# CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

# **AUDIT REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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



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Members of Council City of Mayfield Heights 6154 Mayfield Road Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Mayfield Heights, Cuyahoga County, prepared by James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The City of Mayfield Heights is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 24, 2022

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## CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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# JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

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

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mayfield Heights, Cuyahoga 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mayfield Heights as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with 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* (*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.

#### **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.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 24 to the basic 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.

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Schedules of Net Pension and Postemployment Benefit Liabilities and Pension and Postemployment Benefit Contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information 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 May 19, 2022, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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.

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

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

May 19, 2022

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The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Mayfield Heights' (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 financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to those financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Total assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City increased from \$77,926,394 to \$83,665,262, a total increase of \$5,738,868. This can be attributed to the increase in assets due to the increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents.

Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the City decreased from \$62,655,598 to \$58,625,452, a total decrease of \$4,030,146. This can most significantly be attributed to the decrease in other liabilities due to the decrease in note payable.

Total net position increased from \$15,270,796 to \$25,039,810, a total increase of \$9,769,014. This is an increase of 63.97 percent. See the above explanations on total assets and total liabilities as to explain why net position increased.

## **Using This Annual Financial Report**

This management's discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. These statements are prepared and organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole, or as an entire operating entity. The statements provide a detailed look at the City's specific financial activities.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those assets. Major 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 dollars remain for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column.

### **Reporting the City of Mayfield Heights as a Whole**

#### Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position presents information, excluding Fiduciary Funds, on all of the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, an increase or decrease in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, non-financial factors such as the City's tax base, change in tax laws, and the condition of capital assets should also be considered. Both the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities use the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting method used by 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.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are divided into the following categories:

- Assets
- Deferred Outflows of Resources
- Liabilities
- Deferred Inflows of Resources
- Net Position
- Program Revenue and Expenses
- General Revenues
- Net Position Beginning of Year and End of Year

#### **Reporting the City of Mayfield Heights' Most Significant Funds**

#### Fund Financial Statements

The presentation of the City's major funds begins on page 19. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements and identify certain services and activities provided to our residents. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. The City's major funds are the General Fund, General Bond Retirement and Road Improvement Fund.

### Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for all activities 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 are expected to be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information assists in determining whether there are more or less financial resources available in the near future for important City services. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds.

## **Proprietary Funds**

There are different types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds. The City does not maintain any enterprise funds. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City maintains such a fund for its self-insurance of workers' compensation related costs. The internal service fund is presented on the proprietary fund financial statements and has been included with governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

## 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 these funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The City has one fiduciary fund.

#### The City of Mayfield Heights as a Whole

#### Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, the Statement of Net Position looks at the City as a whole and can be used as an indicator of the City's financial position.

The Statement of Net Position in Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2021 compared to 2020.

Table 1 - Net Position

	Governmental Activities				
	2021	2020			
Assets					
Current and Other Assets	\$ 46,371,093	\$ 42,141,800			
Capital Assets	30,596,011	28,552,543			
Net OPEB Asset	552,450	-			
Total Assets	77,519,554	70,694,343			
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>					
Pension	3,927,234	4,515,091			
OPEB	2,218,474	2,716,960			
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	6,145,708	7,232,051			
Liabilities					
Other Liabilities	3,479,802	10,084,068			
Long-term Liabilities:					
Due within One Year	1,475,060	2,532,641			
Due in More than One Year:					
Net Pension Liability	26,016,870	28,437,859			
Net OPEB Liability	3,279,457	7,751,929			
Other Amounts	10,334,003	2,704,294			
Total Liabilities	44,585,192	51,510,791			
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes	5,720,528	5,100,649			
Pension	5,106,743	4,125,666			
OPEB	3,212,989	1,918,492			
<b>Total Defered Inflows of Resources</b>	14,040,260	11,144,807			
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	20,736,023	23,665,668			
Restricted	15,311,472	7,065,844			
Unrestricted	(11,007,685)	(15,460,716)			
Total Net Position	\$ 25,039,810	\$ 15,270,796			

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the City at December 31, 2021 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension – an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The City previously adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and net OPEB asset.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* 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/asset to equal the City's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

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

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

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

Total assets and deferred outflows of resources for the City are \$83,665,262. The largest portion of the City's assets is in capital assets totaling \$30,596,011, which represents 36.57 percent of the total. The City's net capital assets increased by \$2,043,468 due to the increase of Construction in Progress in 2021. Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources for the City are \$44,585,192 and \$14,040,260, respectively. The most significant long-term liabilities are Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability for \$26,016,870 and \$3,279,457, respectively. Other liabilities increase by \$7,629,709 due to the issuance of additional bond anticipation notes and general obligation bonds. The change in deferred outflows and inflows are mainly related to recording of GASB 68 and 75. Property taxes, for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2021, but which were levied to finance year 2022 operations and pension, have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Total net position for the City is \$25,039,810. The most significant component of the net position is represented by the net investment in capital assets of \$20,736,023.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 and 75 requires the reader to perform additional calculations to determine what the City's Total Net Position at December 31, 2021 would be without consideration of the Net Pension and OPEB Liabilities. This is an important exercise, as the State Pension Systems (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) and Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) collect, hold, invest, and distribute pensions to our employees, not the City of Mayfield Heights. These calculations are as follows on the next page:

	Governmental Activities			
Total Net Position at December 31, 2021 (with GASB 68 and 75) GASB 68/75 Calculations:	\$	25,039,810		
Add:		5 106 742		
Deferred Inflows related to Pension		5,106,743		
Deferred Inflows related to OPEB		3,212,989		
Net Pension Liability		26,016,870		
Net OPEB Liability		3,279,457		
Less:				
Deferred Outflows related to Pension		(3,927,234)		
Deferred Outflows related to OPEB		(2,218,474)		
Net OPEB Asset		(552,450)		
Total Net Position (without GASB 68 and 75)	\$	55,957,711		

Table 2 shows the changes in Net Position for the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 and corresponds to the Statement of Activities on page 18.

	Governmen	tal Acti	ivities
	2021		2020
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ 2,066,044	\$	1,865,616
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,795,549		2,608,574
Capital Grants and Contributions	397,283		191,413
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	5,206,087		5,244,780
Municipal Income Taxes	24,534,656		20,354,571
Other Taxes	260,645		197,547
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted			
to Specific Programs	1,035,706		974,293
Other	395,173		1,664,058
Total Revenues	 35,691,143		33,100,852
Program Expenses			
Security of Persons and Property	14,416,840		16,336,144
Public Health Services	322,172		377,528
Leisure Time Activities	757,995		1,742,557
Community Environment	717,958		1,244,935
Basic Utility Services	1,461,538		2,431,548
Transportation	5,068,395		4,138,195
General Government	2,924,389		3,709,222
Interest and Fiscal Charges	252,842		92,345
Total Program Expenses	 25,922,129		30,072,474
Increase in Net Position	9,769,014		3,028,378
Net Position, Beginning of Year	15,270,796		12,242,418
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 25,039,810	\$	15,270,796

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#### Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$9,769,014.

Several revenue sources fund the City's governmental activities. The most significant revenue source is municipal income tax, which accounts 68.74 percent of the City's revenue in 2021. In March 2020, the voters of the City approved an income tax increase from 1.00 percent to 1.50 percent. Based on the passage of this increase, City Council also increased the credit a resident who works in another community receives on their wages from 50 percent up to 1.00 percent to 100 percent up to 1.50 percent paid to the work community. Income tax as a revenue source was first enacted in 1967 and had been at the 1.00 percent rate since 1987.

The other major revenue source for the City is property tax, accounting for 14.59 percent of revenues in 2021. The City's charter millage is 10.00 and has remained the same since 1951. The tax duplicate for collection year 2021 was \$574,965,130 and has been certified at \$640,003,250 for the 2022 collection year. There was a increase of 10 percent in 2021 compared to 2020.

Operating grants and contributions decreased by \$813,025 mainly due to the City receiving CARES Act money related to COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and using a small portion of the ARPA money in 2021. The City's other revenue decreased by \$1,268,885 due to the City receiving reimbursement monies from Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation in 2020.

Governmental activities programs expenses totaled \$25,922,129 which is a \$4,150,345 decrease as compared to 2020. Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire departments accounted for \$14,416,840 of the total expenses of the City. The decrease as compared to 2020 is due to a 2021 reduction of expenditures in GASB 68 & GASB 75 calculation. The provisions of GASB Statements 68 and 75 require the City to recognize a pension/OPEB adjustment that reduces expenses by \$4,083,994 in 2021 and increases expenses by \$2,486,615 in 2020. As a result, it is difficult to ascertain the true operational cost of services and the changes in cost of service from year to year. The table on the next page shows the total expenses by function with the GASB Statements 68 and 75 pension and OPEB costs removed.

	Governmental Activities				
	2021	2020			
EXPENSES					
Program Expenses:					
Security of Persons and Property	15,262,773	14,527,160			
Public Health Services	324,845	370,257			
Leisure Time Activities	1,665,693	1,605,470			
Community Environment	1,203,261	1,139,753			
Basic Utility Services	1,461,538	2,431,548			
Transportation	5,991,764	3,897,012			
General Government	3,843,407	3,522,314			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	252,842	92,345			
Total Expenses	30,006,123	27,585,859			

Using the adjusted amounts from the table above, there was an 8.77 percent increase in the City's total governmental activities in 2021 compared to 2020. The largest program function for the City is security of persons and property, which includes Police and Fire protection. This function accounts for 50.87 percent of total expenses in 2021, and increased by 5.06 percent from 2020. The second most significant program function is transportation, which includes the City's service department, road repairs, and snow removal. This accounts for 19.97 percent of expenses in 2021, and increased by 53.75 from 2020.

## The City's Funds

Information about the City's major funds begins on page 19. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenue of \$44,318,866 and expenditures of \$34,064,376 (including other financing sources and uses).

The most significant fund is the General Fund with a year-end fund balance of \$17,182,313, which is an increase of \$1,305,784 from 2020. The General Fund's total revenues and other financing sources decreased by 2.48 percent and total expenditures and other financing uses decreased by 1.74% compared to 2020. The most significant change was a decrease of \$1,185,691 in other revenues due to Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation refund in 2020.

The General Bond Retirement Fund had a deficit year-end balance of \$945,172, a decrease of \$179,482 from 2020.

The Road Improvement Fund had a year-end balance of \$8,003,159, an increase of \$6,670,482 from 2020. The majority of liabilities in this fund consist of bond anticipation notes and road improvements. The General Fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and will provide transfers when cash is required. Total revenues and other financing sources increased by \$8,269,888. In 2020, the City issued bond anticipations notes totaling \$2,500,000. In 2021, the City issued general obligation bonds totaling \$7,205,000. In addition, the City issued another bond anticipation note totaling \$1,500,000. Total expenditures and other financing sources increased by \$3,244,403. This was due to an increase in capital outlay and transportation.

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. An annual appropriation budget is prepared and presented to City Council for approval. A detailed line item budget for all departments is provided as part of the appropriation process. During the year, several amendments were made to the General Fund budget, with the major amendment being at the end of the year to adjust various line item amounts.

The City's original estimated revenue and other financing sources of \$21,058,868 nearly matched the final estimate of \$22,261,300. Actual revenues and other financing sources of \$24,148,123 exceed the estimates mostly due to higher municipal income taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other revenues. The original budget for expenditures and other financing uses of \$26,163,414 was increased by amended appropriations to a total of \$26,515,423, for an increase of \$352,009. Actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$3,107,594 less than appropriated. The security of persons and properties and general government expense functions had the most significant positive variances compared to appropriations, as actual operating expenditures were less than estimated.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2021, amounts to \$30,596,011 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction-in-progress, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, roads, water mains, sanitary sewers, and storm sewers.

	Governmental Activities				
		2021		2020	
	<b>.</b>		<b>.</b>		
Land	\$	1,118,226	\$	1,118,226	
Construction-in-progress		3,688,950		-	
Land Improvements		604,175		627,842	
Buildings		4,783,671		5,029,036	
Machinery and Equipment		1,296,342		1,180,427	
Furniture and Fixtures		53,804		57,044	
Vehicles		1,966,990		1,891,705	
Infrastructures:					
Roads		9,755,048		11,027,708	
Water Mains		741,184		770,106	
Sanitary Sewers		5,472,139		5,679,437	
Storm Sewers		1,115,482		1,171,012	
Total Capital Assets	\$	30,596,011	\$	28,552,543	

Total capital assets for governmental activities increased by \$2,043,468 from 2020. The reason for this increase can be attributed to the increase of construction-in-process in 2021.

Refer to Note 10 of the basic financial statements for more detail on capital asset activity.

#### Long-Term Obligations

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2021 and 2020. See Note 15 for details regarding the City's long-term obligations.

Table 4 - Long-Term Obligations at December 31								
		Governmen	tal Activ	vities				
		2021		2020				
General Obligation Bonds	\$	8,108,700	\$	-				
Bond Anticipation Notes		-		1,502,576				
OPWC Loans		794,721		919,533				
Total Outstanding Debt	\$	8,903,421	\$	2,422,109				

As of December 31, 2021, the City had no outstanding bond anticipation notes. The City has utilized loans from the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) and General Obligation Bonds to fund several of its major capital improvement projects.

#### **Current Financial Related Activities**

The City continues its strong financial position, which can be attributed to its conservative approach in fiscal management.

The increase in municipal income tax is due to the increase in tax rate, approved by the voters in March 2020, effective July 2020. The funds are earmarked for repairs to local infrastructure, including roads, sidewalks and recreational facilities.

#### **Contacting the City's Finance Department**

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and demonstrate the City's accountability for all money it receives, spends, and invests.

If you have questions concerning this report or need additional financial information, contact the Director of Finance, Karen Fegan, at Mayfield Heights City Hall, 6154 Mayfield Road, Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124, by telephone at 440-442-2626, ext. 201, or by e-mail at karenfegan@mayfieldheights.org

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Statement of Net Position December 31, 2021

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 32,781,728
Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
In Segregated Accounts	301,930
Materials and Supplies Inventory	117,381
Accounts Receivable	194,249
Accrued Interest Receivable	7,133
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,216,062
Prepaid Items	165,726
Municipal Income Taxes Receivable	5,595,366
Property Taxes Receivable	5,958,583
Other Taxes Receivable	32,935
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	4,807,176
Depreciable Capital Assets	25,788,835
Net OPEB Asset	552,450
Total Assets	77,519,554
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	3,927,234
OPEB	2,218,474
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,145,708
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	505,413
Contracts Payable	108,203
Accrued Wages and Benefits	219,967
Intergovernmental Payable	251,983
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	33,140
Accrued Interest Payable	70,546
Retainage Payable	209,020
Unearned Revenue	579,080
Notes Payable	1,502,450
Long-term Liabilities:	1,502,450
Due within one year	1,475,060
-	1,473,000
Due in more than one year: Nat Dansien Liebility (See Note 12)	26.016.870
Net Pension Liability (See Note 12)	26,016,870
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 13)	3,279,457
Other Amounts due in more than one year Total Liabilities	10,334,003
1 otal Liabilities	44,585,192
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Property Taxes	5,720,528
Pension	5,106,743
OPEB	3,212,989
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	14,040,260
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	20,736,023
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	602,169
Capital Projects	12,309,415
Streets	1,552,213
Other Purposes	847,675
Unrestricted	(11,007,685
Total Net Position	\$ 25,039,810

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Expenses		Program Revenues Operating Charges for Grants and Services Contributions (		Gr	Capital ants and tributions	F Cl	let (Expense) Revenue and hanges in Net Position overnmental Activities	
Primary Government:									
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>									
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 14,416,840	\$	1,075,255	\$	455,560	\$	-	\$	(12,886,025)
Public Health Services	322,172		-		-		-		(322,172)
Leisure Time Activities	757,995		142,434		266,290		-		(349,271)
Community Environment	717,958		597,319		26,186		-		(94,453)
Basic Utility Services	1,461,538		-		-		-		(1,461,538)
Transportation	5,068,395		37,245		1,008,985		397,283		(3,624,882)
General Government	2,924,389		213,791		38,528		-		(2,672,070)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	252,842		-		-		-		(252,842)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 25,922,129	\$	2,066,044	\$	1,795,549	\$	397,283		(21,663,253)
	General Revenues: Property Taxes lev General Purpose Debt Service Pu Other Purposes	vied fo es rpose							4,402,438 491,571 312,078
	Municipal Income		s levied for:						
	General Purpose	s							17,094,868
	Capital Outlay								7,439,788
	Other Taxes								260,645
	Grants & Entitlem		ot restricted to	specifi	c programs				1,035,706
	Investment Incom								5,387
	Gain on Sale of Ca		Assets						20,947
	All Other Revenue								368,839
	Total General R		~~						31,432,267
	Change in Net	Positi	on						9,769,014
	Net Position - Begin	ning o	of Year						15,270,796
	Net Position - End	0						\$	25,039,810
			-					-	2,222,210

## City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds December 31, 2021

ACCETC		General Fund	General Bond Retirement	In	Road nprovement	G	Other overnmental Funds	Ge	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	15,125,361	\$ 602,278	\$	7.115.824	\$	9,735,403	\$	32,578,866
Cash and Cash Equivalents:	φ	15,125,501	\$ 002,278	φ	7,115,624	φ	9,735,405	φ	52,578,800
In Segregated Accounts		60,296	-		194,010		47,624		301,930
Materials and Supplies Inventory		39,255	-		_		78,126		117,381
Accrued Interest Receivable		7,133	-		-		-		7,133
Accounts Receivable		128,194	-		-		66,055		194,249
Interfund Receivable		5,196	-		-		-		5,196
Intergovernmental Receivable		465,514	22,400		250,000		478,148		1,216,062
Prepaid Items		142,561	-		-		23,165		165,726
Municipal Income Taxes Receivable		3,857,413	-		1,014,336		723,617		5,595,366
Property Taxes Receivable		5,037,969	563,080		-		357,534		5,958,583
Other Taxes Receivable		24,118	-		8,817		-		32,935
Total Assets	\$	24,893,010	\$ 1,187,758	\$	8,582,987	\$	11,509,672	\$	46,173,427
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES & FUND BALANCES Liabilities:									
Accounts Payable	\$	425,227	\$ -	\$	25,741	\$	54,445	\$	505,413
Accrued Wages and Benefits		211,128	-		-		8,839		219,967
Contracts Payable		-	-		28,150		80,053		108,203
Intergovernmental Payable		245,076	-		-		6,907		251,983
Matured Compensated Absences Payable		33,140	-		-		-		33,140
Accrued Interest Payable		-	45,000		-		-		45,000
Retainage Payable		-	-		195,018		14,002		209,020
Interfund Payable		-	-		-		5,196		5,196
Unearned Revenue		85,174	-		-		493,906		579,080
Notes Payable		-	1,502,450		-		-		1,502,450
Total Liabilities		999,745	1,547,450		248,909		663,348		3,459,452
Deferred Inflows of Resources:									
Property Taxes		4,836,705	540,589		-		343,234		5,720,528
Unavailable Revenue - Delinquent Property Taxes		201,264	22,491		-		14,300		238,055
Unavailable Revenue - Income Taxes		1,258,450	-		330,919		236,074		1,825,443
Unavailable Revenue - Other		414,533	22,400		-		359,733		796,666
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		6,710,952	585,480		330,919		953,341		8,580,692
Fund Balances:									
Nonspendable		181,816	-		-		101,291		283,107
Restricted		-	-		8,003,159		5,863,647		13,866,806
Committed		956,745	-		-		3,928,303		4,885,048
Assigned		2,996,032	-		-		-		2,996,032
Unassigned		13,047,720	(945,172)		-		(258)		12,102,290
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)		17,182,313	(945,172)		8,003,159		9,892,983		34,133,283
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of		, . ,			, -,		, p 2		, .,
Resources & Fund Balances	\$	24,893,010	\$ 1,187,758	\$	8,582,987	\$	11,509,672	\$	46,173,427

## City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2021

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 34,133,283
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement are different because:	of Net Position	
Capital Assets used in Governmental Activities are not finance and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	ial resources	30,596,011
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-per and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenues in the f		
Delinquent property taxes	238,055	
Municipal Income taxes	1,825,443	
Intergovernmental	709,962	
Charges for services	86,704	
Total		2,860,164
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstandi	-	
debt, whereas in Governmental funds, an interest expenditu	re	(05, 54c)
is reported when due.		(25,546)
of certain activities, such as insurance to individual funds. and liabilities of the Internal Service funds are included in C Activities in the Statement of Net Position. The net pension liability and net OPEB liability are not due a current period; and the net pension asset are not available for spending in the current period; therefore' the liability, asset inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental fund:	Governmental and payble in the or	202,862
Deferred Outflows - Pension	3,927,234	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(5,106,743)	
Net Pension Liability	(26,016,870)	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	2,218,474	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(3,212,989)	
Net OPEB Asset	552,450	
Net OPEB Liability	(3,279,457)	
Total		(30,917,901)
Long-term liabilities, including loans payable, are not due and current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	l payable in the	
OPWC loans	(794,721)	
Bond anticipation notes	(8,108,700)	
Compensated absences	(2,905,642)	
Total		 (11,809,063)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 25,039,810

## City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	General Fund	General Bond Retirement	Road Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES	<b>A (A)</b>		<u>^</u>		
Property Taxes	\$ 4,361,235	\$ 486,965	\$ -	\$ 309,146	\$ 5,157,346
Municipal Income Taxes	17,239,400	-	4,361,756	3,107,237	24,708,393
Other Taxes	138,766	-	121,879	-	260,645
Intergovernmental	999,222	44,800	397,283	1,516,905	2,958,210
Investment Income	5,387	-	-	-	5,387
Fines, Licenses and Permits	731,227	-	-	2,892	734,119
Charges for Services	819,893	-	-	732,933	1,552,826
Contributions and Donations	7,079	-	-	3,605	10,684
All Other Revenues	125,172		231,433	12,234	368,839
Total Revenues	24,427,381	531,765	5,112,351	5,684,952	35,756,449
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	13,879,712	-	-	888,507	14,768,219
Public Health Services	324,845	-	-	-	324,845
Leisure Time Activities	1,530,007	-	-	239,001	1,769,008
Community Environment	1,202,062	-	-	16,533	1,218,595
Basic Utility Services	953,155	-	-	132,800	1,085,955
Transportation	1,116,668	-	2,088,288	1,264,109	4,469,065
General Government	3,594,625	9,050	-	50,245	3,653,920
Capital Outlay	71,496	-	3,337,244	1,020,451	4,429,191
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	-	1,500,000	69,237	55,575	1,624,812
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	56,547	49,833	-	106,380
Bond Issuance Costs	-	52,729	102,267		154,996
Total Expenditures	22,672,570	1,618,326	5,646,869	3,667,221	33,604,986
Excess of Revenues Over					
(Under) Expenditures	1,754,811	(1,086,561)	(534,518)	2,017,731	2,151,463
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Sale of Capital Assets	2,725	-	-	18,223	20,948
General Obligation Bonds Issued	-	-	7,205,000	-	7,205,000
Premium on Debt Issuance	-	907,079	-	-	907,079
Transfers In	-	_	-	459,390	459,390
Transfers Out	(459,390)	-	-	_	(459,390)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(456,665)	907,079	7,205,000	477,613	8,133,027
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,298,146	(179,482)	6,670,482	2,495,344	10,284,490
Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	15,876,529	(765,690)	1,332,677	7,392,412	23,835,928
Increase in Inventory	7,638	(105,070)	1,552,077	5.227	12,865
Fund Balances (Deficit)- End of Year	\$ 17,182,313	\$ (945,172)	\$ 8,003,159	\$ 9,892,983	12,005

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

et Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental	Funds	\$ 10,284,49
mounts reported for Governmental Activities in the St are different because:	atement of Activities	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expendit	tures. However, in the	
Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is al		
estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This	is the amount by which	
capital outlay exceeded capital depreciation in the c	urrent period.	
Capital outlay	4,621,584	
Depreciation	(2,578,116)	
Total		2,043,46
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not pr resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	ovide current financial	
•	40.741	
Delinquent property taxes	48,741	
Municipal Income taxes	(173,737)	
Special assessments	(571)	
Intergovernmental Charges for services	24,643	
Charges for services Total	14,670	(86,25
liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Theses to the issuance of a general obligation bond and pro- Repayment of note principal are expenditures in the C funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities	emiums. Governmental	(8,112,07
Statement of Net Position.		1,624,81
Contractually required contributions are reported as e governmental funds; however, the statement of net p		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	2,367,709	
OPEB	41,631	
Total		2,409,34
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outfl	ows, changes	
in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pe	nsion expense in the	
statement of activities.		
Pension	(1,515,654)	
OPEB	3,190,308	
Total		1,674,65
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities	1	
the use of current financial resources and therefore a as expenditures in Governmental funds.	are not reported	
Compensated absences	(90,816)	
Change in inventory	12,865	
Accrued interest	2,579	
Amortization of bond premiums	5,955	
Total		(69,41
hange in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 9,769,01

## City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Des de sée d	A		Variance with Final Budget
	Budgeted		A / 1	Positive
D	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
<b>Revenues:</b> Property Taxes	\$ 4,716,463	\$ 4,716,463	\$ 4.361.235	\$ (355,228)
1 5	<sup>5</sup> 4,710,403 13.895,456	\$ 4,710,403 14,931,144	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	()
Municipal Income Taxes Other Taxes	13,893,430 99,420	106,830	16,862,285 120,647	1,931,141 13,817
Charges for Services	647,066	695,294	785,221	89,927
Fines. Licenses and Permits	539,073	579,253	654,171	74,918
Intergovernmental	818,913	879,950	993,760	113,810
Investment Income	38,117	40,958	46,255	5,297
Contributions and Donations	2,472	2,656	3,000	344
All Other Revenues	89,838	96,535	109,020	12,485
Total Revenues	20,846,818	22,049,083	23,935,594	1,886,511
i otur ike venues	20,040,010	22,049,003	23,733,374	1,000,511
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	14,460,545	14,504,744	13,816,815	687,929
Public Health Services	553,303	600,606	352,430	248,176
Leisure Time Activities	1,690,965	1,706,830	1,571,991	134,839
Community Environment	836,280	840,310	797,833	42,477
Basic Utility Services	1,059,490	1,143,981	989,283	154,698
Transportation	1,179,273	1,222,446	1,094,526	127,920
General Government	4,333,558	4,446,506	3,759,951	686,555
Total Expenditures	24,113,414	24,465,423	22,382,829	2,082,594
Excess of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	(3,266,596)	(2,416,340)	1,552,765	3,969,105
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Sale of Capital Assets	2,246	2,413	2,725	312
Transfers Out	(2,050,000)	(2,050,000)	(1,025,000)	1,025,000
Advances In	209,804	209,804	209,804	-
<b>Total Other Financings Sources (Uses)</b>	(1,837,950)	(1,837,783)	(812,471)	1,025,312
Net Change in Fund Balance	(5,104,546)	(4,254,123)	740,294	4,994,417
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	12,015,210	12,015,210	12,015,210	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	307,453	307,453	307,453	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 7,218,117	\$ 8,068,540	\$ 13,062,957	\$ 4,994,417
	+ .,=10,117		,	.,

## City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund December 31, 2021

A COTTO	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 202,862
Total Assets	202,862
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	202,862
Total Net Position	\$ 202,862

## City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	A	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Net Position - Beginning of Year	\$	202,862	
Net Position - End of Year	\$	202,862	

## City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Ac In	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash			
and Cash Equivalents	\$	-	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		202,862	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$	202,862	

## City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Custodial Fund December 31, 2021

	Custodial Fund	
ASSETS	\$	-
LIABILITIES		-
NET POSITION	\$	
Concernence and the first first statements		

See accompany notes to the basic financial statements.

## City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Custodial Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Custodial Fund	
ADDITIONS		
Miscellaneous	\$	243,660
DEDUCTIONS		
Administrative Expense		243,660
Net (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position		-
Net Position - Beginning of Year Net Position - End of Year	\$	-

See accompany notes to the basic financial statements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

### NOTE 1: **<u>REPORTING ENTITY</u>**

The City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio (the "City") is a home-rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own charter. The current charter, which provides for a council-mayor form of government, was adopted by the voters on July 2, 1951.

The City, in order to provide the necessary services to its citizens, is segmented into many different departments. Among these are the police, fire fighting and emergency medical technicians, street maintenance, planning and zoning, parks and recreation system, public improvements department, and general administrative staff to provide support to these service groups. The operation and control of these activities is provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the Mayor through administrative and managerial requirements and procedures. All are responsible to the citizens of the City and are included as part of the primary government.

A legally separate organization is a component unit of the primary government if 1) the primary government is financially accountable for the organization, 2) the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete, or 3) the organization is closely related to or financially integrated with the primary government. Components units may also include organizations for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The City has no component units.

The City is associated with certain organizations which are identified as jointly governed organizations, a risk sharing pool, and an insurance pool. The jointly governed organizations are the Eastern Suburban Regional Council of Governments, the Mayfield Union Cemetery, the Suburban Water Regional Council of Governments, the Community Partnership on Aging Council of Governments, and the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council as presented in Note 19 to the basic financial statements. The City is also associated with the Northern Ohio Risk Management Association, a risk sharing pool (Notes 16 and 17), and the Ohio Government Benefit Cooperative, an insurance purchasing pool (Note 20).

#### 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 government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described on the following pages.

## A. Basis of Presentation

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

# 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.

## B. Fund Accounting (Continued)

*Governmental Funds* Governmental funds are those through which governmental functions are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purpose 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 compared to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following is a description of the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> The General Fund is the operating fund of the City and is used to account for all financial resources except those required by law or contract 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 Charter of the City and/or the general laws of Ohio.

<u>General Bond Retirement</u> The General Bond Retirement Fund accounts for all transactions relating to the City's debt financing for capital improvements and asset purchases.

<u>Road Improvement</u> The Road Improvement Fund accounts for the financial resources collected for the City to make improvements to roads.

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

**Proprietary Funds** Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City does not have any enterprise funds.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> Internal Service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund reports a self-insurance program for the City's workers' compensation retrospective rating plan.

*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, investments trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency 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. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund.

## B. Fund Accounting (Continued)

The City's fiduciary funds are custodial funds. The City has one custodial fund that is used to account for employee's insurance.

## C. Measurement Focus

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

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

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

## 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 along with the statement presented for proprietary and fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

## D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

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

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

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria has been satisfied. The City recorded unearned revenue related to building deposits and unspent moneys from ARPA funds.

**Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** - In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, deferred outflows of resources include a pension and OPEB reported in the government-wide statement of net position. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Note 12 and Note 13.

# D. **Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

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 and OPEB, and unavailable revenues. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2021, but which were levied to finance year 2022 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, municipal income taxes, intergovernmental grants, and charges for services. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Note 12 and Note 13).

*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. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

The portfolio of the City was limited to STAR Ohio, Money Market, Municipal Bonds, and Negotiable CDs.

#### E. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments (Continued)

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

For 2021, there were no limitation or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

Aside from investments clearly identified as belonging to a specific fund, any unrealized gain/loss resulting from the valuation will be recognized within the General Fund to the extent its cash and investment balance exceeds the cumulative value of those investments. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2021 amounted to \$5,387, which includes \$2,891 assigned from other funds.

The City's policy is to hold investments until maturity or until market values equal or exceed cost.

## F. Materials and Supplies Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On fund financial statements, inventories of the governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of inventory items is recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased. Inventory consists of expendable supplies.

## 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 by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

## H. Capital Assets

The City's only capital assets are general capital assets. General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is not capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method utilizing the half-year convention over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Building and Improvement	20 - 60 years
Machinery and Equipment	5 - 20 years
Furniture and Fixtures	15 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 20 years
Infrastructure	15 - 50 years
Building and Improvement Machinery and Equipment Furniture and Fixtures Vehicles	20 - 60 years 5 - 20 years 15 - 20 years 5 - 20 years

## I. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

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

## I. <u>Compensated Absences</u> (Continued)

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

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

## J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

## K. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

## L. Fund Balance

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

*Nonspendable* – The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not spendable in 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.

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

*Assigned* – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted 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 would represent intended uses established by City Council.

*Unassigned* – Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In the 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.

## M. Net Position

Net Position is the residual amount when comparing assets and deferred outflows of resources to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. The restricted component of net position is reported when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The City has no component of net position which is restricted by enabling legislation. The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

## N. Interfund Activity

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. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

## O. 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. The City had no extraordinary or special items during 2021.

## P. Estimates

The preparation of 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.

# Q. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

An annual appropriation budget is prepared for all funds other than the custodial funds of the City. Budgetary comparisons are presented in this report on the budgetary basis.

The legal level of budgetary control is at the personal services and other object levels within each department for the General Fund, the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, the State Highway Improvement Fund, the Summer Day Camp Fund, and the Juvenile Diversion Program Fund, and at the other object level for the remaining funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of City Council.

<u>**Tax Budget</u></u> - A tax budget of estimated revenue and expenditures is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 15 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31, of the following year. A proposed budget of estimated revenues and expenditures is submitted by the Mayor to members of City Council by November 15 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.</u>** 

**Estimated Resources** - The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. On or about January 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources.

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.

# Q. Budgetary Data (Continued)

<u>Appropriations</u> - A temporary appropriation measure to control disbursements may be passed prior to January 1 of each year for the period from January 1 to March 31. The annual appropriations ordinance must be passed by April 1 and may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations at the personal services and other object levels within each department for the General Fund, the Street Construction, Maintenance, Victim's Advocate Fund and Repair Fund, the State Highway Improvement Fund, the Summer Day Camp Fund, and the Juvenile Diversion Program Fund, and at the other object level for the remaining funds (legal level of control) do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. 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 appropriation amounts passed by Council during the year.

<u>Encumbrances</u> - As part of formal budgetary control, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as a part of restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance for subsequent year expenditures for governmental funds.

<u>Lapsing of Appropriations</u> - At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding year and is not reappropriated.

# NOTE 3: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

During the year, the City has implemented the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements:

GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. These changes were incorporated in the City's financial statements; however, there was no effect on the beginning net position/fund balance.

# NOTE 3: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The objective of this Statement is to address the accounting and financial reporting effects that result from the replacement of IBORs with other reference rates. The implementation of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. The objective of this Statement is to establish the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym *ACFR*. These changes were incorporated in the City's financial statements; however, there was no effect on the beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Implementation Guide 2019-1, *Update*. These changes were incorporated in the City's financial statements; however, there was no effect on the beginning net position/fund balance.

# NOTE 4: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual presented for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

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

- a. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- b. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the related liabilities are incurred (GAAP basis);
- c. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as part of restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis);
- d. Some funds are included in the General Fund (GAAP basis) but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

e. Advances in is operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

## NOTE 4: **<u>BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING</u>** (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statement for the General Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	\$ 1,298,146
Increase (Decrease) Due to:	
Revenue Accruals	(258,275)
Advances In	209,804
Expenditure Accruals	196,213
Funds with Separate Legally Adopted Budgets	(46,189)
Net Impact of Encumbrances	(659,405)
Budgetary Basis	\$ 740,294

# NOTE 5: CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, 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 Council has identified as not required for use within the current five-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts. Interim monies 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 provide that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and local governments and municipalities;
- 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; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio and STAR Plus program).

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. Payments for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Director of Finance by the financial institution, or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

# A. Cash on Hand

At December 31, 2021, the City had \$1,750 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the balance sheet of the City as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

# B. Deposits

At December 31, 2021, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$19,841,601 (which includes \$301,930 of cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts). Based on criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, as of December 31, 2021, \$741,552 of the City's bank balance of \$20,633,656 was covered by federal depository insurance, \$513,853 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the City's name, and \$19,378,251 was uninsured and uncollateralized. The City's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System, resulting in the uninsured and uncollateralized balance.

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 the possession of an outside party. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks approved by City Council. Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets.

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

- 1. 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
- 2. Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. The City's financial institutions had enrolled in OPCS as of December 31, 2021. One of the City's financial institutions was approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

# C. Investments

The City has a formal investment policy. STAR Ohio is measured at net asset value per share, while all other investments are measured at fair value. The City has categorized its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The chart on the following page identifies the City's recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2021.

The City's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored, which could require the need to acquire further market data. (Level 2 inputs). At December 31, 2021, fair value was \$925 above net cost.

## D. Interest Rate Risk

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

# E. Credit Risk

The credit risks of the City's investments are in the following table. The credit ratings were provided from Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The City's investments in negotiable certificates of deposit were fully insured by federal depository insurance. STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio to maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

# F. Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by a third-party custodian designated by the Finance Director. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Finance Director or qualified trustee.

## G. Concentration of Credit Risk

Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the City's investment program. Investments of the City shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, diversification is required in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.

Cash and Investments at year-end were as follows:

	Ν	leasurement	Credit	Level	In	vestment Mat	urities	(in Years)
		Value	Rating (*)	Input		<1		1-3
Investment Type:								
Star Ohio	\$	8,206,819	AAAm	N/A	\$	8,206,819	\$	-
Certificate of Deposit		1,482,105	N/A	2		492,245		989,860
Money Market		3,051,563	AAAm	N/A		3,051,563		-
Municipal Bonds		499,820	Aaa	2		499,820		-
Total Investments		13,240,307			\$	12,250,447	\$	989,860
Carrying Amount of Deposits		19,841,601						
Petty Cash		1,750						
Total	\$	33,083,658						

\* Credit Ratings were obtained from Moody's and Standard & Poor's, respectively, for all investments except STAR Ohio (credit rating obtained from Standard & Poor's).

## NOTE 6: **<u>RECEIVABLES</u>**

Receivables at December 31, 2021, consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements and shared revenues, accrued interest on investments, and accounts (billing for rental and permits, etc.). No allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

## A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2021 for real and public property taxes represents collections of 2020 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2021 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) are for 2021 taxes.

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

# NOTE 6: **<u>RECEIVABLES</u>** (Continued)

## A. Property Taxes (Continued)

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2021 public utility property taxes which became a lien at 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 \$10.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2021 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$ 563,276,610
Public Utility Tangible Property	11,688,520
Total	<u>\$ 574,965,130</u>

Public utility tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due by September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable at September 20.

The County Fiscal Officer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County, including the City. The County Fiscal Officer periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real and public utility taxes, and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2021, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the General, Police Pension, Fire Pension, and General Bond Retirement Funds, the entire receivable has been offset by deferred inflows of resources since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2021 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as revenue while the remainder of the receivable remains in deferred inflows of resources.

## B. Municipal Income Taxes

An income tax of 1.5 percent is levied on substantially all income earned within the City. This rate was increased as of July 2020 from 1.0 percent. In addition, residents of the City are required to pay City income taxes on income earned outside the City; however, credit is allowed for income taxes paid to other municipalities up to 100 percent of the first 1.5 percent paid. The allocation of income tax revenue is determined by City Ordinance.

## NOTE 6: **<u>RECEIVABLES</u>** (Continued)

# B. <u>Municipal Income Taxes</u> (Continued)

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit this tax to the City's collection agency at least quarterly. Major employers are required to remit withholdings to the City's collection agency at least monthly. Corporations and self-employed individual taxpayers are required to pay estimated taxes quarterly and file a declaration annually. The Regional Income Tax Agency administers and collects income taxes for the City. Payments are remitted bi-monthly, net of estimated collection fees of 3 percent.

## C. Special Assessments

Special assessments include annually assessed service assessments and assessments for debt obligations. Service type special assessments are levied against all property owners which benefit from the provided service while special assessments for debt obligations are levied against specific property owners who primarily benefitted from the project. As of December 31, 2021, the City does not have any assessments for debt obligations. Special assessments for grass cutting are reporting as charges for services.

Special assessments are payable by the timetable and in the manner stipulated in the assessing ordinance and are a lien from the date of the passage of the ordinance.

All special assessments are billed and collected by the County Fiscal Officer. The County Fiscal Officer periodically remits these collections to the City. Special assessments collected in one calendar year are levied and certified in the preceding calendar year. Since all assessment collections are remitted to the City outside of the available period, the entire amount has been deferred on the combined balance sheet.

## D. Other Local Taxes

With certain exceptions, a tax of 5 percent is levied by the City on individuals, companies and organizations which collect an admission charge. Additionally, the City levies a transient guest tax on individuals staying at motels located in the City at a rate of 3 percent. These other local taxes are recorded in the General Fund.

# NOTE 6: **<u>RECEIVABLES</u>** (Continued)

## E. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount	
Governmental Activities		
Local Government	\$	265,103
Gasoline/Motor Vehicle License/Permissive Taxes		463,926
Homestead and Rollback Reimbursement		237,033
Other Grants		250,000
Total Governmental Activities	\$1	,216,062

# NOTE 7: INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

## A. Interfund Transfers

As of December 31, 2021, interfund transfers were as follows:

	Transfers In		Transfers O	
Fund				
General	\$	-	\$	459,390
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		459,390		-
Total	\$	459,390	\$	459,390

Interfund transfers were needed to provide additional resources for current operations. The above interfund transfers were eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position because they were between governmental funds.

## B. Interfund Receivable and Payables

As of December 31, 2021, interfund receivables and payables were as follows:

	Red	Receivable		ayable
Fund				
General	\$	5,196	\$	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		-		5,196
Total	\$	5,196	\$	5,196

## NOTE 7: INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

## B. Interfund Receivable and Payables (Continued)

Interfund receivable and payables were used to provide the initial cash for the purchase of equipment to be funded by a Bond Anticipation Note at a later date. The interfund receivable and payable on the previous page was eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position because it was between governmental funds.

## NOTE 8: ACCOUNTABILITY

Fund balances at December 31, 2021, included a deficit in the General Bond Retirement Fund and Victims Advocate Fund of \$945,172 and \$258, respectively. The General Fund is liable for any deficits in this fund and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

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#### NOTE 9: FUND BALANCES

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

Fund Balances	General	General Bond Retirement	Road	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Fund Barances	General	Kethement	Improvements	Fullds	10181
Nonspendable					
Prepaid Items	\$ 142,561	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,165	\$ 165,726
Materials and Supplies Inventory	39,255	-	-	78,126	117,381
Total Nonspendable	181,816	-	-	101,291	283,107
Restricted for					
Police Pension	-	-	-	68,908	68,908
Fire Pension	-	-	-	68,903	68,903
Law Enforcement Trust - State	-	-	-	66,661	66,661
Law Enforcement Trust - Federal	-	-	-	25,615	25,615
Juvenile Diversion Program	-	-	-	15,267	15,267
D.A.R.E. Trust	-	-	-	9,405	9,405
Streets and Highways	-	-	-	1,287,553	1,287,553
Road Improvements	-	-	8,003,159	169,543	8,172,702
Cedar Road Water Main Ext.	-	-	-	13,497	13,497
Sidewalk Repairs	_	_	_	172,129	172,129
Public Property Improvement	_	_	_	3,955,523	3,955,523
Other Purposes		_	_	10,643	10,643
Total Restricted			8,003,159	5,863,647	13,866,806
			8,005,157	5,805,047	15,800,800
Committed to	044.044				044.044
Termination Benefits	844,911	-	-	-	844,911
Property Insurance	443	-	-	-	443
Street Lighting	81,526	-	-	-	81,526
Underground Storage Tanks	11,000	-	-	-	11,000
Income Tax Trust	18,365	-	-	-	18,365
Summer Day Camp	-	-	-	530,586	530,586
Equipment Replacement	-	-	-	211,589	211,589
Sanitary Sewer Improvement	-	-	-	2,083,706	2,083,706
Mayfield Road Corridor	-	-	-	564,603	564,603
Fire Capital Improvement	-	-	-	537,819	537,819
Other Purposes	500	-	-	-	500
Total Committed	956,745		-	3,928,303	4,885,048
Assigned to					
Fiscal Year 2022 Appropriations	2,170,691	-	-	-	2,170,691
Security of Persons and Property	109,599	-	-	-	109,599
Public Health Services	3,522	-	-	-	3,522
Leisure Time Activities	57,552	-	-	-	57,552
Community Environment	3,343	-	-	-	3,343
Transportation	29,901	-	-	-	29,901
General Government	269,215	-	-	-	269,215
Community Event	149,666	-	-	-	149,666
Deposits	185,003	-	-	-	185,003
Other	17,540	-	-	-	17,540
Total Assigned	2,996,032				2,996,032
Unassigned	13,047,720	(945,172)	-	(258)	12,102,290
Total Fund Balances (Defict)	\$ 17,182,313	\$ (945,172)	\$ 8,003,159	\$ 9,892,983	\$ 34,133,283

# NOTE 10: CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2021 follows:

	Balance 12/31/2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2021
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,118,226	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,118,226
Construction in Progress	-	3,688,950	-	3,688,950
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,118,226	3,688,950		4,807,176
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	1,821,024	19,523	-	1,840,547
Buildings	10,334,476	-	-	10,334,476
Machinery and Equipment	3,774,685	343,676	-	4,118,361
Furniture and Fixtures	872,188	7,650	-	879,838
Vehicles	5,310,558	407,666	(70,938)	5,647,286
Infrastructure				
Roads	46,448,691	154,119	-	46,602,810
Water Mains	1,446,077	-	-	1,446,077
Sanitary Sewers	10,364,903	-	-	10,364,903
Storm Sewers	2,649,946	-	-	2,649,946
Totals Capital Assets Being Depreciated	83,022,548	932,634	(70,938)	83,884,244
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(1,193,182)	(43,190)	-	(1,236,372)
Buildings	(5,305,440)	(245,365)	-	(5,550,805)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,594,258)	(227,761)	-	(2,822,019)
Furniture and Fixtures	(815,144)	(10,890)	-	(826,034)
Vehicles	(3,418,853)	(332,381)	70,938	(3,680,296)
Infrastructure				
Roads	(35,420,983)	(1,426,779)	-	(36,847,762)
Water Mains	(675,971)	(28,922)	-	(704,893)
Sanitary Sewers	(4,685,466)	(207,298)	-	(4,892,764)
Storm Sewers	(1,478,934)	(55,530)	-	(1,534,464)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(55,588,231)	(2,578,116) *	* 70,938	(58,095,409)
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	27,434,317	(1,645,482)		25,788,835
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 28,552,543	\$ 2,043,468	\$ -	\$ 30,596,011

# NOTE 10: CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

\*Depreciation expense was charge to governmental functions as follows:

	 Total
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 406,220
Basic Utilities	375,583
Community Environment	12,279
Leisure Time Activities	84,965
Transportation	1,543,568
General Government	155,501
Total Deprecation Expense	\$ 2,578,116

## NOTE 11: COMPENSATED ABSENCES

City employees generally earn vacation ranging from two to five weeks based on length of service. Vacation is fully vested when earned. Normally, all vacation time should be taken in the year available unless written approval for carryover of vacation is obtained. Upon termination of employment the employee receives all accumulated vacation time and the pro-rated portion earned for the current year. All employees, earn sick leave of 15 days per year; 4.615 hours for every 80 hours paid (excluding overtime). Employees who have at least 10 years of service receive, upon termination of employment, one half of the first 1,000 hours of accumulated sick leave and then one-third of anything over 1,000 hours.

# NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

# A. <u>Net Pension Liability</u>

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

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

# A. <u>Net Pension Liability</u> (Continued)

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

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

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

## B. <u>Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)</u>

Plan Description - City employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially 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 OPERS' fiduciary position may about net that 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.

## B. Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

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' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information):

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

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 base amount of a member's pension benefit is locked in upon receipt of the initial benefit payment for calculation of the annual cost-of-living adjustment.

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

A death benefit of \$500 - \$2,500, determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree, is paid to the beneficiary of a deceased retiree or disability benefit recipient under the Tradition pension plan and the Combined Plan.

# B. <u>Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)</u> (Continued)

The OPERS Board of Trustees approved a proposal at its October 2019 meeting to create a new tier of membership in the OPERS traditional pension plan. OPERS currently splits its non-retired membership into Group A, B or C depending on age and service criteria. Retirement Group D would consist of OPERS contributing members hired in 2022 and beyond. Group D will have its own eligibility standards, benefit structure and unique member features designed to meet the changing needs of Ohio public workers. It also will help OPERS address expected investment market volatility and adjust to the lack of available funding for health care. The date of implementation will be determined when finalized changes are approved.

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

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## B. Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

Beginning in 2022, the combined plan will be consolidated under the traditional pension plan (defined benefit plan) and the combined plan will no longer be available for new hires beginning in 2022.

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

	State and Local	
2021 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	14.0 %	
Employee *	10.0 %	
2021 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension **	14.0 %	
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits **	0.0	
Total Employer	14.0 %	
Employee	10.0 %	

\* Member contributions within combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance

\*\* These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with remainder going to pension.

The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension benefits is net of postemployment health care benefits. The portion of the employer's contribution allocated to health care was 0% for 2021 for the Traditional and Combined plans. The portion of the employer's contribution allocated to health care was 4% for the Member-Directed plan for 2021. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contributions was \$658,678 for fiscal year ending December 31, 2021. Of this amount, \$53,134 was reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

Plan Description - City full-time police and firefighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

# C. <u>Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)</u> (Continued)

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 <u>www.op-f.org</u> or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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

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

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

Under normal service retirement, retired members who are at least 55 years old and have been receiving 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 and statutory survivors. Members participating in the DROP program have separate eligibility requirements related to COLA.

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

#### C. Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) (Continued)

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

	Police	Firefighters			
2021 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates					
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %			
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %			
2021 Actual Contribution Rates					
Employer:					
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %			
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50	0.50			
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %			
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %			

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$1,709,031 for 2021. Of this amount, \$156,919 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

### D. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred</u> Inflows of Resources Related to Pension

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 Fraditional ension Plan		OP&F Police		OP&F Fire		Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/Asset Prior Measurement Date Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/Asset		0.035846%		0.1475312%		0.1694367%		
Current Measurement Date		0.033201%		0.1452634%		0.1642605%		
Change in Proportionate Share		-0.002645%		-0.0022678%		-0.0051762%		
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Pension Expense	\$ \$	4,916,345 (169,625)	\$ \$	9,902,738 731,145	\$ \$	11,197,787 954,134	\$ \$	26,016,870 1,515,654

# D. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred</u> <u>Inflows of Resources Related to Pension</u> (Continued)

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

	OPERS		OP&F OP&F Police Fire		OP&F Fire			
Deferred Outflows of Resources								
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	413,971	\$	468,104	\$	882,075
Changes of assumptions		-		166,074		187,792		353,866
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions		-		98,282		225,302		323,584
City contributions subsequent to the				, ,		,_ = = =		
measurement date		658,678		801,908		907,123		2,367,709
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	658,678	\$	1,480,235	\$	1,788,321	\$	3,927,234
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b> Net difference between projected and								
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	1,916,249	\$	480,345	\$	543,166	\$	2,939,760
Differences between expected and actual experience		205,655		385,781		436,234		1,027,670
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and								
proportionate share of contributions		378,578		466,120		294,615		1,139,313
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	2,500,482	\$	1,332,246	\$	1,274,015	\$	5,106,743

\$2,367,709 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2022.

## D. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred</u> <u>Inflows of Resources Related to Pension</u> (Continued)

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

	OPERS	OP&F Police	OP&F Fire	Total
Year Ending December 31:				
2022	\$ (1,064,600)	\$ (98,721)	\$ 24,264	\$ (1,139,057)
2023	(393,407)	74,729	218,952	(99,726)
2024	(781,127)	(533,251)	(516,776)	(1,831,154)
2025	(261,348)	(99,939)	(85,942)	(447,229)
2026		3,263	(33,315)	(30,052)
Total	\$ (2,500,482)	\$ (653,919)	\$ (392,817)	\$ (3,547,218)

## E. 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 in the December 31, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, 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, are presented below:

Wage Inflation Future Salary Increases, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA

Investment Rate of Return Actuarial Cost Method 3.25 percent 3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation Pre 1/7/2013 retirees; 3 percent, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees; 0.50 percent, simple through 2021, then 2.15 percent simple 7.2 percent Individual Entry Age

# E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS</u> (Continued)

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

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

The long-term rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a 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.

OPERS manages investments in investment portfolios: the Defined Benefits portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio includes the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan, 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 investments expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 11.7 percent for 2020.

## E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS</u> (Continued)

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:

	Weighted Average				
		Long-Term Expected			
	Target	Real Rate of Return			
Asset Class	Allocation	(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 7.2 percent, postexperience study results. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease		Di	iscount Rate	1% Increase (8.20%)		
		(6.20%)		(7.20%)			
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	9,377,954	\$	4,916,345	\$	1,206,524	

## E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (Continued)

Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date

Cost-of living adjustments for OPERS members in 2022 will be 3 percent for all those eligible to receive the annual benefit increase.

## F. ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS – OP&F

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2020, are presented below:

Valuation Date

Actuarial Cost Method Investment Rate of Return Projected Salary Increases Payroll Growth

Cost of Living Adjustments

January 1, 2020, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2020 Entry Age Normal 8.00 percent 3.75 percent to 10.5 percent Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent 3.00 percent simple, 2.2 percent simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent

## F. <u>ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS – OP&F</u> (Continued)

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

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

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

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

The most recent experience study was completed December 31, 2016.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return 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.

## F. <u>ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS – OP&F</u> (Continued)

Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2020 are summarized on the following page:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	21.00 %	5.40 %
International Equity	14.00	5.80
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.70
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds *	17.00	2.50
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.70
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.40
Private Markets	8.00	8.00
Midstream Energy Infrastructure	5.00	6.60
Private Credit	5.00	5.50
Real Assets	8.00	7.40
Gold	5.00	1.90
Total	125.00 %	

Note: Assumptions are geometric \* levered 2x

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

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

# F. <u>ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS – OP&F</u> (Continued)

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 (7.00%)	D	iscount Rate (8.00%)	1% Increase (9.00%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	29.374.633	\$	21.100.525	\$ 14,175,931
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## NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

## A. Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

The net OPEB liability/asset represents the City's proportionate share of each OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability/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 these estimates annually.

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

GASB 75 assumes that any liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium.

### A. Net OPEB Liability/Asset (Continued)

The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded and funded benefits are presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability or net OPEB asset* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

## B. Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS will discontinue the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses. These changes are reflected in the December 31, 2020, measurement date health care valuation.

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

## B. Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, health care was no longer being funded. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 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.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, beginning January 1, 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan and the combined plan.

The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 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 \$1,228 for 2021.

#### C. <u>Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)</u>

Plan Description – The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) a costsharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment healthcare plan that provides various levels of health care to retired, disabled and beneficiaries, as well as their dependents. On January 1, 2019, OP&F changed the way it supports retiree health care. A stipend-based health care model has replaced the self-insured group health care plan that had been in place.

## C. <u>Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)</u> (Continued)

A stipend funded by OP&F is available to these members through a Health Reimbursement Arrangement and can be used to reimburse retirees for qualified health care expenses. As a result of this change, it is expected that the solvency of the Health Care Stabilization Fund (HCSF) will be extended allowing OP&F to provide stipends to eligible participants.

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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2021, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll.

## C. <u>Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)</u> (Continued)

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 and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$40,403 for 2021.

## D. <u>OPEB Liabilities/Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and</u> Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB asset and total OPEB asset 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, to December 31, 2020. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset 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 Prior Measurement Date	 0.033455%		0.3169680%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset	0.0010000/		0.00050000	
Current Measurement Date	 0.031009%		0.3095239%	
Change in Proportionate Share	 -0.002446%		-0.0074440%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB				
Liability/(Asset)	\$ (552,450)	\$	3,279,457	\$ 2,727,007
OPEB Expense	\$ (3,488,951)	\$	298,643	\$ (3,190,308)

### D. <u>OPEB Liabilities/Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and</u> Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

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

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Changes of assumptions	\$ 271,590	\$ 1,811,720	\$ 2,083,310
Changes in proportion and differences			
between City contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	-	93,533	93,533
City contributions subsequent to the	1 000	10 102	41 (21
measurement date	1,228	40,403	41,631
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 272,818	\$ 1,945,656	\$ 2,218,474
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 294,244	\$ 121,870	\$ 416,114
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	498,583	540,937	1,039,520
Changes of assumptions	895,135	522,807	1,417,942
Changes in proportion and differences			
between City contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	219,781	119,632	339,413
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 1,907,743	\$ 1,305,246	\$ 3,212,989

\$41,631 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.

### D. <u>OPEB Liabilities/Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and</u> <u>Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u> (Continued)

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		OPERS OP&F			Total	
Year Ending December 31:								
2022	\$	(877,471)	\$	125,656	\$	(751,815)		
2023		(596,146)		154,519		(441,627)		
2024		(127,866)		109,021		(18,845)		
2025		(34,670)		128,281		93,611		
2026		-		45,619		45,619		
Thereafter		-		36,911		36,911		
T. (.)	¢	(1 (2( 152)	¢	(00.007	¢	(1.026.146)		
Total	\$	(1,636,153)	\$	600,007	\$	(1,036,146)		

## E. Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 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	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	6.00 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.16 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
Current measurement date	2.00 percent
Prior Measurement date	2.75 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
Current measurement date	8.5 percent, initial
Prior Measurement date	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2035 10.5 percent, initial

### E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS</u> (Continued)

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year of adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females and females 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 and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Nortality 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 a five-year period ending December 31, 2015.

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

During 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, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio is 10.50 percent for 2020.

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.

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (Continued)

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

		Weighted Average
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	1.07 %
Domestic Equities	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 asset on the measurement date of December 31, 2020. A single discount rate of 3.16 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) taxexempt 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 2.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 2.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 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 Asset 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 asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00 percent) than the current rate:

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (Continued)

				Current		
	1%	6 Decrease (5.00%)	Dis	scount Rate (6.00%)	19	% Increase (7.00%)
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	(137,370)	\$	(552,450)	\$	(893,679)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset 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 asset. The following table presents the net OPEB asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB asset if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2021 is 8.50 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.

			 nt Health Care t Trend Rate		
	1%	Decrease	 ssumption	19	% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	(565,914)	\$ (552,450)	\$	(537,386)

Changes between Measurement Date and Report 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.

### F. 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.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases, actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, are presented below.

Valuation Date	January 1, 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	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus
	productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	2.96 percent
Prior measurement date	3.56 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple
	for increased based on the lesser of the
	increase in CPI and 3 percent

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#### F. Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### F. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F</u> (Continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	21.00 %	5.40 %
Non-US Equity	14.00	5.80
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.70
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds *	17.00	2.50
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.70
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.40
Private Markets	8.00	8.00
Midstream Energy Infrastructure	5.00	6.60
Private Credit	5.00	5.50
Real Assets	8.00	7.40
Gold	5.00	1.90
Total	125.00 %	

Note: Assumptions are geometric \* levered 2x

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

**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. The municipal bond rate was determined using the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2037. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2037, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

### F. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F</u> (Continued)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 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		
	19	% Decrease (1.96%)	Di	(2.96%)	1	% Increase (3.96%)
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,089,295	\$	3,279,457	\$	2,611,435

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the health care cost trend rate because it is based on a medical benefit that is a flat dollar amount.

## NOTE 14: SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The City's note activity, including the amount outstanding and the interest rate, is as follows:

	0	Principal putstanding 2/30/2020	1	Additions	Deletions	C	Principal Outstanding 2/31/2021
Governmental Activities							
Bond Anticipation Notes							
Various Purpose Street Improvement							
Anticipation Notes, Series 2020,							
\$8,000,000, 0.75%	\$	8,000,000	\$	-	\$ (8,000,000)	\$	-
Unamortized Note Premium		23,133		-	(23,133)		-
Various Purpose Street Improvement							
Anticipation Notes, Series 2020,							
\$2,500,000 2.5%		1,000,000		-	(1,000,000)		-
Unamortized Note Premium		1,718		-	(1,718)		-
Various Purpose Street Improvement							
Anticipation Notes, Series 2021,							-
\$1,5000,000 4.00%		-		1,500,000	-		1,500,000
Unamortized Bond Premium		-		9,802	(7,352)		2,450
Total Bond Anticipation Notes		9,024,851		1,509,802	(9,032,203)	\$	1,502,450

#### NOTE 14: SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

In 2021, the City issued Various Purpose Street Improvement Notes, Series 2021 in the amount of \$1,500,000. This note was dated April 1, 2021 and will mature on April 1, 2022 and bears a 4.00 percent rate of interest.

# NOTE 15: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in the long-term obligations of the City for the year ended December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	Principal Outstanding 12/30/2020	Additions	Deletions	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2021	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
Bond Anticipation Notes Various Purpose Street Improvement Anticipation Notes, Series 2020, \$2,500,000 2.50%	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ (1,500,000)	\$ -	\$-
Unamortized Bond Premium	2,576	φ - -	(1,500,000) (2,576)	ф - -	φ - -
Total Bond Anticipation Notes	1,502,576	-	(1,502,576)	-	
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u> 2021 \$7,205,000 Various Purpose Improvement Bonds, 3.0-4.0%	-	7,205,000	-	7,205,000	440,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	-	907,079	(3,379)	903,700	
Total General Obligation Bonds	-	8,112,079	(3,379)	8,108,700	440,000
<u>Direct Borrowings and</u> <u>Direct Placements of Debt</u> <u>Ohio Public Works Commission</u> 2013 \$923,156 I-271/Mayfield Road Design, 0%	623,130	_	(69.237)	553,893	46,158
2007 \$805,000 I-271/Mayfield Road	,		(	,	- ,
Construction, 0%	296,403	-	(55,575)	240,828	37,050
Total Ohio Public Works Commission	919,533	-	(124,812)	794,721	83,208
<u>Other Long-term Liabilities</u> Net Pension Liability					
OPERS	7,085,205	_	(2,168,860)	4,916,345	_
OP&F	21,352,654	-	(252,129)	21,100,525	-
Total Net Pension Liability	28,437,859	-	(2,420,989)	26,016,870	-
Net OPEB Liability			(1 (21 0) 5)		
OPERS OP&F	4,621,005 3,130,924	- 148,533	(4,621,005)	- 3,279,457	-
Total OPEB Liability	7,751,929	148,533	(4,621,005)	3,279,457	
Compensated Absences	2,814,826	998,645	(907,829)	2,905,642	951,852
Total Other Long-term Liabilities	39,004,614	1,147,178	(7,949,823)	32,201,969	951,852
Total Governmental Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 41,426,723	\$ 9,259,257	\$ (9,580,590)	\$ 41,105,390	\$ 1,475,060

## NOTE 15: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loan - Mayfield Road Improvements' debt obligations will be paid from the Road Improvement Capital Project Fund by revenues transferred from the General Fund. The OPWC loan - Mayfield Road Sanitary Sewers' debt obligations will be paid from the Sanitary Sewer Improvement Capital Projects Fund. These loans provided by OPWC are interest free.

The City's total direct borrowings from OPWC contain a provision that in an event of default the amount of such default shall bear interest thereafter at the rate of 8 percent per annum until the date of payment, and outstanding amounts become immediately due. Also, OPWC may direct the county treasurer to pay the outstanding amount from portion of the local government fund that would otherwise be appropriated to the City.

In 2021, the City issued General Obligation Street Improvement Bonds, Series 2021 in the amount of \$7,205,000. This note was dated December 1, 2021 and will mature on December 1, 2041 and bears a 3.00 to 4.00 percent rate of interest.

Compensated absences will be paid from the Accrued Compensation Reserve Fund. The City will pay workers' compensation claims from the Self-Insurance Fund.

See Note 12 for further information regarding Net Pension Liability. Also see Note 13 for further information regarding Net OPEB Liability/Asset.

#### **Principal and Interest Requirements**

A summary of the City's future long-term debt requirements as of December 31, 2021 follows:

		Bond
	Total	Anticipation
	OPWC	Note
Year	Principal	Principal
2022	\$ 83,208	\$ 440,000
2023	83,208	465,000
2024	83,208	490,000
2025	83,208	515,000
2026	83,208	535,000
2027-2031	286,368	2,985,000
2032-2036	92,313	820,000
2037-2041	-	955,000
Total	\$ 794,721	\$ 7,205,000

## NOTE 15: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The Ohio Revised Code provides that net general obligation debt of the City, exclusive of certain exempt debt, issued without a vote of the electors shall never exceed 5.5 percent of the tax valuation of the City. The Ohio Revised Code further provides that total voted and unvoted net debt of the City less the same exempt debt shall never exceed amount equal to 10.5 percent of its tax valuation. The effects of the debt limitations at December 31, 2021, were an overall debt margin of \$60,371,339 and an unvoted debt margin of \$24,459,554.

## NOTE 16: NORTHERN OHIO RISK MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Northern Ohio Risk Management Association is a shared risk pool comprised of the Cities of Bedford Heights, Eastlake, Highland Heights, Hudson, Maple Heights, Mayfield Heights, Richmond Heights, Solon, South Euclid, University Heights, Beachwood, and the Village of Chagrin Falls for the purpose of enabling its members to obtain property and liability insurance, including vehicle, and provide for a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance fund.

The members formed a not-for-profit corporation known as NORMA, Inc. to administer the pool. NORMA is governed by a Board of Trustees that consists of the mayor from each of the participating members. Each entity must remain a member for at least three years from its initial entry date. After the initial three years, each City may extend its term by an additional three years.

Each member provides operating resources to NORMA based on actuarially determined rates. In the event of losses, the first \$2,500 of any valid claim will be paid by the member. The next payment, generally a maximum of \$97,500 per occurrence, will come from the self-insurance pool with any excess paid from the stop loss coverage carried by the pool after a deductible of \$7,000 is met. Any loss over these amounts would be the obligation of the individual member. If the aggregate claims paid by the pool exceed the available resources, the pool may require the members to make additional supplementary payments up to a maximum of the regular annual payment.

In 2021, the City paid \$130,654 in premiums from the General Fund, which represents 7.47 percent of total premiums. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the fiscal agent, the Finance Director at the City of Highland Heights, 5827 Highland Road, Highland Heights 44143.

#### NOTE 17: **<u>RISK MANAGEMENT</u>**

NORMA provides a pool of self-insurance for liability and property damage, vehicles, boiler and machinery, theft, bonding of city employees, and public officials' errors and omissions. The City's share of NORMA's claims and expenses are accounted among the General Fund departments and other funds in proportion to the protection provided for the assets in those general fund departments and other funds. The agreement of formation of NORMA provides that NORMA will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of the limits described in the agreement.

## NOTE 17: **<u>RISK MANAGEMENT</u>** (Continued)

Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three years. Also, there have been no significant reductions in the limits of liability.

All employees of the City are covered by a blanket bond, while certain individuals in policy-making roles are covered by separate, higher limit bond coverage.

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.

The City provides medical, dental, and prescription benefits for all full-time employees. Payments are made from the General and SCMR Funds. Starting in 2008, all employees must contribute a portion of the monthly premiums for medical and prescription coverage. Beginning in 2019, the HSA option was discontinued.

All covered employees are enrolled in the HRA plan. For 2021, the employee portion was \$90.92 and \$189.24 for single and family coverage, respectively. In addition, the City fully funded the deductible for the HRA – \$2,700 for a single contract, and \$5,400 for a family contract.

Medical and prescription, dental, and vision benefits are provided through Medical Mutual, Sunlife Dental, and EyeMed Vision, respectively. Payments are made from the General Fund on a monthly basis. The expenses are allocated by the number of employees in each department multiplied by the fixed premium rate for each employee. The monthly premium for medical and prescription benefits is \$735.80 for single coverage and \$1,839.51 for family coverage. The monthly premium for dental benefits is \$23.19 for single coverage and \$72.83 for family coverage. The monthly coverage for vision benefits is \$3.78 for single coverage and \$9.64 for family coverage.

From 2010 through 2013, the City participated in the Retrospective Rating Plan with the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC). The plan involved the payment of a minimum premium for administrative services and stop loss coverage plus the actual claim costs for employees injured. The plan is administered by Comp Management Inc. Payments are made directly to the BWC for actual claims processed. The City's Self-Insurance internal service fund pays for all claims, claim reserves and administrative costs of the program, while the City's General Fund pays the annual premium to BWC. Starting in 2014, the City utilized the group rating plan. There was no claims liability at December 31, 2021.

### NOTE 18: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The City is party to various legal proceedings. City management is of the opinion that ultimate settlement of the majority of such claims not covered by insurance will not result in a material adverse effect on the City's financial position.

## NOTE 19: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### Eastern Suburban Regional Council of Governments

The Eastern Suburban Regional Council of Governments (ESRCOG) was formed in 1972 to foster cooperation between member municipalities through sharing of facilities for mutual benefit. The governing body of ESRCOG is a council comprised of one representative from each of the five participating municipalities. The Council operates in accordance with a written agreement establishing ESRCOG pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 167.

The Council established one subsidiary organization, the Suburban Police Anti-Crime Network (SPAN), which provides for the mutual interchange and sharing of police personnel and police equipment to be utilized by all five (5) participating member municipalities. In 2021, all participating municipalities contributed a total of \$114,000.

The Council adopts a budget for ESRCOG annually. Each member municipality's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Council. In 2021, the City contributed \$23,000 which represents 20.0 percent of the total contributions.

#### Mayfield Union Cemetery

The Mayfield Union Cemetery is a jointly governed organization among three local communities (the Village of Mayfield, the City of Highland Heights, and the City of Mayfield Heights). The jointly governed organization was formed based on the boundaries in relation to the Cemetery. Each of the communities contributes a nominal fee for the maintenance of the Cemetery. The Village of Mayfield assumes the daily accounting and reporting of the Cemetery finances. The Cemetery Board consists of three Board members, with one council member appointed from each of the three communities. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Director of Finance at the Village of Mayfield, 6622 Wilson Mills Road, Mayfield Village, Ohio 44143.

#### Suburban Water Regional Council of Governments

The City is a member of the Suburban Water Regional Council of Governments (SWRCOG). The organization is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. SWRCOG was formed to represent municipal corporation members in communications, understandings, uniform approaches and exchange of information between the council and the City of Cleveland with respect to water service, system and local operations, rates, maintenance and capital improvements. There are no dues or fees assessed against the members of the council. SWRCOG consists of 70 communities.

## NOTE 19: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

SWRCOG's Board is comprised of 18 trustees elected from nine regional groups. The Board oversees and manages the operation of SWRCOG. The degree of control exercised by each community is limited to its representation in SWRCOG and on the Board. The City did not make any payments to SWRCOG during 2021. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Cuyahoga County Mayors and City Managers Association, 10107 Brecksville Road, Brecksville, Ohio 44141.

#### **Community Partnership on Aging Council of Governments**

The Community Partnership on Aging (Partnership) is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Partnership was formed between the cities of Highland Heights, Lyndhurst, Mayfield Heights, Mayfield Village, Richmond Heights, and South Euclid, for the purpose of coordinating among the cities all matters related to assistance and programs for the aged. Partnership revenues consist of contributions from the member cities and Federal grants. The governing board of the partnership is a Council of Governments composed of the mayors of Highland Heights, Lyndhurst, Mayfield Heights, Mayfield Village, Richmond Heights and South Euclid, with the advice of a nine-member commission. Continued existence of the Partnership is dependent on the City; however, the City has no explicit and measurable equity interest in the Partnership. The Partnership is not accumulating financial resources or experiencing fiscal stress which would cause additional financial benefit to, or burden on, the City. In 2021, the City contributed \$198,212. To obtain a copy of the Consortium's financial statements, write to the Community Partnership on Aging, 1370 Victory Drive, South Euclid, Ohio 44121.

#### Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council

The City is a member of the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC). NOPEC is a regional council of governments formed under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOPEC was formed to serve as a vehicle for communities wishing to proceed jointly with an aggregation program for the purchase of energy. NOPEC is currently comprised of 240 members in 174 communities in 10 counties who have been authorized by ballot to purchase energy on behalf of their citizens. The intent of NOPEC is to provide energy at the lowest possible rates while at the same time ensuring stability in prices by entering into long-term contracts with suppliers to provide energy to the citizens of its member communities.

NOPEC is governed by a General Assembly made up of one representative from each member community. The representatives from each county then elect one person to serve on the eightmember NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board of Directors oversees and manages the operation of the aggregation program. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation in the General Assembly and on the Board of Directors. Financial information can be obtained by contacting NOPEC, 31360 Solon Rd, Suite 33, Solon, Ohio 44139.

## NOTE 20: INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

### **Ohio Government Benefit Cooperative**

The City participates in the Ohio Government Benefit Cooperative (OGBC), a claims servicing and group purchasing pool comprised of six cities. The OGBC is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Board of Directors is the governing body of the consortium. Each City appoints one individual to be its representative on the Board of Directors. The City of Willoughby serves as the fiscal agent for OGBC. OGBC is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members which was created for the purpose of enabling members of the Plan to maximize benefits and/or reduce costs of medical, prescription drug, vision, dental, life and/or other group insurance coverage for their employees, and their eligible dependents and designated beneficiaries of such employees.

Participants pay an initial \$500 membership fee to OGBC. OGBC offers two options to participants. Participants may enroll in the joint insurance purchasing program for medical, prescription drug, vision dental and/or life insurance. A second option is available for self-insured participants that provides for the purchase of stop loss insurance coverage through OGBC's third party administrator. Medical Mutual is the Administrator of the OGBC. During 2021, the City elected to participate in the joint insurance program for medical, prescription drug, and vision coverage. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Diane Bodey, 1 Public Square, Willoughby, Ohio 44094

## NOTE 21: **REVENUE SHARING AGREEMENT**

Since 1996, the City has been sharing income tax revenue with the Mayfield City School District. Several commercial properties were developed and received property tax abatements from the City through the creation of a Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) and an Enterprise Zone.

During 2021, the City disbursed \$193,465 to the School District as a result of the revenue sharing agreements.

## NOTE 22: OTHER SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

The City utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are components of fund balance for subsequent year expenditures and may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. As of December 31, 2021, the City's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

	En	cumbrances
	0	utstanding
Major Fund:		
General	\$	676,760
Road Improvement		476,106
Nonmajor Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds		88,876
Capital Projects Funds		1,532,961
Total	\$	2,774,703

## NOTE 23: TAX ABATEMENT

The City of Mayfield Heights established a Community Reinvestment Area pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3735.65 to 3735.70 in 1993 in order to attract and encourage economic development in a section of the city zoned mainly for corporate office construction.

Improvements within the CRA designated area are granted abatement up to 100% on additional property taxes resulting from the increase in assessed valuation for a period up to 15 years. Currently, there are four agreements in place within the CRA, each of which are 15 years in length. Expiration of these agreements are: one in tax collection year 2022, one in tax collection year 2023, and two in tax collection year 2024.

For the year ending December 31, 2021, the total amount of property taxes abated applicable to the City of Mayfield Heights was \$81,718. The City of Mayfield Heights has agreements in place with the Mayfield City School District to reimburse from the proceeds of the municipal income tax collected from businesses receiving tax abatement varying amounts.

The City of Mayfield Heights, pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5709.61 to 5709.66, designated an Enterprise Zone in the city in 1993. There are currently no active agreements in effect in the zone.

The City of Mayfield Heights established a Job Retention and Creation Grant Program in 2013 with the goal to provide incentives to businesses to retain, create, and expand employment opportunities in the city. Depending on the amount of new annual payroll created and the income tax generated, a business is eligible to receive a grant from the city for a period ranging from two to five years.

## NOTE 23: TAX ABATEMENT (Continued)

The grant awarded from non-tax revenues can range from 20% to 50% of income tax revenue collected over a twelve-month grant period based on an annual payroll ranging from \$3 million to \$31 million.

For the year ending December 31, 2021, no businesses were awarded grants.

## NOTE 24: **<u>COVID-19</u>**

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June, 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. During 2021, the City received COVID-19 funding. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. The impact on the City's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

#### NOTE 25: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City is anticipating paying off a Various Purpose Street Improvement Notes when they mature in April 2022.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Eight Years (1)

Traditional Plan	 2021	 2020	 2019
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.033201%	0.035846%	0.036100%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,916,345	\$ 7,085,205	\$ 9,887,058
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 4,676,164	\$ 5,003,036	\$ 4,914,307
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	105.14%	141.62%	201.19%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

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

 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
0.036002%	0.036822%	0.036866%	0.038215%	0.038215%
\$ 5,648,016	\$ 8,361,650	\$ 6,385,657	\$ 4,609,156	\$ 4,505,051
\$ 4,767,346	\$ 4,799,058	\$ 4,588,283	\$ 4,700,683	\$ 4,688,308
118.47%	174.24%	139.17%	98.05%	96.09%
84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

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

Police	2(	)21	 2020		2019
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.14	452634%	0.1475312%		0.1526130%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$9,	902,738	\$ 9,938,491	\$	12,457,253
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,	952,632	\$ 3,890,868	\$	3,829,242
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		250.54%	255.43%		325.32%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		70.65%	69.89%		63.07%
Fire	2(	021	 2020	_	2019
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.16	542605%	0.1694367%		0.1669080%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 11,	197,787	\$ 11,414,163	\$	13,624,103
City's Covered Payroll	\$3,	631,502	\$ 3,630,723	\$	3,449,464
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	:	308.35%	314.38%		394.96%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

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

	2018	 2017		2016	 2015	 2014
	0.1506460%	0.1559280%		0.1512740%	0.1482580%	0.1482580%
\$	9,245,807	\$ 9,876,320	\$	9,731,562	\$ 7,869,703	\$ 7,220,630
\$	3,464,421	\$ 3,724,374	\$	3,438,179	\$ 3,264,674	\$ 3,112,727
	266.88%	265.18%		283.04%	241.06%	231.97%
	70.91%	68.36%		66.77%	71.71%	73.00%
	2018	 2017		2016	 2015	 2014
	<b>2018</b> 0.1657380%	 <b>2017</b> 0.1628300%		<b>2016</b> 0.1571350%	 <b>2015</b> 0.1500620%	 <b>2014</b> 0.1500620%
\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
\$ \$	0.1657380%	0.1628300%	\$ \$	0.1571350%	0.1500620%	0.1500620%
+	0.1657380% 10,172,091	\$ 0.1628300% 10,313,513	·	0.1571350% 10,108,605	\$ 0.1500620% 8,227,905	\$ 0.1500620% 7,549,288

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions - Pension Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Nine Years (1)

	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 658,678	\$ 654,663	\$ 700,425	\$ 688,003
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (658,678)	 (654,663)	 (700,425)	 (688,003)
Contribution Deficiency / (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 4,704,843	\$ 4,676,164	\$ 5,003,036	\$ 4,914,307
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
\$ 619,755	\$ 575,887	\$ 550,594	\$ 564,082	\$ 609,480
 (619,755)	 (575,887)	 (550,594)	 (564,082)	 (609,480)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 4,767,346	\$ 4,799,058	\$ 4,588,283	\$ 4,700,683	\$ 4,688,308
13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions - Pension Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Ten Years

	 2021	 2020		2019	 2018
Contractually Required Contributions Police	\$ 801,908	\$ 751,000	\$	739,265	\$ 727,556
Fire	 907,123	 853,403		853,220	 810,624
Total Required Contributions	\$ 1,709,031	\$ 1,604,403	\$	1,592,485	\$ 1,538,180
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (1,709,031)	 (1,604,403)	1	(1,592,485)	 (1,538,180)
Contribution Deficiency / (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
City's Covered Payroll					
Police	\$ 4,220,568	\$ 3,952,632	\$	3,890,868	\$ 3,829,242
Fire	\$ 3,860,098	\$ 3,631,502	\$	3,630,723	\$ 3,449,464
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Pavroll					
Police	19.00%	19.00%		19.00%	19.00%
Fire	23.50%	23.50%		23.50%	23.50%

[1] – The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations from January 1, 2013 thru May 31, 2013, for both police officers and firefighters was 14.81 percent and 19.31 percent, respectively. The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations from June 1, 2013 thru December 31, 2013 for both police officers and firefighters was 16.65 percent and 21.15 percent, respectively.

2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012
\$ 658,240	\$ 707,631	\$ 653,254	\$ 620,288	\$ 489,632	\$ 389,929
671,459	 749,490	 672,257	 653,105	 547,580	 454,371
\$ 1,329,699	\$ 1,457,121	\$ 1,325,511	\$ 1,273,393	\$ 1,037,212	\$ 844,300
(1,329,699)	 (1,457,121)	 (1,325,511)	 (1,273,393)	 (1,037,212)	(844,300)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
\$ 3,464,421	\$ 3,724,374	\$ 3,438,179	\$ 3,264,674	\$ 3,112,727	\$ 3,058,267
\$ 2,857,272	\$ 3,189,319	\$ 2,860,668	\$ 2,779,170	\$ 2,706,772	\$ 2,634,035
19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	[1]	12.75%
23.50%	23.50%	23.50%	23.50%	[1]	17.25%

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Five Years (1)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset	 0.031009%	 0.033455%	 0.033681%	 0.033630%	 0.034520%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (552,450)	\$ 4,621,005	\$ 4,391,207	\$ 3,651,970	\$ 3,486,637
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 4,689,657	\$ 5,013,857	\$ 4,914,307	\$ 4,763,764	\$ 4,770,436
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-11.78%	92.16%	89.36%	76.66%	73.09%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/Asset	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior calendar year end.

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

City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	 2021 0.3095239%	 2020 0.3169680%	 2019 0.3195210%	 2018 0.3163840%	 2017 0.3187600%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 3,279,457	\$ 3,130,924	\$ 2,909,729	\$ 17,925,858	\$ 15,130,820
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 7,584,134	\$ 7,521,591	\$ 7,278,706	\$ 6,321,693	\$ 6,913,693
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	43.24%	41.63%	39.98%	283.56%	218.85%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	45.42%	47.08%	46.57%	14.13%	15.96%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior calendar year end.

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions - OPEB Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Seven Years (1)

	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,228	\$ 431	\$ 54
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (1,228)	 (431)	 (54)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ 	\$ 
City Covered Payroll	\$ 4,741,179	\$ 4,689,657	\$ 5,013,857
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%

(1) Information prior to 2015 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
\$ 146	\$ 47,738	\$ 95,573	\$ 91,844
 (146)	 (47,738)	 (95,573)	 (91,844)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 4,914,307	\$ 4,763,764	\$ 4,770,436	\$ 4,603,171
0.00%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions - OPEB Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Ten Years

	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 40,403	\$ 37,921	\$ 37,608	\$ 36,393
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (40,403)	 (37,921)	 (37,608)	 (36,393)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City Covered Payroll	\$ 8,080,666	\$ 7,584,134	\$ 7,521,591	\$ 7,278,706
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012
\$ 31,608	\$ 32,882	\$ 31,422	\$ 30,120	\$ 207,148	\$ 384,231
 (31,608)	 (32,882)	 (31,422)	 (30,120)	 (207,148)	 (384,231)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 6,321,693	\$ 6,913,693	\$ 6,298,847	\$ 6,043,844	\$ 5,819,499	\$ 5,692,302
0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	3.62%	6.75%

## OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

### Net Pension Liability

*Changes in benefit terms:* There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2021.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016 and 2018. For 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 8.00% to 7.50%, (b) the expected long-term average wage inflation rate was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%, (c) the expected long-term average price inflation rate was reduced from 3.00% to 2.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality rates were updated to the RP-2014 Health Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observant period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 (f) mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were updated to the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and a base year of 2015 for males and 2010 for females (g) Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables. For 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 7.50% to 7.20%. For 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the cost-of-living adjustments for post-1/7/2013 retirees were reduced from 3.00% simple through 2018 to 1.40% simple through 2020, then 2.15% simple. For 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the cost-of-living adjustments for post-1/7/2013 retirees were reduced from 1.40% simple through 2020 to 0.50% simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple.

## Net OPEB Liability

*Changes in benefit terms:* There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018-2021.

*Changes in assumptions:* For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%. For 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 6.50% to 6.00% (b) In January 2019, the Board adopted changes to health care coverage for Medicare and pre-Medicare retirees. It will include discontinuing the PPO plan for pre-Medicare retirees and replacing it with a monthly allowance to help participants pay for a health care plan of their choosing. The base allowance for Medicare eligible retirees will be reduced. The specific effect of these changes on the net OPEB liability and OPEB expense are unknown at this time (c) the single discount rate changed from 3.85% to 3.96%.

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

For 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate changed from 3.96% to 3.16%. For 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate changed from 3.16% to 6.00% (b) the municipal bond rate changed from 2.75% to 2.00% (c) the health care cost trend rate changed from 10.50% initial and 3.50% ultimate in 2030 to 8.50% initial and 3.50% ultimate in 2035.

# **OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND**

## Net Pension Liability

*Changes in benefit terms:* There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2021.

*Changes in assumptions:* There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2017. For 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the investment rate of return was reduced from 8.25 percent to 8.00 percent (b) the projected salary increases was reduced from 4.25% to 3.75% (c) the payroll increases was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25% (d) the inflation assumptions was reduced from 3.25% to 2.75% (e) the cost of living adjustments was reduced from 2.60% to 2.20% (f) rates of withdrawal, disability and service retirement were updated to reflect recent experience (g) mortality rates were updated to the RP-2014 Total Employee and Health Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observant period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2016 (h) mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were updated to the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and a base year of 2016. For 2019-2021, there have been no OP&F pension plan amendments adopted or changes in assumptions between the measurement date and the report date that would have impacted the actuarial valuation of the pension plan as of the measurement date.

## Net OPEB Liability

*Changes in benefit terms:* There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018 and 2020-2021. For 2019, see below regarding changes to stipend-based model.

*Changes in assumptions:* For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 3.79 percent to 3.24 percent. For 2019, the changes of assumptions were: (a) 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.

# City of Mayfield Heights, Ohio Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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 (b) beginning in 2020 the Board approved a change to the Deferred Retirement Option Plan. The minimum interest rate accruing will be 2.5% (c) the single discount rate changed from 3.24 percent to 4.66 percent. For 2020, the single discount rate changed from 4.66 to 3.56. For 2021, the single discount rate changed from 3.56 to 2.96.

# JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

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#### REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mayfield Heights, Cuyahoga 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 May 19, 2022, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures 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) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

#### **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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **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.

ames A. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

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

May 19, 2022

## CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

The prior issued audit report, as of December 31, 2020, included no audit findings. Management letter recommendations have been corrected, repeated, or procedures instituted to prevent occurrences in this audit period.



#### **CITY OF MAYFIELD HEIGHTS**

#### CUYAHOGA COUNTY

#### AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 7/7/2022

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