expenditure Accruals	(47,423)	(159,435)	(47,736)	
Encumbrances	40,933	69,742	28,844	
Other Financing Sources	4,952	81,536	23,022	
Prospective Difference:				
Activity of Funds Reclassified				
For GAAP Reporting Purposes	20,766	0	0	
GAAP Basis	(\$89,871)	\$61,233	(\$234,107)	

^{*} As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes unclaimed monies, police severance and fire severance funds.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash deposit and investment pool for all funds. Each fund's share of cash deposits and investments is shown separately on the statement of net position and balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments."

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such 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 the City has identified as not required for use within the current twoyear 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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

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

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days and two hundred and seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in any amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

The Mayor's Court fund is maintained separately from the City's deposits. The carrying amount of the deposits is reported as "Cash in Segregated Accounts." The cemetery endowment fund has a non-negotiable

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

certificate of deposit that is maintained separately from the City's deposits. The carrying amount of the certificate of deposit is reported as "Investment in Segregated Accounts."

Deposits

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$798,511 and the bank balance was \$983,745.

Of the bank balance:

- 1. \$373,056 was covered by Federal depository insurance, by collateral held by the City, or by collateral held by the City's agent in the name of the City; and
- 2. \$426,717 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the City's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Investments

As of December 31, 2021, the City had the following investment and maturity:

Investment Type	Measurement Amount	6 Months or Less	Percent of Total
Cost: Repurchase Agreement	\$2,796,393	\$2,796,393	100%

Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to state law, the City's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

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

- Eligible securities pledged to the City and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities
 deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of
 all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total market value of the
 securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of
 State.

Credit Risk The City's investments in the federal agency securities that underlie the City's repurchase agreement were rated AAA by Moody's Investor Services. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Concentration of Credit Risk The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at December 31, 2021 consisted of the following:

	Advances to	Advances from
Funds	Other Funds	Other Funds
Governmental:		
General Fund	\$0	\$3,782
Street Maintenance & Repair	0	12,501
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	94,719	0
Business-Type:		
Sanitation	0	14,231
Sewer	0	64,205
Total	\$94,719	\$94,719

During 2017, the permanent improvement fund advanced \$25,307 to the general and sewer fund for the down payment on a street sweeper. These advances will be repaid in monthly installments over 7 years at an interest rate of 3.2 percent.

During 2018, the permanent improvement fund advanced \$25,090 to the sanitation fund for the first payment on a new packer. This advance will be repaid in monthly installments over 7 years at an interest rate of 4.18 percent.

During 2018, the permanent improvement fund advanced \$47,512 to the sewer fund for the first payment on a new vacall sewer cleaner. This advance will be repaid in monthly installments over 7 years at an interest rate of 3.28 percent.

During 2019, the permanent improvement fund advanced \$15,473 and \$23,209 to the street maintenance and repair fund and sewer fund, respectively, for the first payment on a new street sweeper. These advance will be repaid in monthly installments over 7 years at an interest rate of 3.88 percent.

During 2020, the permanent improvement fund advanced \$34,000 sewer fund for the City share of the TurfCare Lift Station project. This advance will be repaid in monthly installments over 5 years at an interest rate of 2.0 percent.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

B. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2021, consisted of the following:

Fund	Trans fers In	Transfers Out
General	\$0	\$104,715
Street	19,715	0
Fire and Ambulance	40,000	0
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Cemetery	45,000	0
Total Nonmajor Funds	45,000	0
Totals	\$104,715	\$104,715

Interfund transfers made from the general fund were done to provide additional resources for current operations.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2021 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2020 taxes.

2021 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2021 on the assessed value as of January 1, 2021, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2021 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2022.

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 statue permits later payment dates to be established.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2021 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2020, are levied after October 1, 2021, and are collected in 2022 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2021, was \$16.10 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The assessed values of real property and public utility tangible property upon which 2021 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Category	Assessed Value
Real Property	\$81,991,210
Public Utilities - Real	59,180
Public Utilities -Personal	5,490,860
Total Assessed Valuation	\$87,541,250

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County, including the City. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real and public utility property taxes and outstanding delinquencies which were measurable as of December 31, 2021, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2021 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes levied for the next year. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

The City levies a municipal income tax of 1.0 percent, (increased from 0.75 percent effective June 1, 2014) on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, the residents of the City are required to pay income tax on income earned outside the City; however, the City allows a credit for income taxes paid to another municipality up to 100 percent of the City's current rate.

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

Income tax proceeds are to be used for the purpose of general municipal operations, maintenance, new equipment, extension and enlargement of municipal services, facilities and capital improvements of the City as determined by City Council. In 2021, the proceeds were receipted to the general fund and the street, maintenance and repair fund.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2021 follows:

	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions/ Trans fers	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance Decemeber 31, 2021
Governmental Activities:				
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$712,451	\$0	\$0	\$712,451
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	712,451	0	0	712,451
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings	2,178,398	0	0	2,178,398
Building Improvements	981,853	0	0	981,853
Equipment and Machinery	1,168,996	86,432	0	1,255,428
Infrastructure	2,847,692	3,423	0	2,851,115
Vehicles	3,428,410	300,373	(92,119)	3,636,664
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	10,605,349	390,228	(92,119)	10,903,458
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(1,566,661)	(42,590)	0	(1,609,251)
Building Improvements	(854,696)	(7,755)	0	(862,451)
Equipment and Machinery	(885,731)	(100,976)	0	(986,707)
Infrastructure	(810,050)	(137,627)	0	(947,677)
Vehicles	(2,578,933)	(225,311)	92,119	(2,712,125)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(6,696,071)	(514,259)	92,119	(7,118,211)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	3,909,278	(124,031)	0	3,785,247
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$4,621,729	(\$124,031)	\$0	\$4,497,698

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Governmental Activities	
General Government	\$95,351
Leisure Time Activities	32,639
Security of Persons and Property	205,943
Transportation	174,653
Community and Economic Development	658
Public Health	5,015
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$514,259

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance December 31, 2021
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$171,440	\$0	\$0	\$171,440
Construction in Progress	171,787	0	(171,787)	0
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	343,227	0	(171,787)	171,440
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings	6,326,525	15,973	(10,700)	6,331,798
Building Improvements	2,053,594	0	0	2,053,594
Equipment and Machinery	9,051,889	0	0	9,051,889
Infrastructure	10,525,642	322,097	0	10,847,739
Vehicles	1,744,948	72,963	0	1,817,911
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	29,702,598	411,033	(10,700)	30,102,931
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(3,598,470)	(155,335)	6,116	(3,747,689)
Building Improvements	(1,525,815)	(93,156)	0	(1,618,971)
Equipment and Machinery	(7,044,817)	(291,506)	0	(7,336,323)
Infrastructure	(3,236,622)	(266,682)	0	(3,503,304)
Vehicles	(831,895)	(171,109)	0	(1,003,004)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(16,237,619)	(977,788)	6,116	(17,209,291)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	13,464,979	(566,755)	(4,584)	12,893,640
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$13,808,206	(\$566,755)	(\$176,371)	\$13,065,080

Depreciation expense was charged to the programs as follows:

Water	\$829,157
Sanitation	58,111
Sewer	90,520
Total	\$977,788

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2021, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), advances to other funds and intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements and shared revenues. All receivables are deemed collectible in full.

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

The City insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The City is a member of the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (The Pool). The Pool assumes the risk of loss up to the limits of the City's policy. The Pool covers the following risk:

- General liability and casualty
- Public official's liability
- Employment practices liability
- Cyber
- Law enforcement liability
- Automobile liability
- Vehicles
- Property
- Equipment breakdown

The Pool reported the following summary of assets and actuarially-measured liabilities available to pay those liabilities as of December 31:

	2021
Casualty and Property Coverage	_
Assets	\$41,996,850
Liabilities	(14,974,099)
Net Position	\$27,022,751

Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs to provide coverage to employees for job related injuries.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability

Pensions and OPEB are components 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 (asset) 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 plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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

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

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

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 12 for the OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting 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, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	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 benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, current law provides for an annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost of living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

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

	State and Local	
Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	2020	2019
Employer	14.0 %	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %	10.0 %
Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	14.0 %	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0 %	0.0 %
Total Employer	14.0 %	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %	10.0 %

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$385,553 for 2021. Of this amount, \$30,768 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits).

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

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to either three percent or the percent increase, if any, in the consumer price index over the 12 month period ending on September 30 of the immediately preceding year, whichever is less. The COLA amount for members with at least 15 years of service credit as of July 1, 2013, is equal to 3 percent of their base pension or disability benefit.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Police
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	19.50 %
Employee	12.25 %
2020 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	19.00 %
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits	0.50 %
Total Employer	19.50 %
Employee	12.25 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$186,859 for 2021. Of this amount, \$33,653 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

In addition to current contributions, the City pays installments on a specific liability the City incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police and fire fighters in 1967. As of December 31, 2021, the specific liability of the City was \$119,330 payable in semi-annual payments through the year 2035.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2020, 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, 2020, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2020. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.0192970%	0.0314180%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0189550%	0.0327193%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0003420%	-0.0013013%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,857,466	\$2,116,147	\$4,973,613
Pension Expense (Gain)	\$91,642	\$175,861	\$267,503

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five year period. At December 31, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$0	\$88,463	\$88,463
Changes of Assumptions	0	35,490	35,490
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	137,997	98,868	236,865
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	385,553	186,859	572,412
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$523,550	\$409,680	\$933,230
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$119,530	\$82,442	\$201,972
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings			
on Pension Plan Investments	1,113,757	102,646	1,216,403
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	84,497	96,733	181,230
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$1,317,784	\$281,821	\$1,599,605

\$572,412 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2022	(\$432,526)	\$ 6,753	(\$425,773)
2023	(141,359)	54,113	(87,246)
2024	(454,002)	(90,308)	(544,310)
2025	(151,900)	(23,606)	(175,506)
2026	0	(7,018)	(7,018)
	(\$1,179,787)	(\$60,066)	(\$1,239,853)

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, 2020, using the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior 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, 2020 are presented below.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Wage Inflation Future Salary Increases, including inflation

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees

Investment Rate of Return Actuarial Cost Method December 31, 2020
3.25 percent
3.25 to 10.75 percent
including wage inflation

3 percent, simple
0.5 percent, simple through 2021,
then 2.15 percent, simple
7.2 percent
Individual Entry Age

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

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

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

During 2020, 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 of 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 percent for 2020.

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 table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2020 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	25.00 %	1.32 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	5.64
Real Estate	10.00	5.39
Private Equity	12.00	10.42
International Equities	23.00	7.36
Other investments	9.00	4.75
Total	100.00 %	5.43 %

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.20 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.20 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 (6.20 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.20 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share			
of the Net Pension Liability	\$5,450,631	\$2,857,466	\$701,253

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OPF's total pension liability as of December 31, 2021 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2020, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OPF's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of January 1, 2020, are presented below:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	January 1, 2020
Valuation Date	January 1, 2020, with actuarial liabilities rolled
	forward to December 31, 2020
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	3.25 percent annum, compounded annually, consisting
	of inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity
	increase rate of 0.5 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.2 percent simple

For the January 1, 2020, 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 Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent.

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

For the January 1, 2020, 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 Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

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

The most recent experience study was completed as of December 31, 2016. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are based on the results of a five-year experience review covering the period 2012-2016. The experience study was performed by OP&F's prior actuary and the assumptions were effective January 1, 2017.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OPF's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2020 are summarized below:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic Equity	21.00	4.10
Non-US Equity	14.00	4.80
Private Markets	8.00	6.40
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	0.90
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	3.00
Private Credit	5.00	4.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds	17.00	0.70
Midstream Energy Infrastruction	5.00	5.60
Real Assets	8.00	5.80
Gold	5.00	1.90
Private Real Estate	12.00	5.30
Total	125.00 %	
Note: Assumptions are geometric		

Note: Assumptions are geometric

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

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

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share			
of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,945,948	\$2,116,147	\$1,421,688

^{*} levered 2x

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 11 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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 separation, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60, or generally 30 years of qualifying service at any age. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 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 allowing public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS' Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan and the combined plan

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2021, 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2021, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2021 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2021.

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

Plan Description – The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored healthcare program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment healthcare plan administered by a third-party provider. This program is not guaranteed and is subject to change at any time upon action of the Board of Trustees. Beginning January 1, 2021 OP&F changed its retiree health care model to 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.

OP&F provides access to postretirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit, or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

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

OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. The report may be obtained by visiting the OP&F website at 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions for retiree health care benefits. For 2021, 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 \$4,917 for 2021. Of this amount, \$886 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2020, 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, 2020, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2020. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability: Current Measurement Date	0.0185150%	0.0314180%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0181220%	0.031418076	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0003930%	-0.0013013%	
Liability/(Asset)	(\$329,860)	\$328,893	(\$967)
OPEB Expense (Gain)	(\$1,977,308)	\$39,117	(\$1,938,191)

At December 31, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Changes of Assumptions	\$162,162	\$181,694	\$343,856
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
Contributions	85,882	42,451	128,333
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	0	4,917	4,917
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$248,044	\$229,062	\$477,106
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between Expected and Actual			
Experience	\$297,695	\$54,249	\$351,944
Net Difference between Projected and Actual			
Earnings on Plan Investments	175,689	12,222	187,911
Changes of Assumptions	534,471	52,432	586,903
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
Contributions	47,682	11,303	58,985
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$1,055,537	\$130,206	\$1,185,743

\$4,917 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2022	(\$416,200)	\$21,354	(\$394,846)
2023	(294,243)	24,249	(269,994)
2024	(76,347)	19,686	(56,661)
2025	(20,703)	20,473	(230)
2026	0	5,500	5,500
Thereafter	0	3,069	3,069
	(\$807,493)	\$94,331	(\$713,162)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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, 2019, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2020. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation

Projected Salary Increases, including inflation

3.25 percent
3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation

Single Discount Rate:
Current Measurement Date
Prior Measurement Date
Investment Rate of Return
Municipal Bond Rate
Health Care Cost Trend Rate

3.50 percent, ultimate in 2035 Actuarial Cost Method Individual Entry Age

6.00 percent 3.16 percent

6.00 percent 2.00 percent

8.5 percent, initial

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

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

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

During 2020, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contribution are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 19.7 percent for 2020.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2020 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
1135ct Class	Tinocation	Tearrate of Return
Fixed Income	34.00 %	1.07 %
Domestic Equity	25.00	5.64
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	6.48
International Equities	25.00	7.36
Other Investments	9.00	4.02
Total	100.00 %	4.43 %

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 6.00 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2020. 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 2.00 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 2120. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2120, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (7.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (5.00 percent) than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share			
of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(\$82,021)	(\$329,860)	(\$422,512)

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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.

		Current		
	1% Decrease Trend Rate 1% Increa			
City's Proportionate Share				
of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(\$337,899)	(\$329,860)	(\$320,865)	

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, 2020, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2020, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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

Valuation Date January 1, 2020, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2020 Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal Investment Rate of Return 8.0 percent 3.25 percent Payroll Growth Salary Increases 3.75 percent to 10.50 percent 2037 Projected Depletion Year of OPEB Assets Single Discount Rate: Current measurement date 2.96 percent 3.56 percent Prior measurement date Stipend Increase Rate The stip end is not assured to increase over the projection period.

Healthy Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120%. Disability Mortality rates were based on RP-2014 Disability Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

2.2 percent Simple per year

Cost of Living Adjusting

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

Disabled 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	
59 or less	35 %	
60-69	60	
70-79	75	
80 and up	100	

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

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class as of December 31, 2020, are summarized below:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic Equity	21.00	4.10
Non-US Equity	14.00	4.80
Private Markets	8.00	6.40
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	0.90
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	3.00
Private Credit	5.00	4.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds	17.00	0.70
Midstream Energy Infrastruction	5.00	5.60
Real Assets	8.00	5.80
Gold	5.00	1.90
Private Real Estate	12.00	5.30
Total	125.00 %	
Note: Assumptions are geometric		

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

Discount Rate The total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 2.96 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 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 2.12 percent at December 31, 2020 and 2.75 percent at December 31, 2019, was blended with the long-term rate of 8 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 2.96 percent.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 2.96 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 (1.96 percent), or one percentage point higher (3.96 percent) than the current rate.

		Current	
		Discount	
	1% Decrease	Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share	·		
of the Net OPEB Liabilty	\$410,111	\$328,893	\$261,898

^{*} levered 2x

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 13 – OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The City provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all union employees as well as all non-union full-time employees, excluding elected officials. The amount of the life insurance policy for the union employees is based on the employee's rate of pay while the police receive a \$30,000 policy and all City supervisors receive a \$30,000 policy.

The City contracts with Stark County Consortium, for hospitalization insurance for all employees. The City pays \$1,928 of the total monthly premiums of \$2,191 for family coverage and \$794 of the monthly premiums of \$902 for individual coverage. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries. City AFSCME Union employees and full-time police pay \$263 for family coverage and \$108 for single coverage.

The City contracts with Vision Service Plan for vision insurance for all Employees. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries. The City contracts with Ohio AFSCME Care Plan for dental for all union employees, police, and supervisors. The City pays 100 percent of the total monthly dental premiums of \$64 per employee. The City pays 100 percent of total monthly vision premiums of \$36 per family, \$22 for employee plus one, and \$13 for single employee. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The original issue date, maturity date, interest rate and original issuance amount for the City's debt follows:

	Interest	Original	
Debt Issue	Rate	Issue Amount	Date of Maturity
Governmental Activities:			
Fire Truck Acquisition Bond - 2017	2.95%	\$488,616	December 1, 2022
St. Route 647 OPWC Loan - 2003	0.00%	10,029	January 1, 2024
Street Paving OPWC Loan - 2015	0.00%	97,880	July 1, 2026
First Street Paving OPWC Loan	0.00%	57,267	July 20, 2027
USDA Loan - Equipment - 2015	3.25%	77,280	November 1, 2023
USDA Loan - Building - 2016	2.875%	203,100	June 1, 2046
ODOT - SIB Loan - 2018	3.00%	291,040	June 19, 2038
Street Sweeper - 2019	3.88%	96,930	May 24, 2025

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Interest	Original	
Debt Issue	Rate	Issue Amount	Date of Maturity
Business-Type Activities:			
Water Treatment System Improvement Bonds - 2013	3.375-4.00%	\$190,000	December 1, 2022
Storm Sewer Improvement Camera System Bond	3.14%	80,000	December 1, 2023
Ferry View/Sharon Road Waterlines OWDA Loan - 2004	2.00%	3,370,848	January 1, 2025
Water Treatment Plant OWDA Loan - 1995	2.00%	10,369,124	January 1, 2022
Water Meters OWDA Loan - 2011	2.00%	953,977	January 1, 2042
County Road 4 Waterlines Replacement OWDA Loan - 2015	1.570%	2,700,034	July 1, 2046
Cemetery Road Sewer Replacement OWDA Loan - 2016	2.22%	198,051	July 1, 2036
Woodmont Street Pump Project OPWC Loan - 2007	0.00%	231,526	January 1, 2029
Woodmont Pump Station OPWC Loan - 2004	0.00%	20,000	January 1, 2024
Water Tank OPWC Loan - 2007	2.00%	255,000	January 1, 2028
Water Treatmeent Plant and Well Field Project OPWC Loan - 2009	0.00%	379,600	July 1, 2032
USDA Loan - Equipment - 2015	3.25%	198,720	November 1, 2023
USDA Loan - Building - 2016	2.875%	473,900	June 1, 2046
Street Sweeper - 2019	3.88%	145,394	May 24, 2025
Packer - 2018	4.18%	155,845	November 14, 2024
Vacall Sewer Truck - 2018	3.45%	337,569	April 15, 2025

A schedule of changes in long-term obligations of the City during 2021 follows:

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City of Martins Ferry Belmont County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Description	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2021	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Direct Placement:		•	(0.1.0.1)	***	* 0==
Fire Truck Bond	\$172,428	\$0	(\$84,961)	\$87,467	\$87,467
Total General Obligation Bonds	172,428	0	(84,961)	87,467	87,467
Direct Borrowings:					
OPWC Loans:					
State Route 647	1,255	0	(501)	754	502
Street Paving	48,940	0	(9,788)	39,152	9,788
First Street Paving	34,362	0	(5,726)	28,636	5,726
Total OPWC Loans	84,557	0	(16,015)	68,542	16,016
USDA Loans:					
Equipment Loan	31,332	0	(10,108)	21,224	10,444
Building Loan	184,911	0	(4,880)	180,031	5,019
Total USDA Loans	216,243	0	(14,988)	201,255	15,463
Street Sweeper Loan 2019	69,136	0	(12,795)	56,341	13,291
ODOT - SIB Loan	293,430	0	(12,969)	280,461	13,360
Total Direct Borrowings	663,366	0	(56,767)	606,599	58,130
Other Long-Term Obligations:					
Police and Fire Pension	125,789	0	(6,459)	119,330	6,736
Capital Leases	327,551	104,558	(98,797)	333,312	110,978
Compensated Absences	161,819	208,170	(175,955)	194,034	47,808
Net Pension Liability:					
OPERS	1,685,963	0	(331,810)	1,354,153	0
OP&F	2,204,147		(88,000)	2,116,147	0
Total Net Pension Liability	3,890,110	0	(419,810)	3,470,300	0
Net OPEB Liability:					
OPERS	1,126,404	0	(1,126,404)	0	0
OP&F	323,192	5,701	0	328,893	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	1,449,596	5,701	(1,126,404)	328,893	0
Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations	6,790,659	318,429	(1,969,153)	5,139,935	311,119

City of Martins Ferry Belmont County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Purpose/Description	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2021	Amounts Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities					
Direct Placement:					
Water Treatment System Improvement Bond	\$40,000	\$0	(\$20,000)	\$20,000	\$20,000
Storm Sewer Improvement Camera System	49,000	0	(16,000)	33,000	16,000
Total Direct Placements	89,000	0	(36,000)	53,000	36,000
Direct Rossowings					
Direct Borrowings: OWDA Loans:					
Ferry View/Sharon Road Waterlines	785,531	0	(190,560)	594,971	194,390
•				,	
Water Treatment Plant	520,839	0	(520,839)	0	0
Water Meters	726,884	0	(28,162)	698,722	28,728
County Rd 4 Waterline Replacement	2,371,199	0	(76,271)	2,294,928	77,473
Cemetary Road Sewer Replacement	160,787	0	(8,796)	151,991	8,992
Zane Hwy Waterline Replacement	4.565.240	253,330	(253,330)	2.740.612	200.592
Total OWDA Loans OPWC Loans:	4,565,240	253,330	(1,077,958)	3,740,612	309,583
··					
Woodmont Street Pump Project	86,826	0	(11,576)	75,250	11,576
Woodmont Pump Station	2,500	0	(1,000)	1,500	1,000
Water Tank	94,301	0	(13,716)	80,585	13,992
Water Treatment Plant and Well Field	208,780	0	(18,980)	189,800	18,980
Total OPWC Loans	392,407	0	(45,272)	347,135	45,548
USDA Loans:					
Equipment Loan	80,568	0	(25,992)	54,576	26,856
Building Loan	431,456	0	(11,384)	420,072	11,712
Total USDA Loans	512,024	0	(37,376)	474,648	38,568
Street Sweeper Loan 2019	103,702	0	(19,192)	84,510	19,937
Packer Loan	90,687	0	(21,299)	69,388	22,189
Vacall Sewer Truck Loan	214,824	0	(40,101)	174,723	41,484
Total Direct Borrowings	5,878,884	253,330	(1,241,198)	4,891,016	477,309
Other Long-term Obligations:					
Capital Leases	109,265	0	(44,655)	64,610	41,149
Compensated Absences	137,547	48,379	(46,417)	139,509	42,421
Net Pension Liability - OPERS:	- 1,7-	-,	(- / - /	,	,
Water	1,386,236	0	(422,127)	964,109	0
Sanitation	449,590	0	(120,124)	329,466	0
Sewer	224,795	0	(15,057)	209,738	0
Total Net Pension Liability - OPERS Net OPEB Liability - OPERS:	2,060,621	0	(557,308)	1,503,313	0
Water	926,154	0	(926,154)	0	0
Sanitation	300,374	0	(300,374)	0	0
Sewer	150,187	0	(150,187)	0	0
•					
Total Net OPEB Liability - OPERS	1,376,715	0	(1,376,715)	0	0
Business-Type Activities Long-Term Obligations	9,652,032	\$301,709	(\$3,302,293)	\$6,651,448	\$596,879

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Governmental Activities:

Direct Placement

During 2017, the City issued bonds for the purchase of a fire truck. The bonds will be repaid in annual installments over a 6 year period from the fire apparatus levy III and V funds.

Direct Borrowings

During 2015, the City entered into a loan agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the purchase of an ambulance and various equipment for water and sewer. In the event of default, as defined by the debt agreement, the amounts payable by the City may become due. If payments are not made, the USDA may retake possession of the ambulance and equipment and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

During 2016, the City entered into a loan agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the purchase of service garage to be used by the street, sanitation, and sewer departments. In the event of default, as defined by the debt agreement, the amounts payable by the City may become due. If payments are not made, the USDA may retake possession of the ambulance and equipment and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

During 2018, the City entered into a loan agreement with the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) for the repair of streets, walkways, utilities, and retaining walls damaged by a landslide. In the event of default, as defined by the debt agreement, the amounts payable by the City may become due. If payments are not made, the City will be liable for all reasonable attorney fees and expenses that ODOT may incur while attempting to collect amounts due.

During 2019, the City entered into a loan agreement with KS State Bank for the purchase of a street sweeper to be used by the street and sewer departments. In the event of default, as defined by the debt agreement, the amounts payable by the City may become due. If payments are not made, the bank may retake possession of the ambulance and equipment and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

Business-Type Activities

Direct Placements

During 2013, the City issued in bonds for waste water system improvements. The bonds will be repaid in annual installments over a 10 year period from the water debt service fund.

During 2019, the City issued in bonds for a storm sewer improvement camera system. The bonds will be repaid in annual installments over a 5 year period from the sewer capital fund.

Direct Borrowings

During 2018, the City entered into a loan agreement with KS State Bank for the purchase of a garbage truck. The loan will be repaid from the sanitation fund.

During 2018, the City entered into a loan agreement with KS State Bank for the purchase of a Vacall sewer truck. The loan will be repaid from the sewer fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

There are no repayment schedules for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the general fund and water, sewer, and sanitation funds. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 11 and 12.

All governmental OPWC loans will be paid from the general and state highway funds. The OWDA loan for the Cemetery Road sewer replacement will be paid from the sewer fund. All other OWDA and business-type OPWC loans will be paid from the water debt service fund. The USDA equipment loans will be repaid from the fire and ambulance, water debt service and sanitation funds. The USDA building loan will be repaid from the general, sewer and sanitation funds. The police and fire pension liability will be paid from general property tax revenues. The capital leases will be paid from the general, fire apparatus III, fire apparatus IV, sanitation, and water funds. The Fire Truck Acquisition bond will be repaid from the fire apparatus V and fire apparatus III funds. The ODOT loan will be repaid from the general fund. The packer loan will be repaid from the sanitation fund. The Vacall loan will be repaid from the sewer capital funds. The storm sewer improvement camera system bond will be repaid from the sewer capital fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds typically include general, street, water, and sewer. The City pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

In the event of default, as defined by each OPWC loan agreement, the amount of default will be subject to 8 percent interest on all amounts due from date of default. Additionally, the Lender may declare all amounts immediately due and payable or require the City to pay the amounts due from funds appropriated to the City's street and water funds. The lender will also be entitled to collect any cost incurred in the event of default.

In the event of default, as defined by each OWDA loan agreement, the lender may declare the full amount of the unpaid Project Participation Principal amount immediately due and payable and require the City to pay any fines or penalties incurred with interest.

Principal and interest requirements to retire governmental activities debt at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Fire Truck Bond Police and Fire Pension		USDA Loans	Stre	Loan			
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$87,467	\$2,580	\$6,736	\$5,001	\$15,463	\$5,866	\$13,291	\$2,186
2023	0	0	7,025	4,711	15,944	5,382	13,807	1,670
2024	0	0	7,327	4,410	5,312	4,896	14,343	1,135
2025	0	0	7,642	4,095	5,465	4,730	14,899	578
2026	0	0	7,970	3,767	5,622	4,573	0	0
2027-2031	0	0	45,288	13,395	30,629	20,358	0	0
2032-2036	0	0	37,344	3,518	35,293	15,700	0	0
2037-2041	0	0	0	0	40,667	10,315	0	0
2042-2046	0	0	0	0	46,859	4,120	0	0
	\$87,467	\$2,580	\$119,332	\$38,897	\$201,254	\$75,940	\$56,340	\$5,569

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	ODOT	ODOT-SIB OPW		T	otal
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Principal	Interest
2022	\$13,360	\$8,314	\$16,016	\$152,333	\$ 23,947
2023	13,764	7,910	15,765	66,305	19,673
2024	14,180	7,494	15,515	56,677	17,935
2025	14,609	7,065	15,515	58,130	16,468
2026	15,050	6,624	5,727	34,369	14,964
2027-2031	82,354	26,016	0	158,271	59,769
2032-2036	95,576	12,794	0	168,213	32,012
2037-2041	31,560	951	0	72,227	11,266
2042-2046	0	0	0	46,859	4,120
	\$280,453	\$77,168	\$68,538	\$813,384	\$ 200,154

The City has pledged future water revenue, sewer revenue and sanitation revenue, net of specified operating expenses to repay \$4,562,323 of Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC), Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) loans. Annual principal and interest payments, as a percentage of net customer revenues, on the loans are expected to be similar over the term of the loans as in the current year, which were 19.7 percent. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the loans is \$5,423,239. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total net revenues were \$1,003,999 and \$2,452,894, respectively.

Principal and interest requirements to retire business-type activities debt at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

					Water Treatm	ent System
	OWDA	Loans	OPWC Lo	OPWC Loans		ent Bond
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$309,585	\$63,815	\$45,548	\$1,541	\$20,000	\$675
2023	315,491	57,909	45,329	1,259	0	0
2024	321,511	51,889	45,116	973	0	0
2025	121,299	46,779	45,409	680	0	0
2026	123,406	44,672	45,707	381	0	0
2027-2031	649,964	190,424	119,954	77	0	0
2032-2036	702,374	131,855	0	0	0	0
2037-2041	707,013	71,785	0	0	0	0
2042-2046	489,970	19,432	0	0	0	0
	\$3,740,613	\$678,560	\$347,063	\$4,911	\$20,000	\$675

City of Martins Ferry Belmont County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	KS State Bank-Packer		KS State Bank-Vacall		Street	
Yea	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$22,189	\$2,900	\$41,484	\$6,028	\$19,937	\$3,279
2023	23,117	1,973	42,916	4,597	20,711	2,506
2024	24,083	1,007	44,396	3,116	21,514	1,702
2025	0	0	45,928	1,585	22,349	867
	\$69,389	\$5,880	\$174,724	\$15,326	\$84,511	\$8,354

	USDA		Storm Sewer Camera		Tota	
Yea	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$38,568	\$13,851	\$16,000	\$1,036	\$513,311	\$93,125
2023	39,769	12,641	17,000	534	504,333	81,419
2024	12,395	11,425	0	0	469,015	70,112
2025	12,752	11,038	0	0	247,737	60,949
2026	13,118	10,671	0	0	182,231	55,724
2027-2031	71,469	47,503	0	0	841,387	238,004
2032-2036	82,351	36,634	0	0	784,725	168,489
2037-2041	94,889	24,068	0	0	801,902	95,853
2042-2046	109,337	9,614	0	0	599,307	29,046
	\$474,648	\$177,445	\$33,000	\$1,570	\$4,943,948	\$892,721

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 15 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During 2018, the City entered into leases for seven vehicles. The leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as they transfer benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Four of the assets acquired by the leases were capitalized in governmental activities in the amount of \$181,161. Accumulated depreciation was \$123,792 as of December 31, 2021, leaving a current book value of \$57,369. The remaining three assets acquired by the leases were capitalized in the water fund in the amount of \$107,581. Accumulated depreciation was \$78,527 as of December 31, 2021, leaving a current book value of \$29,054 These amounts were equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Corresponding liabilities were recorded and are reduced for each required principal payment. Payments will be paid from the general fund and water fund, respectively. In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreements, the Lessor may demand the immediate payment of amounts due. If payments are not made, the Lessor may take immediate possession of any or all of the vehicles and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

In December 2019, the City entered into a lease for a Nissan Pathfinder. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as they transfer benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. The asset acquired by the lease were capitalize in governmental activities in the amount of \$26,967. Accumulated depreciation was \$11,236 as of December 31, 2021, leaving a current book value of \$15,731. In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the Lessor may demand the immediate payment of amounts due. If payments are not made, the Lessor may take immediate possession of the vehicle and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

During 2020, the City entered into leases for six vehicles. The leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as they transfer benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. The assets acquired by the leases were capitalized in governmental activities in the amount of \$201,469 and in business-type activities in the amount of \$26,143. Accumulated depreciation for governmental activities and business-type activities was \$51,805 and \$2,033 respectively, as of December 31, 2021, leaving a current book value of \$149,664 and \$24,110, respectively. These amounts were equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Corresponding liabilities were recorded and are reduced for each required principal payment. Payments will be paid from the general fund and water fund, respectively. In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreements, the Lessor may demand the immediate payment of amounts due. If payments are not made, the Lessor may take immediate possession of any or all of the vehicles and hold the City liable for amounts payable.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2021:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2022	\$130,619	\$42,642
2023	98,790	13,495
2024	82,868	5,466
2025	35,963	5,011
2026	27,051	0
	\$375,291	\$66,614
Less amount representing interest	41,978	2,006
Present Value of minimum lease payments	\$333,313	\$64,608

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 16 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn vacation and sick leave at different rates depending upon length of service and type of employment. Vacation leave benefits are lost at year end if employees do not use these balances during the year unless prior approval has been obtained from the department head. Upon retirement or death, employees are paid to a maximum of 720 hours for accumulated unused sick leave. Police are paid upon retirement and completion of twenty-five years of service. Police receive payment for a maximum of 600 hours.

NOTE 17 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Belmont Metropolitan Housing Authority

Belmont Metropolitan Housing Authority is a non-profit organization established to provide adequate public housing for low income individuals and is statutorily created as a separate and distinct political subdivision of the State. The Authority is operated by a five member board of commissioners. Two members are appointed by the Mayor of Martins Ferry, one member is appointed by the Belmont County Commissioners, one member is appointed by the judge of the probate court, and one member is appointed by the judge of the court of common pleas. The City did not contribute any amounts to the Authority during 2021. The continued existence of the Authority is not dependent on the City's continued participation and no equity interest exists. The Authority has no outstanding debt for which the City of Martins Ferry is responsible.

B. Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority

Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority was established to provide transportation to the residents of the Ohio Valley and is statutorily created as a separate and distinct political subdivision of the State. The Authority is operated by a board of directors that is appointed by the nine Mayors of the municipalities served by the Authority. The City did not contribute any amounts to the Authority during 2021. The continued existence of the Authority is not dependent on the City's continued participation and no equity interest exists. The Authority has no outstanding debt for which the City of Martins Ferry is responsible.

C. Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association (OMEGA)

Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association (OMEGA) is a ten-county regional council of governments comprised of Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Columbiana, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, and Tuscarawas Counties. OMEGA was formed to aid and assist the participating counties and political subdivisions within the counties in the application for Appalachian Regional Commission and Economic Development grant monies. OMEGA is governed by a sixteen member executive board comprised of members appointed from each participating county and cities within each county. City membership is voluntary. The mayor of the City of Martins Ferry serves as the City's representative on the board. The board has total control over budgeting, personnel, and financial matters. Each member currently pays a per capita membership fee based upon the most recent United States census. During 2021, the City did not contribute any amount to OMEGA. The continued existence of OMEGA is not dependent on the City's continued participation and no equity interest exists. OMEGA has no outstanding debt.

D. Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority

Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority is established by state statutes and is operated to provide solid waste services to Jefferson and Belmont counties. The Authority is governed by a fourteen member board of directors of which the Mayor of the City of Martins Ferry is a member. The Authority is not dependent on

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

the City of Martins Ferry for its continued existence, no debt exists, and the City does not maintain an equity interest. The City does not make any monetary contributions to the Authority.

E. Belmont County Sewer Authority

Belmont County Sewer Authority is established by Ohio Revised Code Section 6119, serving the municipalities of Bellaire, Brookside, and Martins Ferry. The Authority is operated by a four member Board of Trustees. One member of the Board is appointed by the Mayor of Martins Ferry. The Authority is not dependent on the City of Martins Ferry for its continued existence and the City does not maintain an equity interest. The City does not make any monetary contributions to the Authority.

F. Bel-O-Mar Regional Council

Bel-O-Mar Regional Council is operated as a non-profit organization formed to provide planning and administrative services to all local governments in a four county region comprised of Belmont County, Ohio and three counties in West Virginia. The governing board is comprised of 58 officials from the four county service area of which three members and one alternate member are appointed by Belmont County and one member is appointed by each local government within Belmont County. The Mayor of the City of Martins Ferry serves as the City's representative on the board. The Council is not dependent upon the City of Martins Ferry for its continued existence, no debt exists, and the City does not maintain an equity interest. During 2021, the City did not contribute any amounts to the Council.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 18 - FUND BALANCE

Fund balance can be 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 governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

	General	Street Maintenance and Repair	Fire and Ambulance	All Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Inventory	\$0	\$5,528	\$0	\$0	\$5,528
Long Term Advances	0	0	0	94,719	94,719
Endowment	0	0	0	183,972	183,972
Total Nonspendable	0	5,528	0	278,691	284,219
Restricted:					
Street, Highway, City Improvement	0	317,919	0	72,927	390,846
Public Safety/Law Enforcement	0	0	0	177,629	177,629
Community Development	0	0	0	44,982	44,982
Permanent Improvement	0	0	0	127,505	127,505
Recreation	0	0	0	21,384	21,384
Other Purposes	0	0	0	381,254	381,254
Total Restricted	0	317,919	0	825,681	1,143,600
Committed for:					
Public Safety/Law Enforcement	50,679	0	110,369	0	161,048
Total Committed	50,679	0	110,369	0	161,048
Assigned: Encumbrances:					
General Government	17,839	0	0	0	17,839
Security of Persons and Property	23,094	0	0	0	23,094
Subsequent Year Appropriations	197,357	0	0	0	197,357
Total Assigned	238,290	0	0	0	238,290
Unassigned	386,843	0	0	0	386,843
Total Fund Balances	675,812	\$323,447	\$110,369	\$1,104,372	2,214,000

NOTE 19 - SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Fund	Amount
General	\$40,933
Street Maintenance and Repair	69,742
Fire and Ambulance	28,844
Other Governmental Funds	37,491
Totals	177,010

NOTE 20 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2021.

B. Litigation

The City of Martins Ferry is party to various legal proceedings seeking damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

NOTE 21 – COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. The City's investment portfolio fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be realized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the City's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated. Additional funding will be available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, passed by Congress on December 21, 2021 and/or the American Rescue Plan Act, passed by Congress on March 11, 2021.

NOTE 22- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On June 21, 2022, the Council approved an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$1,200,000 of Street Improvement Bonds, Series 2022, to pay part of the costs of Street Improvements in the City. The Bonds have a maximum maturity of the bonds is 20 years with a maturity date of December 31, 2042 and have an interest rate of 4.49% per annum.

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City of Martins Ferry

Belmont County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Eight Years (1)

_	2021	2020	2019	2018
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)				
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.019297%	0.018955%	0.018819%	0.018872%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,857,466	\$3,746,584	\$5,154,143	\$2,960,574
City's Covered Payroll	\$2,717,836	\$2,666,950	\$2,541,836	\$2,493,893
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	105.14%	140.48%	202.77%	118.71%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)				
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.031042%	0.032719%	0.031053%	0.030642%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,116,147	\$2,204,147	\$2,534,745	\$1,880,663
City's Covered Payroll	\$849,166	\$854,354	\$775,379	\$743,692
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	249.20%	257.99%	326.90%	252.88%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.65%	69.89%	63.07%	70.91%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

2014	2015	2016	2017
0.020679%	0.020679%	0.020403%	0.019305%
\$2,437,785	\$2,494,119	\$3,534,057	\$4,383,822
\$2,001,838	\$2,535,233	\$2,539,275	\$2,495,558
121.78%	98.38%	139.18%	175.67%
86.36%	86.45%	81.08%	77.25%
0.030339%	0.030339%	0.029764%	0.029703%
\$1,477,619	\$1,571,702	\$1,914,739	\$1,881,370
\$411,538	\$666,532	\$672,031	\$709,605
359.05%	235.80%	284.92%	265.13%
73.00%	72.20%	66.77%	68.36%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Contributions - Pension Last Ten Years

	2021	 2020	2019	2018
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$385,553	\$380,497	\$373,373	\$355,857
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (385,553)	 (380,497)	 (373,373)	 (355,857)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	 \$0	 \$0	 \$0	 \$0
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,753,950	\$ 2,717,836	\$ 2,666,950	\$ 2,541,836
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$186,859	\$161,341	\$162,327	\$147,322
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(186,859)	 (161,341)	 (162,327)	 (147,322)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	 \$0	 \$0	 \$0	 \$0
City's Covered Payroll	\$983,467	\$849,166	\$854,354	\$775,379
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%

(n/a) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

2017	2016		2015	2014	2013	2012
\$324,206	\$299,467		\$304,713	\$304,228	\$260,239	n/a
 (324,206)	 (299,467)		(304,713)	(304,228)	 (260,239)	n/a
 \$0	 \$0		\$0	\$0	 \$0	n/a
\$ 2,493,893	\$ 2,495,558	\$	2,539,275	\$ 2,535,233	\$ 2,001,838	n/a
13.00%	12.00%		12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	n/a
\$141,302	\$134,825		\$127,686	\$126,968	\$64,735	\$122,405
 (141,302)	 (134,825)		(127,686)	 (126,968)	 (64,735)	(122,405)
 \$0	 \$0		\$0	 \$0	 \$0	\$0
\$743,692	\$709,605		\$672,031	\$666,532	\$411,538	\$960,039
19.00%	19.00%		19.00%	19.05%	15.73%	12.75%

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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability(Asset)
Last Five Years (1)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)					
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.018515%	0.018122%	0.017955%	0.018036%	0.018485%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	\$329,860	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$0	\$2,503,119	\$2,340,908	\$1,958,606	\$1,867,048
City's Covered Payroll	\$2,717,836	\$2,666,950	\$2,541,836	\$2,493,893	\$2,495,558
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	(12.14%)	93.86%	92.10%	78.54%	74.81%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)					
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.031042%	0.032719%	0.031053%	0.030642%	0.029703%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$328,893	\$323,192	\$282,785	\$1,736,161	\$1,409,935
City's Covered Payroll	\$849,166	\$854,354	\$775,379	\$743,692	\$709,605
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	38.73%	37.83%	36.47%	233.45%	198.69%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.86%	47.08%	46.57%	14.13%	15.96%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Contributions - OPEB Last Ten Years

	 2021	2020	2019	 2018
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 	<u> </u>	 <u> </u>	 <u> </u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	 \$0	\$0	 \$0	\$0
City's Covered Payroll (1)	\$2,753,950	\$2,717,836	\$2,666,950	\$2,541,836
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$4,917	\$4,246	\$4,272	\$3,877
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (4,917)	 (4,246)	(4,272)	 (3,877)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	 \$0	 \$0	 \$0	 \$0
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 983,467	\$ 849,166	\$ 854,354	\$ 775,379
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

⁽n/a) Beginning in 2016, OPERS used one trust fund as the funding vehicle for all health care plans; therefore, information prior to 2016 is not presented. (1) The OPEB plan includes the members from the traditional plan, the combined plan and the member directed plan.

 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014		2013		2012
\$24,939	\$49,911	n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a
 (24,939)	 (49,911)	n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a
 \$0	 \$0	n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a
\$2,493,893	\$2,495,558	n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a
1.00%	2.00%	n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a
\$3,718	\$3,548	\$3,360	\$3,333		\$34,272		\$42,371
 (3,718)	 (3,548)	 (3,360)	 (3,333)		(34,272)		(42,371)
 \$0	 \$0	 \$0	 \$0		\$0		\$0
\$ 743,692	\$ 709,605	\$ 672,031	\$ 666,532	\$	411,538	\$	960,039
0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%		8.33%		4.41%

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY, OHIO

Notes to the Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 1 – OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TRADITIONAL PLAN)

Pension

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2021.

Changes in Assumptions:

2020-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2019: OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 7.50% to 7.20%.

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

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

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.00% to 7.50%
- Decrease in wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25%
- Change in future salary increases from a range of 4.25% 10.02% to 3.25% 10.75%

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

Other Postemployment Benefits

Changes in benefit terms: For 2021, there were no changes in benefit terms.

For 2020, 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.

For 2018-2019, there were no changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions:

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

- The single discount rate increased from 3.16% to 6.00%.
- The municipal bond rate decreased from 2.75% to 2.00%.
- The initial health care cost trend rate decreased from 10.5% to 8.5%.

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

- The single discount rate decreased from 3.96% to 3.16%.
- The municipal bond rate decreased from 3.71% to 2.75%.
- The initial health care cost trend rate increased from 10.0% to 10.5%.

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY, OHIO

Notes to the Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 1 – OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (TRADITIONAL PLAN) - Continued

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

- The single discount rate increased from 3.85% to 3.96%.
- The investment rate of return decreased from 6.5% to 6%.
- The municipal bond rate increased from 3.31% to 3.71%.
- The initial health care cost trend rate increased from 7.5% to 10%.

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

NOTE 2 – OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

Pension

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2021.

Changes in Assumptions:

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

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

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.25% to 8.00%
- Decrease salary increases from 3.75% to 3.25%
- Change in payroll growth from 3.75% 3.25%
- Reduce DROP interest rate from 4.5% to 4.0%
- Reduce CPI-based COLA from 2.6% to 2.2%
- Inflation component reduced from 3.25% to 2.75%

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

Other Postemployment Benefits

Changes in benefit terms:

For 2020-2021, there were no changes in benefit terms.

For 2019, See below regarding change to stipend-based model.

For 2018, there were no changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions:

For 2021, the single discount rate changed from 3.56% to 2.96%.

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

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY, OHIO

Notes to the Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

NOTE 2 - OHIO POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND - Continued

For 2019: Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan is no longer 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. Beginning in 2020, the Board approved a change to the Deferred Retirement Option Plan. The minimum interest rate accruing will be 2.5%. The single discount rate increased from 3.24% to 4.66% and the municipal bond rate increased from 3.16% to 4.13%.

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



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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 Martins Ferry Belmont County 35 South 5th Street Martins Ferry, Ohio 43935

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Martins Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 6, 2022, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the City.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items 2021-001 through 2021-003 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

City of Martins Ferry
Belmont County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

City's Responses 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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

December 6, 2022

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY BELMONT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

FINDING NUMBER 2021-001

Material Weakness

City management is responsible for maintaining an accounting system and accounting records sufficient to enable the City to identify, assemble, analyze, classify, record and report its transactions and maintain accountability for its related assets and liabilities. The accounting system should assure that the financial statement assertions are achieved for all transaction types and account balances.

During our testing of payroll, we noted the following:

- The City does not have procedures in place to review the pay rates that are being entered into the accounting system, which could cause over or underpayment to employees. Various rates are used based on the different union contracts, city ordinances, out of classification wage, additional duties performed, afternoon or night differentials, whether an employee worked during the weekend or a holiday, and if they were working a different position for that pay period. The Payroll Clerk has to input different rates each pay period for multiple employees. We noted no secondary review of the various rates being used.
- Leave and compensatory time records are maintained manually in a binder by the Payroll Clerk. There is no secondary review of the amount being posted to the leave records to ensure the proper amounts are being used and carried forward. Binders are kept manually from year to year, which increases the risk of errors with no oversight. There is significant risk of error with no oversight, as leave binders date back over 20 years for some employees.
- The Employee Handbook- Personnel Records states that "The City will maintain a file on each employee. An employee's personnel file begins with his/her completed employment application form and release statement. From time to time, information will be added to this personnel file regarding an individual's employment status with the City. All official records concerning an employee will be kept up to date." Personnel files are not maintained for City employees, which should include employees' job classifications and date of hire. The City is currently in the process of updating personnel files for all employees.
- Management does have a process to communicate changes to the payroll clerk regarding the fund and account coding that employees are paid from however there is no secondary review of actual payroll processing to verify employees are being paid from the correct fund and account. The lack of review increases the risk that errors could occur and remain undetected.

The lack of internal controls over the payroll process could result in inaccurate or improper employee pay.

The City should consider implementing the following procedures:

- Pay rates input into the system should be reviewed by management to ensure they are entered and being used appropriately.
- Due to the City not using an automated system for tracking leave and compensatory time, records should be reviewed by management to ensure the proper amounts are being recorded and carried forward.
- Personnel files should be maintained.
- Management should review the appropriateness of the fund and account code that employee wages are being charged against to ensure reasonableness.

Officials' Response: City Officials agree with this finding.

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY BELMONT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2021-002

Material Weakness

The City's management has a responsibility to design and maintain internal control over financial reporting. Internal controls must exist over the City's utility billing, adjustments, and collection system. Knowledge of the operating system, as well as, the daily operating requirements should be understood by the appropriate personnel.

In addition, Martins Ferry, <u>Codified Ordinances</u>, Section 933.03 (1986) specifically addresses the treatment of delinquent utility charges. The codified ordinance reads as follows:

- (a) The policy for the City concerning the discontinuance of water and/or sanitation utility service for all applicable customers of such services, as recently developed and promulgated by the Director of Public Service, is hereby formally adopted by Council and made applicable thereby to all customers of the City water and/or sanitation services.
- (b) A copy of such policy and any properly adopted amendments thereto shall be kept by the Council Clerk in a file bearing the same number as Ordinance 86-18, and shall be open for public inspection, on request, at all reasonable times.

During our testing of the billing and collection function, we noted the following issues:

- The City has developed policies and procedures for discontinuance of services in accordance with codified ordinance 933.03, however it does not appear to be applying them consistently. The City did make efforts to collect all aged outstanding employee accounts which were on payment plans. However, the City did not properly monitor the employees' current utility accounts and as a result it was noted that several employees were not making consistent payments and had outstanding balances at year end. The City's delinquent customer and shut off policy was not followed in regards to these employees. We noted water was not always shut off for customers behind in their payments as well.
- We noted one of the five employees tested was not being charged penalties due to having a "no penalties" option checked in the City's utility system.
- The City did not have an approved rate schedule for extra sanitation services.
- We noted the Council approved in town business rates were not properly input into the City's utility system.
- We noted two of the fifty six utility accounts tested did not have the \$4 sewer debt fee charged to their bill.

We also noted the City's accounting system had variances between in the Utility Office's accounting system and the City's accounting system. The accounting system reported \$61,745 more in the Water Fund and \$2,694 more in the Sewer funds. This was partly due to the City's utility system is unable to produce a report showing all revenue brought in by the Utility Department for credits on customers' accounts.

The City should take the following steps:

- The City Service Director and/ or Utility Manager should review customer accounts to ensure delinquency and shut off notices are being sent and completed on all customers.
- Council should establish a rate schedule for all customers to ensure proper billing.
- The City should hold employees accountable for account balances, and on-time payment of accounts, as well as penalties assessed for late payments and outstanding balances.

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY BELMONT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2021-002 (Continued)

Material Weakness (Continued)

- Council should establish an approved rate schedule for extra sanitation services.
- The City should ensure the Utility Office's accounting system and the City's accounting system agree to each other.
- The City should ensure the correct Council approved rates are input into the utility system.

Officials' Response: City Officials agree with this finding.

FINDING NUMBER 2021-003

Material Weakness

Minutes of the City should be the formal record of pertinent data and legislative actions taken by Council.

The following areas were not consistent throughout the year:

- Financial reports not presented for 10 out of the 20 meetings during the year.
- Bills were not approved at any of the meetings during the year.
- The City Law Director pay has been based on consistent years of service, however his pay rate could not be confirmed.
- Payroll disbursements are not certified or approved by anyone.
- Not all purchases of assets were approved during the year.

This resulted in a lack of supporting documentation for City Council's actions which could lead to questions about what the City Council's intent was on a particular matter.

The City should indicate in their minute's approval of the financial reports presentation; bills, including payroll disbursements, by Council; pay rates; and purchase of capital assets, as well as all other pertinent data and legislative action taken by Council.

Officials' Response: We did not receive a response from Officials to this finding.

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CITY OF MARTINS FERRY - AUDITOR'S OFFICE

CITY OF MARTINS FERRY

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

December 31, 2021

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2020-001	Material Weakness - Payroll	Not corrected	Repeated as Finding 2021-001
2020-002	Material Noncompliance and Material Weakness - Utilities	Not corrected	Repeated as Finding 2021-002





CITY OF MARTINS FERRY

BELMONT 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 12/20/2022

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