

CITY OF TWINSBURG SUMMIT COUNTY SINGLE AUDIT For the Year Ended December 31, 2022



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Members of Council City of Twinsburg 10075 Ravenna Road Twinsburg, Ohio 44087

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Twinsburg, Summit County, prepared by Perry & Associates, Certified Public Accountants, A.C., for the audit period January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. 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 Twinsburg is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

(HIL)

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

September 22, 2023

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CITY OF TWINSBURG SUMMIT COUNTY

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

City of Twinsburg Summit County 10075 Ravenna Road Twinsburg, Ohio 44087

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **City of Twinsburg**, Summit County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 31, 2023, wherein we noted that the City adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purposes of expressing our 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 were not identified.



City of Twinsburg Summit County Independent Auditor's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

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.

Kerry & amountes CAN'S A. C.

Perry and Associates Certified Public Accountants, A.C. *Marietta, Ohio*

July 31, 2023



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

City of Twinsburg Summit County 10075 Ravenna Road Twinsburg, Ohio 44087

To the City Council:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We have audited the **City of Twinsburg's**, Summit County, (the City) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on City of Twinsburg's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2022. City of Twinsburg's major federal program is identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of audit findings.

In our opinion, City of Twinsburg complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for the major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

The City's Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the City's federal programs.



City of Twinsburg Summit County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance and on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of the major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to
 above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

City of Twinsburg Summit County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance and on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we ficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of this testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Twinsburg (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. We issued our unmodified report thereon dated July 31, 2023. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records management used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this schedule directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Very & amounter CAN'S A. C.

Perry and Associates Certified Public Accountants, A.C. *Marietta, Ohio*

July 31, 2023

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

FEDERAL GRANTOR/	Federal			
Pass Through Grantor/	ALN	Pass Thru Entity		
Program Title	Number	Identifying Number	Expenditures	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				
Federal Emergency Management Agency				
FEMA Fire Prevention & Safety(FPS)	97.044	EMW-2020-FP-00717	\$ 8,712	
FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grant(AFG)	97.044	EMW-2020-FG-17757	95,804	
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			104,516	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Ohio Department of Transportation				
Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG)	20.205	PID 112583	259,649	
Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG)	20.205	PID 112583	10,372	
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			270,021	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY				
American Rescure Plan Act (ARPA)				
Revenue Replacement for Road Program Subsidy	21.027	N/A	420,344	
Coronavirus Emergency Grant	21.027	N/A	44,444	
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			464,788	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services				
Grant Expensed at 100% for Body Armor & Vests Patrick Leahy BVP	16.607	N/A	6,320	
Edward Byrnes Memorial Justice Assistance Grant In Car & Body Cams	16.738	2021-JG-A03-6984E	15,927	
BWC Storage/Personnel/IT Support/Maintenance Grant	16.738	2022-BW-LEC-3102	12,696	
Total ALN 16.738			28,623	
Total U.S. Department of Justice			34,943	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 874,268	

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of City of Twinsburg (the City) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2022. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the City.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The City has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

CITY OF TWINSBURG SUMMIT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?		
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weakness in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No	
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	AL #21.027	
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others	
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	No	

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

CITY OF TWINSBURG, OHIO



Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022



INTRODUCTORY SECTION



CITY OF TWINSBURG, OHIO

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Prepared By:

City Finance Director

Christina Conway

CITY OF TWINSBURG SUMMIT COUNTY

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Letter of Transmittal

July 31, 2023

Residents of the City of Twinsburg Mayor Sam Scaffide and Members of Twinsburg City Council:

It is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the City of Twinsburg for the year ending December 31, 2022. The Administration of the City of Twinsburg assumes full responsibility for both the accuracy of the data as well as the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide a reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Under Ohio law, regular audits are required to be performed on all financial related operations of the City. These audits may be completed by either the State Auditor's Office or, if the State Auditor permits, an independent public accounting (IPA) firm.

For the year 2022, the City of Twinsburg was audited by Perry and Associates, CPAs. Their unmodified opinion is included in the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the Independent Auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements of the City. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

City Profile

The City of Twinsburg, Ohio is located 20 miles southeast of Cleveland and 20 miles northeast of Akron, making it a highly accessible location to both metropolitan areas. Twinsburg is 13.8 square miles in area and has approximately 19,000 residents. The Twinsburg Charter was adopted at a special election on June 25, 1957. By Ordinance 150-1976, effective January 1, 1977, an officially revised form of "The Charter of the City of Twinsburg, Ohio" as compiled and presented to Council by the Clerk and Director of Law pursuant to the authority granted them under Section 10.02 of the Charter was adopted by Council. The City operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. Legislative authority is vested in a seven-member City Council. Five of the councilpersons are elected from wards, and the remaining two are at-large positions.

The City is conveniently situated by Interstate 480 which provides access with two interchanges. The city center houses a public square situated at the junction of State Routes 82 (Aurora Road), 91 (Darrow Road) and 14 (Ravenna Road). The construction of I-480 in the late 1960s stimulated growth and development within the City and resulted in Twinsburg being ranked one of the fastest growing communities in the State of Ohio in the 1980s and 1990s.

The City's transformation from a mainly rural landscape to a sought-after suburban community is substantially complete. A lack of large vacant developable land tracts make additional residential growth slow and continued development will be focused on smaller vacant or underdeveloped sites. However, the City's strategic location between Cleveland and Akron continues to encourage development and re-development because of advantageous resident/workplace relationships and favorable business logistics.

Twinsburg's transition to a vibrant suburban community is due in part to its large and diverse industrial base, an expanding commercial center and a well-maintained residential core with a variety of home styles and costs. Residents and businesses are supported by city services and utilities, as well as comprehensive community facilities that provide programming for all age groups. Twinsburg residents take pride in their community and the quality of life it offers. Comprehensive planning has played an important role in the development of the community and continues to provide a basis for establishing community wide goals and objectives that will shape Twinsburg's future.

City Services

The City of Twinsburg provides a full complement of services to its citizens. The Police Department protective services include patrol, investigations, a K-9 unit, drug resistance programs and Safety Resource Officers in conjunction with the Twinsburg City Schools. The Police Department consists of 34 full-time sworn officers, 1 part-time sworn officer and a civilian staff consisting of 9 full-time public safety dispatchers, 2 full-time records clerks, and 1 full-time administrative assistant.

The Fire Department operates out of two fire stations to provide fire prevention and suppression, fire safety inspections and emergency medical services. The Fire Department consists of 34 full-time and 10 part-time staff. Part-time staff consists of firefighters, fire cadets, and the department operates an Explorers Program to gain engagement from youth interested in a career in Firefighting/Emergency Medical Services.

The City's Public Works Department operates in two divisions: Service and Waste Water Treatment. The City's Service Department provides excellent services including snow plowing, leaf and debris removal, road maintenance and repair and other resources to support the residents and businesses of Twinsburg. The City provides also provides refuse removal to its residents at no cost. The Waste Water Treatment Department provides sanitary sewer service for all residents and businesses within the City. The city provides sanitary sewer billing that is performed on a quarterly basis. The sewer billing function provides multiple avenues for payment including drop box, online payment, credit card payment and automatic withdrawal.

Twinsburg has various community enriching facilities and programs to engage its residents. The Parks and Recreation Department operates a Community Center that includes a fitness center, indoor pool, weight room and Senior Center. The City operates a large outdoor waterpark in the summer months that has substantial resident engagement. Additionally, Rock the Park concert series, the Adult Easter Egg Hunt and the summer camp are all widely engaged activities for residents of all ages. Additionally, the Twinsburg Community Theater program performs annual productions that engage residents in aspects of theater, arts and musical performance.

The City currently operates four enterprise operations: Gleneagles Golf Club, the Twinsburg Waste Water Plant, the Twinsburg Fitness Center and the Community Theater Program. The operating expenses of these enterprises have been, and continue to be, covered by user or program fees. Part of the financial management efforts of the City have been to ensure that ongoing revenues support the operations of these enterprise functions without the need for substantial General Fund support.

The administrative functions of the City include building inspection, engineering, economic development, finance, human resources, information technology, legal and planning and zoning. It is a goal of the City to improve the day-to-day operations of City government while remaining fiscally responsible.

Local Economy & Economic Outlook

The economy in Twinsburg and the region has undergone diversification over the past several decades, but manufacturing continues to play a very prominent role in the economic success of the local economy. The City of Twinsburg is favorably located making it desirable for businesses and is home to approximately 450 industrial, commercial and retail establishments. In 2010, manufacturing accounted for 21.1% of all jobs for Twinsburg's workforce, compared to 16% for Ohio and 11% for the nation.

The City manages several programs through its Planning and Economic Development Department to retain and attract businesses. The Enterprise Zone Program is operated jointly with Summit County and is enables any qualifying business the opportunity to obtain abatement for real and personal property tax by providing employment and investment of facilities within the City. The Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) Program allows those who invest in real property within the designated CRA area an abatement of a portion of real property tax increases resulting from that investment. This program is available to industrial, commercial and residential properties. In 2022, the City had seven active CRAs with an average length of eight years. Also, the Twinsburg Occupancy Program (TOP) encourages the use of existing industrial and commercial buildings by offering owners or lessees of vacant properties a grant for bringing jobs to the City. In 2022, the City has nine active TOP agreements with an average length of seven years.

In 2022, the City of Twinsburg welcomed 27 new businesses that added the equivalent of 211 full-time employees. Additionally, 29 new buildings, building alterations and additions were completed totaling approximately \$14.9 million dollars in private investment. The City has a robust mix of industrial, commercial and retail establishments, as well as the presence of two of the major area hospital networks. Many long-standing businesses have chosen to re-invest in the City due to its favorable location. Mold-Rite, a long-time Twinsburg company is adding an additional 33,000 square foot addition to its industrial building. Summit Sound and Security is also adding a 2,000 square foot addition to its location.

The economic development programs offered through the City are an attempt to maintain the City's most valuable revenue resource. Revenue from income tax collections have remained stable over the last five years and showed growth throughout 2022. Due to this steady income tax stream, the City does not anticipate any increases in income or property taxes at any point in the near future. The City's strong economic base continues to lend to the financial success of the City.

The Twinsburg Community Improvement Corporation (TCIC) was formed in 2015 to facilitate investment and redevelopment within the central area of Twinsburg. The City's Comprehensive Plan made several recommendations specific to the redevelopment of this area including: development of under-developed land and populating the area through mixed use development; the type of development that provides live, work and recreational opportunities co-mingled in an attractive and walkable central area. The TCIC is contributing to this effort by purchasing a number of properties in hopes of partnering to redevelop the ten-acre area in conjunction with the recommendations from the Comprehensive Plan.

Continued Planning Efforts

The Administration is responsible for submitting an annual operating and capital budget to City Council for approval. The budget planning process begins in July of each year and is presented to City Council in November for approval. The City has passed a temporary budget by the end of the year, and a permanent appropriation measure submitted to the County by March of the following year. This year, this process will change and a permanent budget will be passed in December. The annual operating budget is prepared by fund and department. During the year, department heads may request to transfer resources within their departmental budget if necessary. Appropriation amendments or transfers between legally approved budget categories require approval from City Council.

As part of the annual budget process, each department is asked to create and update a five-year capital plan. The City, through Council, appoints resident-members to the Capital Improvement Board. The CIB hears departmental presentations for capital purchase requests and make their recommendations to City Council on those items that believe should receive priority for funding. This process is part of the annual budget process and takes place in August and September each year.

The City of Twinsburg is committed to preserving and improving the most valuable assets—street and sewer infrastructure, buildings, and equipment. In 2022, Council made updates to the City's Fixed Assets Policy for the first time since 2015. Additionally, Council approved Ordinance 56-2022 which provided additional guidelines and restrictions on handling of contracts and procurement for capital improvement expenditures. This shows the commitment that the City has to obtaining the highest quality services at the best pricing, while also ensuring that its most valuable assets are protected.

The City historically allocates around \$1.0 million per year from the General Fund to fund capital assets and improvements. The City has in place a 2.4 mill permanent property tax levy for the purpose of providing funds for Police and Fire Pension and Capital projects that was voted on by the residents in 2021. Additionally, the City utilizes various funding sources to support infrastructure improvements for street and sewer improvements. The City bids annual contracts for road improvements and creates a repair and replacement schedule of infrastructure that is based on priority of repair. The Engineering Department makes a concerted effort to obtain project funding from federal, state and local sources whenever available.

The City of Twinsburg also has various boards and committees where resident members are appointed and work closely with City Council and City Administration in achieving and furthering the City's goals and priorities. In 2021, the City created the Justice, Equity, Diversion and Inclusion (JEDI) Committee to foster, develop, and bring awareness to equity and diversity issues within the City. The JEDI Committee has hosted many work sessions and subcommittee meetings to gain exposure throughout the community and gather participation. The Environmental Committee also has a wide following and large community participation. In 2022, the Environmental Committee held numerous events such as Arbor Day, Clean-Up Day, a document shredding event, an E-Recycling program as well as held various presentations at the Twinsburg Library regarding sustainability. It is this commitment to investing in the residents of Twinsburg through these boards and committees that assists in the planning for the future of the City of Twinsburg.

Awards and Acknowledgements

<u>Awards</u>

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Twinsburg for its annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of this report would not be possible without the hard work and dedication of the team members of the Finance Department. In addition I would like to thank Perry & Associates CPAs, A.C. for their assistance in the production and review of this document. Finally, I would like to extend gratitude to Mayor Sam Scaffide, former Mayor Ted Yates, current members of the Twinsburg City Council, the Council Finance Committee and the members of the Capital Improvement Board for their work and continued support of the Finance Department and for recognizing the benefits of compiling an annual financial report.

Respectfully submitted,

Christina Conway

Christina Conway, Finance Director



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Twinsburg Ohio

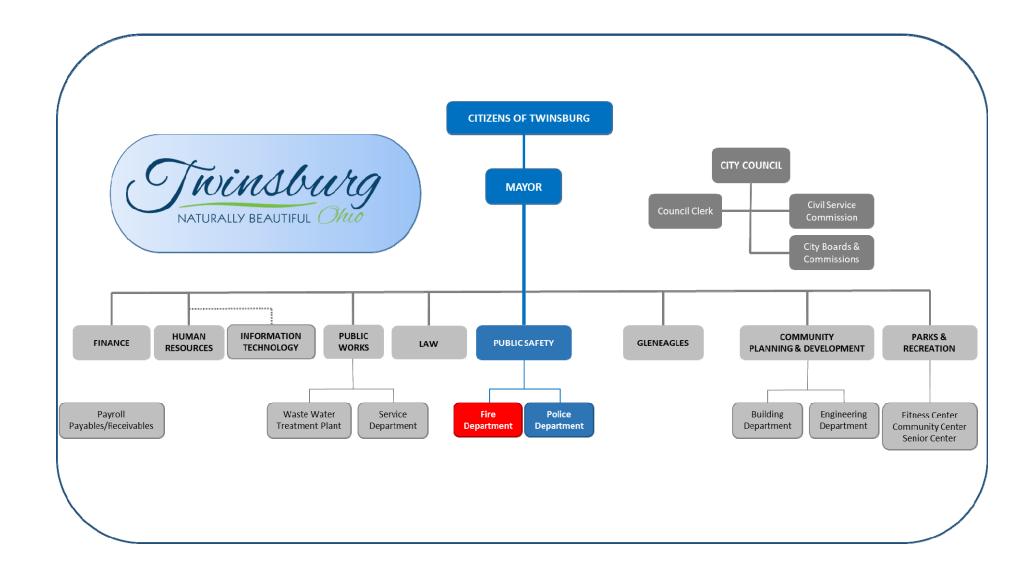
For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2021

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

Organizational Chart



List of Principal Officials As of December 31, 2022

Elected City Officials

<u>Mayor</u>

Sam Scaffide

City Council

Jeffrey Deeds, Ward 1

Daisy Walker, Ward 2

Karen Labbe, Ward 3

David Post, Ward 4

Greg Bellan, Ward 5

Bill Furey, At-Large

Scott Barr, President, At-Large

Appointed City Officials

Sarah Buccigross, Finance Director Keith Foulkes, Building Commissioner Rebecca Ziegler, Director of Planning and Community Development Tim Morgan, Fire Chief Matthew Vazzana, Law Director Jennifer Betenson, Parks & Recreation Director Thomas Mason, MCJ, Chief of Police Christopher Campbell, Public Works Director



FINANCIAL SECTION



Aerial View of Gleneagles Golf Club



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Twinsburg Summit County 10075 Ravenna Road Twinsburg, Ohio 44087

To the City Council:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Twinsburg, Summit County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Twinsburg, Summit County, Ohio as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Street, Construction, Maintenance and Repair and ARPA Local Fiscal Recovery Funds for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 21 to the financial statements, during 2022, the City adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.



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.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The financial section's combining statements and individual fund statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements themselves, and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the financial section's combining statements and individual fund schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 31, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial 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.

Verry & amounter CAA'S A. C.

Perry & Associates Certified Public Accountants, A.C. *Marietta, Ohio*

July 31, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Twinsburg's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2022 are as follows:

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Twinsburg exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$177,063,682. Of this amount, \$7,642,926 is restricted in use.
- Total assets and deferred outflows increased by \$3,812,031 which represents an increase of 1.6% over 2021.
- Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources decreased by \$4,097,050 which represents a decrease of 7.5% over 2021. The main factor contributing to this decrease was a \$5,054,481 decrease in net pension liability.
- In total, net position increased by \$7,909,081 during 2022. This represents a 4.68% increase from 2021.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Twinsburg's basic financial statements. The City of Twinsburg's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements – Reporting the City of Twinsburg as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The statement of net position presents information on all the City of Twinsburg's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the four reported as net position. Over time, increase or decrease in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Twinsburg is improving or deteriorating. However, in evaluating the overall position of the City, nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base, change in property and municipal income tax laws, and the condition of the capital assets should also be considered.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned, but unused vacation leave).

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

Both the statement of net position and the statement of activities use the accrual basis of accounting like the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting considers all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

- Governmental activities: most of the City's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, street maintenance, parks and recreation, and general administration. Municipal income tax, state and county taxes, licenses, permits and charges for services finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities: the City charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The City's sewer system, fitness center, golf course, and community theater, are reported here.

Fund Financial Statements - Reporting the City of Twinsburg's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objects. The City of Twinsburg, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All the funds of the City of Twinsburg can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the governmentwide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the government 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.

The City maintains 28 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, for the general fund, street construction, maintenance and repair fund, park debt service fund, ARPA local fiscal recovery fund, and the capital improvement fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. The remaining funds are combined and presented within the column titled other governmental funds.

Proprietary Funds: The City of Twinsburg maintains enterprise funds that are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer system, fitness center, golf course, and other business type activity. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

Notes to the Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found starting on page 30 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis - City of Twinsburg as a Whole

Table 1 Net Position

	Governme	ntal Activities	Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021 - Restated	2022	2021 - Restated	2022	2021 - Restated
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 32,847,692	\$ 29,397,263	\$ 10,585,529	\$ 9,830,547	\$ 43,433,221	\$ 39,227,810
Capital Assets, Net	129,362,049	131,243,472	49,665,662	51,127,245	179,027,711	182,370,717
Net Pension Asset	140,785	116,237	66,745	55,108	207,530	171,345
Net OPEB Asset	1,150,851	647,647	545,617	307,048	1,696,468	954,695
Total Assets	163,501,377	161,404,619	60,863,553	61,319,948	224,364,930	222,724,567
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred Charge on Refunding	21,317	21,317	-	-	21,317	21,317
Pension	5,618,449	3,155,858	747,978	393,961	6,366,427	3,549,819
OPEB	1,272,950	1,769,165	3,118	151,843	1,276,068	1,921,008
Total Deferred Outflows	6,912,716	4,946,340	751,096	545,804	7,663,812	5,492,144
Liabilities						
Current and Other Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities:	1,240,334	2,375,275	313,491	325,109	1,553,825	2,700,384
Due Within One Year Other Amounts Due in	1,119,808	1,441,139	195,045	177,845	1,314,853	1,618,984
More Than One Year	14,175,331	14,278,944	878,313	877,161	15.053.644	15,156,105
Net Pension Liability	18,023,230	22,023,091	1,581,318	2,635,938	19,604,548	24,659,029
Net OPEB Liability			1,301,310	2,035,950		24,059,029
Net OF ED Liability	2,588,118	2,566,062			2,588,118	2,300,002
Total Liabilities	37,146,821	42,684,511	2,968,167	4,016,053	40,114,988	46,700,564
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes	383,859	518,052	-	-	383,859	518,052
Pension	9,004,921	5,321,674	2,040,614	1,552,379	11,045,535	6,874,053
OPEB	2,558,463	3,786,314	658,792	1,183,127	3,217,255	4,969,441
Leases			203,423		203,423	
Total Deferred Inflows	11,947,243	9,626,040	2,902,829	2,735,506	14,850,072	12,361,546
Net Position						
Net Investment						
in Capital Assets	116,007,800	124,374,423	48,965,229	50,405,359	164,973,029	174,779,782
Restricted	7,642,926	6,227,249	-	-	7,642,926	6,227,249
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(2,330,697)	(16,561,264)	6,778,424	4,708,834	4,447,727	(11,852,430)
Total Net Position	\$ 121,320,029	\$ 114,040,408	\$ 55,743,653	\$ 55,114,193	\$ 177,063,682	\$ 169,154,601

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

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 Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions" 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

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. If 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.

The largest portion of the City's net position reflects its net investment in capital assets. Capital assets include construction in progress, land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. The City uses those capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, they are not available for future spending. Net investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2022, was \$164,973,029. Although the City's investment is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources since capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position represents resources that have been restricted on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$7,642,926 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Total net position of the City increased \$7,909,081 The following factors were primarily responsible for this increase:

- An increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$3,770,760
- A decrease in capital assets, net of \$3,343,006
- An increase in deferred outflows of resources pension of \$2,816,608
- A decrease in deferred outflows of resources OPEB of \$644,940
- A decrease in net pension liability of \$5,054,481
- An increase in net OPEB liability of \$22,056
- An increase in deferred inflows of resources-pension of \$4,171,482
- A decrease in deferred inflows of resources-OPEB of \$1,752,186
- A decrease in other long-term liabilities of \$406,592

The net position of business-type activities increased by 1.3% in 2022. The City generally can only use the net position to finance the continuing operations of the sewer system, fitness center, golf course, and community theater operations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

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

	Table	e 2 - Change in	Net Position			
	Government	al Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	То	otal
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Program Revenues:					-	
Charges for Services	\$ 2,132,339	\$ 2,139,023	\$ 7,352,807	\$ 6,598,401	\$ 9,485,146	\$ 8,737,424
Operating Grants and						
and Contributions	1,983,072	-	-	-	1,983,072	-
Capital Grants and						
and Contributions	221,213	-	168,638	2,432,682	389,851	2,432,682
Total Program Revenues	4,336,624	2,139,023	7,521,445	9,031,083	11,858,069	11,170,106
General Revenues:						
Property and Other Local Taxes	2,396,949	617,886	-	-	2,396,949	617,886
Municipal Income Taxes	25,091,504	22,548,429	-	-	25,091,504	22,548,429
Grants and Entitlements not						
Restricted to Specific Programs	2,122,875	2,275,956	-	-	2,122,875	2,275,956
Investment Income	(541,827)	201,900	7,308	-	(534,519)	201,900
Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Assets	(218,267)	(57,333)	-	-	(218,267)	(57,333)
Miscellaneous	1,323,921	645,103	206,196	274,806	1,530,117	919,909
Total General Revenues	30,175,155	26,231,941	213,504	274,806	30,388,659	26,506,747
Total Revenues	34,511,779	28,370,964	7,734,949	9,305,889	42,246,728	37,676,853
Program Expenses						
General Government	5,281,576	6,204,206	-	-	5,281,576	6,204,206
Security of Persons and Property	10,571,951	10,822,615	-	-	10,571,951	10,822,615
Public Health and Welfare	202,685	208,837	-	-	202,685	208,837
Transportation	8,969,093	5,498,744	-	-	8,969,093	5,498,744
Leisure Time Activities	917,841	368,643	-	-	917,841	368,643
Community Development	960,909	367,098	-	-	960,909	367,098
Interest and Fiscal Charges	193,103	229,848	-	-	193,103	229,848
Sewer	-	-	4,763,719	2,848,549	4,763,719	2,848,549
Fitness Center	-	-	1,144,296	862,252	1,144,296	862,252
Golf Course	-	-	1,302,002	847,228	1,302,002	847,228
Other Business-Type Activities			30,472		30,472	
Total Program Expenses	27,097,158	23,699,991	7,240,489	4,558,029	34,337,647	28,258,020
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position						
Before Transfers	7,414,621	4,670,973	494,460	4,747,860	7,909,081	9,418,833
Transfers	(135,000)	(149,500)	135,000	149,500	-	
Change in Net Position	7,279,621	4,521,473	629,460	4,897,360	7,909,081	9,418,833
Net Position, Beginning of Year	114,040,408	109,518,935	55,114,193	50,216,833	169,154,601	159,735,768
Net Position, End of Year	\$121,320,029	\$114,040,408	\$55,743,653	\$55,114,193	\$177,063,682	\$169,154,601

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

Governmental Activities

Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities with the City municipal income tax being the largest contributor. The City's municipal income tax rate is 2.0 percent. Residents of the City who work in another municipality and pay the withholding tax for that municipality will receive a 100 percent tax credit on up to 2.0 percent for municipal income taxes paid to their workplace municipality. During 2022, the revenues generated from municipal income tax collections amounted to \$25,091,504 The City continues to enforce a delinquent letter program and the subpoena program to ensure compliance with the local tax laws. The decline in income tax revenue and increase in grant revenue are both attributable to the impact of COVID-19. While a decline in the tax base reduced income tax revenue related to the 2021 tax year recorded as revenue in 2022 lowered tax revenue, grants received from federal and state funding were received to offset the loss of revenue. This trend is expected to continue in the following year.

Security of persons and property, transportation, community development and general government are the major activities of the City generating 95.1% of the governmental expenses. Security of persons and property includes the cost of providing police, dispatch, fire, and paramedic services. Techniques such as defensive and emergency vehicle operations training, EMS continuing education classes, technical skills evaluation, practical drills, and on-line education help keep the men and women updated to perform their jobs most efficiently. The total cost of operating the fire and EMS department during 2022 was \$4,052,663 within the general fund. During 2022, the total cost of operating the police department was \$4,121,559. within the general fund. Both the police and fire departments place strong emphasis on the training of their employees to keep up with the rapidly changing laws, practices, and technology. Dispatch costs for police and fire services were \$3,785,338 and \$3,604,198, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2022.

General government expense accounted for \$5,281,576 or 19.5%, of the governmental expenses. Expenses for this program decreased \$922,630 compared to 2021. The decrease in expense is primarily due to accounting for pension and OPEB expenses associated with the net pension and net OPEB liabilities. Aside from the decrease in expenses related to pension and OPEB reporting, governmental activities expenses increased from 2021 to 2022, primarily due to a return to normal operating expenses, like salaries, benefits, office expenses, travel, and training, after a significant portion of the City's services were reduced or stopped during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities of the City, which include the City's sewer system, fitness center, golf course and community theater operations, increased the City's net position by \$629,460. The figures listed below are inclusive of required pension and other post-employment benefits expenses related to the calculation of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability. These liabilities are required by GASB 68 and GASB 75 and have a primarily noncash impact on the City's operations.

Program revenues exceeded program expenses in the amount of \$20,538 for the sewer system for 2022.

Program revenue exceeded program expenses in the amount of \$222,608 for the fitness center operations for 2022.

Program revenue exceeded program expenses in the amount of \$44,384 for the golf course operations for 2022.

Program expenses exceeded program revenue in the amount of \$(6,574) for the theater operations for 2022.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

Information about the City's major funds starts on page 20. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$38,394,090 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$33,216,916.

The net change in fund balance for the year was most significant in the general fund showing an increase in fund balance of \$3,001,099 in 2022 which increases the fund balance to \$19,738,099 This was a direct result of the City's efforts to improve ending fund balance through strict budgeting processes and the added impact of cost reductions from services not being offered during the COVID-19 pandemic. The street construction, repair, and maintenance fund reflected an increase of \$154,702 which was also a result of lower-than-expected operating costs. The ARPA local fiscal recovery fund had an increase in fund balance of \$1,562,728 as a result of intergovernmental revenues being distributed during the fiscal year. The park debt service fund, general bond retirement fund, and capital improvement fund each had minimal changes in ending fund balance due to accurate budgeting that was not impacted as significantly by the pandemic because the funds do not provide services to the public. Overall revenues and other financing sources exceeded expenditures and other financing sources used by \$5,177,174.

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 legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City other than custodial funds. City Council is provided with a detailed line-item budget for all departments and after a discussion at a regularly held City Council meeting, which is open to the public; the budget is adopted by City Council. City Council must approve legislation for any revisions in the budget that alter totals or the total appropriations for any department or fund. The finance department watches all the departmental budgets closely to monitor compliance with allocated budgets and provides monthly reports to City Council depicting monthly and year-to-date activity.

For the general fund, actual budget basis revenue, excluding other financing sources was \$2,715,184 more than the final budget estimates of \$26,631,028 due to the increase in tax revenue. The City continues the conservative practice of estimating low in the tax, intergovernmental revenue, and interest revenue areas. The final appropriations of \$24,951,675 excluding other financing uses, was sufficient to meet the expenditures for the year, which ended up at \$23,773,238 The final budget of expenditures, excluding other financing uses, increased \$570,800 from the original budget, primarily due to the increase in the cost of providing transportation services.

The City's ending unobligated budgetary fund balance was \$3,175,797 higher than the final budgeted amount.

Business-Type Funds

The City's major enterprise funds consist of the sewer fund, fitness center fund, golf course fund, and theater fund. The basic financial statements for the major funds are included in this report.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the sewer, fitness center, and golf course. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 27 through 31 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the City of Twinsburg had \$179,027,711 invested in land and land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation.

Table 3 Capital Assets at December 31

Table 3 shows fiscal 2022 balances of capital assets as compared to the 2021 balances:

		(Net of Accumul	ated Depreciatio	n)		
		mental <i>v</i> ities		ss-Type <i>i</i> ities	To	tal
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land	\$ 23,661,745	\$ 23,661,745	\$ 2,596,350	\$ 2,596,350	\$ 26,258,095	\$ 26,258,095
Construction in Progress	206,486	41,287	-	-	206,486	41,287
Land Improvements	1,540,604	1,650,247	3,160,032	3,247,276	4,700,636	4,897,523
Buildings and Improvements	4,957,140	5,180,389	16,818,141	17,542,112	21,775,281	22,722,501
Machinery and Equipment	1,782,384	1,763,075	1,385,296	1,530,805	3,167,680	3,293,880
Vehicles	2,066,962	2,199,888	138,904	171,371	2,205,866	2,371,259
Intangible right to use assets:						
Equipment	28,583	72,938	-	-	28,583	72,938
Vehicles	344,338	590,670	3,811	49,532	348,149	640,202
Infrastructure:						
Roads	37,503,470	37,916,833	-	-	37,503,470	37,916,833
Water Mains	27,651,519	27,961,387	-	-	27,651,519	27,961,387
Storm Sewers and Culverts	28,914,711	29,435,553	-	-	28,914,711	29,435,553
Traffic Signs and Signals	340,012	399,860	-	-	340,012	399,860
Street Lights	364,095	398,264	-	-	364,095	398,264
Sewer Lines	-	-	25,563,128	26,039,331	25,563,128	26,039,331
Total Capital Assets	\$129,362,049	\$131,272,136	\$49,665,662	\$51,176,777	\$179,027,711	\$182,448,913

The City has an aggressive stance on maintaining its assets, including infrastructure, in excellent condition. Vehicles such as fire trucks and ambulances are planned for well in advance by the respective department heads and a scheduled maintenance and replacement timetable is followed to provide peak performance for the maximum time frame. Vehicles no longer in service are either traded in or sold at an auction or online.

With regards to the infrastructure, the City's engineering department maintains a comprehensive listing of all the streets, bridges, culverts, and sewer lines in the City. As part of the City's annual road maintenance program, the engineer evaluates the condition of each street after each winter and prepares a list of streets to be either resurfaced or crack sealed and in the case of concrete roads, either replaced or repaired. After approval from City Council, the projects are bid in early to late spring to get the best possible pricing from contractors. This program is funded by the capital improvement fund of the City. Additional information concerning the City's capital assets can be found in the Note 7 to the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

Debt

At December 31, 2022, the City of Twinsburg had \$38,561,163 in outstanding debt, compensated absences, claims payable, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability, of which \$6,710,000 was in general obligation bonds. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding obligations of the City. Table 4

	Outsta	Ta anding Long-tern	ble 4 n Obligations a t	Year End								
	Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities											
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021						
General Obligation Bonds Special Assessment Bonds	\$ 6,710,000 26,000	\$ 7,130,000 44.000	\$-	\$ -	\$ 6,710,000 26,000	\$ 7,130,000 44.000						
OPWC Loans	6,061,764	5,821,812	696,622	721,886	6,758,386	6,543,698						
Capital Leases	556,485	814,554	3,811	-	560,296	814,554						
Claims Net Pension Liability	17,276 18,023,230	4,953 22,023,091	- 1,581,318	- 2,635,938	17,276 19,604,548	4,953 24,659,029						
Net OPEB Liability	2,588,118	2,566,062	-	-	2,588,118	2,566,062						
Compensated Absences	1,923,614	1,904,764	372,925	333,120	2,296,539	2,237,884						
Total	\$ 35,906,487	\$40,309,236	\$2,654,676	\$3,690,944	\$38,561,163	\$44,000,180						

General obligation bonds are composed of park land and conservation, senior citizens center, golf course and road improvements. The special assessment bonds consist of the taxpayer portion of water, sewer, and road improvements. The energy equipment loan is composed of equipment purchased for energy conservation. The OPWC loans are composed of road improvements.

Other obligations include accrued compensated absences and operating and capital lease obligations. Additional information concerning the City's debt can be found in Notes 10 and 11 to the financial statements.

2022 Economic and Community Development Accomplishments

New and Expanding Businesses

Businesses new to Twinsburg or expanding in 2022 include:

- Mold-Rite (Weatherchem)—long-time Twinsburg company is adding a 33,000 square foot addition to its Highland Road industrial building.
- AirGas USA, LLC, a bottled industrial gas distributor, selected a Dutton Road building for expanding its operations.
- Summit Sound and Security is adding an additional 2,000 square feet of space to their existing location on Darrow Road.
- Tulum Restaurant and Burgers 2 Beers opened new dining establishments on East Aurora Road.
- Various retail and commercial establishments opened or re-modeled in 2022 including: Badline Promo Apparel, Greenbridge Tea House, Bella Roots Beauty Supply, Studio Wish, Necessity Spa, October Sun Studio, USA Ninja Challenge and CrossFit Saol.
- Additionally, two new medical establishments opened. Sixth City CPR which specializes in providing CPR and lifesaving skills classes at its location on Ravenna Road. The Twinsburg Family Medical and Foot and Ankle Center provides a variety of osteopathic, family medicine and podiatric services to patients at their East Aurora Road location.
- In total, the City of Twinsburg welcomed 27 new businesses adding the equivalent of 211 full time employees. Additionally, 29 new buildings, building alterations and additions were completed totaling approximately \$14.9 million dollars in private investment.

Central Twinsburg Redevelopment and the Twinsburg Community Improvement Corporation

The City created a Community Improvement Corporation to encourage and support central area reinvestment. In addition, the City is in the process of implementing new tools to incentivize central area investment and encourage rehabilitation of historic properties.

The City formed the Twinsburg Community Improvement Corporation in 2015. Its purpose is to facilitate investment and redevelopment within the central area of Twinsburg. The City's Comprehensive Plan made several recommendations specific to the redevelopment of this area. It emphasized development of underdeveloped land and populating the area through mixed use development; the type of development that provides live, work and recreational opportunities co-mingled in an attractive and walkable central area. The TCIC is contributing to this effort by assembling key properties. It has purchased a number of properties and has formed a partnership with a major area land-owner for the cooperative promotion and redevelopment of a ten-acre area. It is hoped that a developer/partner will be secured and plans for redevelopment developed over the coming months.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Unaudited

Current Related Financial Activities

The City of Twinsburg, in the past, faced some challenging financial years; however, with the continued development of the Cornerstone Project and the addition of several new businesses in the City, we have continued to see growth in employment. Income tax revenues are being closely monitored as the local economy changes based on work-from-home policies of local employers. On a cash basis, the municipal income tax revenue represents 85% of the City's total general fund revenue. The net income tax collections (gross collections less refunds) for 2022 were \$25,090,988 compared to 2021 collections of \$22,966,799. This reflects an increase over last year of 9 percent.

The City continues to strive to operate lean and under budget. Just as in 2021, the City was awarded several grants to help support the cost of major capital projects and as a result; once again the City was able to end the year strong. The City will continue to make every effort to build up the reserves while operating lean and efficient while holding at the income tax rate of 2 percent at this time.

The City's current credit rating assigned by Moody's still holds at Aa2. The Aa2 rating was reaffirmed in April of 2020 due to the demonstrations of financial stability and the ability to capitalize on development opportunities. The City's system of budgeting and internal controls is well regarded. As a continued effort to stay above the economic challenges, the Administration and City Council meet frequently to discuss current operating conditions, the economy and community development. The City will continue to be proactive by strategizing to maintain solvency not just for today, but for the future.

Contacting the City of Twinsburg's Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for all money it receives, spends, or invests. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Director of Finance, Christina Conway, City of Twinsburg, 10075 Ravenna Road, Twinsburg, Ohio 44087, telephone (330) 425-7161, or web site at my.twinsburg.com.

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

		Primary Government	t	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Twinsburg Community Improvement Corporation
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 24,950,216	\$ 8,925,207	\$ 33,875,423	\$ 76,318
Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Restricted Cash	7,397	-	7,397	-
Receivables:				
Accounts	321,654	1,283,731	1,605,385	-
Accrued Interest	42,271	532	42,803	-
Intergovernmental	766,162	-	766,162	-
Municipal Income Taxes	6,095,592	-	6,095,592	-
Property Taxes	494,590	-	494,590	-
Contributions Special Assessments	- 1,061	- 16,622	- 17,683	94,084
Leases	1,001	206,007	206,007	-
Prepaid Items	-	200,007	200,007	- 1,093
Materials and Supplies Inventory	- 168,749	- 153,430	- 322,179	1,095
Land Held for Investment/Sale	100,749		522,175	1,045,078
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	23,868,231	2,596,350	26,464,581	1,040,070
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	105,493,818	47,069,312	152,563,130	_
Net Pension Asset	140,785	66,745	207,530	
Net OPEB Asset	1,150,851	545,617	1,696,468	-
Net OF ED Asset	1,100,001	545,017	1,030,400	
Total Assets	163,501,377	60,863,553	224,364,930	1,216,573
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred Charges on Refunding	21,317	-	21,317	-
Pensions	5,618,449	747,978	6,366,427	-
				-
OPEB	1,272,950	3,118	1,276,068	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 6,912,716	\$ 751,096	\$ 7,663,812	\$-

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

		Primary Government	ŀ	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Twinsburg Community Improvement Corporation		
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 151,114	\$ 21,806	\$ 172,920	\$-
Accrued Wages and Benefits	523,022	105,135	628,157	-
Intergovernmental Payable	434,366	63,685	498,051	-
Claims Payable	118,829	27,859	146,688	-
Accrued Interest Payable	13,003	-	13,003	-
Unearned Revenue	-	95,006	95,006	-
Long Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	1,119,808	195,045	1,314,853	-
Due in More Than One Year:				
Net Pension Liability	18,023,230	1,581,318	19,604,548	-
Net OPEB Liability	2,588,118	-	2,588,118	-
Other Amounts Due in More than One Year	14,175,331	878,313	15,053,644	-
Total Liabilities	37,146,821	2,968,167	40,114,988	<u> </u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes	383,859	-	383,859	-
Pensions	9,004,921	2,040,614	11,045,535	-
OPEB	2,558,463	658,792	3,217,255	-
Leases		203,423	203,423	<u> </u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	11,947,243	2,902,829	14,850,072	
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted for:	116,007,800	48,965,229	164,973,029	-
Capital Projects	3,171,614	-	3,171,614	-
Debt Service	545,872	-	545,872	-
Roads & Bridges	3,584,353	-	3,584,353	-
Judicial/Public Safety Grants/Programs	341,087	-	341,087	-
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(2,330,697)	6,778,424	4,447,727	1,216,573
Total Net Position	\$ 121,320,029	\$ 55,743,653	\$ 177,063,682	\$ 1,216,573

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

									Net			id Cha	anges in Net Pos			
				Prog	ram Revenues					Prima	ry Government		_	Com	oonent Unit	
	 Expenses		Charges for Services	(Operating Grants and ontributions		Capital Grants and Contributions	G	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities Total			Total	Co Imp	vinsburg mmunity provement rporation	
Primary Government Governmental Activities: General Government Security of Persons and Property Public Health and Welfare Transportation Leisure Time Activities Community Development Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$ 5,281,576 10,571,951 202,685 8,969,093 917,841 960,909 193,103	\$	807,741 788,522 - 254,658 281,418	\$	- 1,983,072 - - - - -	\$	221,213 - - - - -	\$	(4,252,622) (7,800,357) (202,685) (8,969,093) (663,183) (679,491) (193,103)	\$	- - - - - -	\$	(4,252,622) (7,800,357) (202,685) (8,969,093) (663,183) (679,491) (193,103)	\$	- - - - -	
Total Governmental Activities	 27,097,158		2,132,339		1,983,072		221,213		(22,760,534)				(22,760,534)		<u> </u>	
Business-Type Activities Sewer Fitness Center Golf Course Community Theater	 4,763,719 1,144,296 1,302,002 30,472		4,615,619 1,366,904 1,346,386 23,898		- - - -		168,638 - - -		- - - -		20,538 222,608 44,384 (6,574)		20,538 222,608 44,384 (6,574)			
Total Business-Type Activities	 7,240,489		7,352,807		-		168,638				280,956		280,956			
Total - Primary Government	\$ 34,337,647	\$	9,485,146	\$	1,983,072	\$	389,851	\$	(22,760,534)	\$	280,956	\$	(22,479,578)	\$		
Component Unit Twinsburg Community Improvement Corporation	\$ 12,041	\$	12,991	\$	94,084	\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$		\$		\$	95,034	

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

General Revenues				
Property and Other Local Taxes Levied for:				
General Purposes	2,396,949	-	2,396,949	-
Municipal Income Taxes Levied for				
General Purposes	25,091,504	-	25,091,504	-
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted				
to Specific Programs	2,122,875	-	2,122,875	-
Investment Income	(541,827)	7,308	(534,519)	-
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Assets	(218,267)	-	(218,267)	-
Miscellaneous Income	 1,323,921	 206,196	 1,530,117	 466
Total General Revenues	 30,175,155	 213,504	 30,388,659	 466
Net Transfers	 (135,000)	 135,000	 	 -
Change in Net Position	7,279,621	629,460	7,909,081	95,500
Net Position Beginning of Year				
	 114,040,408	 55,114,193	 169,154,601	 1,121,073
Net Position End of Year	\$ 121,320,029	\$ 55,743,653	\$ 177,063,682	\$ 1,216,573

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

		General		Street onstruction aintenance and Repair		Park ot Service	ARPA Local Fiscal Recovery		eneral Bond Retirement	In	Capital provement	Other Governmental Funds		G	Total Governmental Funds	
Assets	¢	40.005.705	\$	2 200 752	\$	14.020	¢ 4 500 700	¢	524 024	\$	0.074.044	¢	4 000 700	¢	24.050.040	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents:	\$	16,025,785	Ф	2,208,752	Ф	14,038	\$ 1,562,728	\$	531,834	Ф	2,674,341	\$	1,932,738	\$	24,950,216	
Restricted Cash		-		-		-	-		-		-		7,397		7,397	
Receivables:													.,		.,	
Accounts		321,654		-		-	-		-		-		-		321,654	
Accrued Interest		42,271		-		-	-		-		-		-		42,271	
Intergovernmental		197,066		476,817		-	-		-		-		92,279		766,162	
Municipal Income Taxes		6,095,592		-		-	-		-		-		-		6,095,592	
Property Taxes		-		-		-	-		-		-		494,590		494,590	
Special Assessments		1,061		-		-	-		-		-		-		1,061	
Materials and Supplies Inventory		168,749				-			-		-				168,749	
Total Assets	\$	22,852,178	\$	2,685,569	\$	14,038	\$ 1,562,728	\$	531,834	\$	2,674,341	\$	2,527,004	\$	32,847,692	
Liabilities																
Accounts Payable	\$	96,109	\$	55,005	\$	-	\$-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	151,114	
Accrued Wages & Benefits		523,022		-		-	-		-		-		-		523,022	
Intergovernmental Payable		255,795		-		-	-		-		-		178,571		434,366	
Claims Payable		118,829		-		-	-		-		-		-		118,829	
Unearned Revenue				-		-			-						-	
Total Liabilities		993,755		55,005									178,571		1,227,331	
Deferred Inflows of Resources																
Deferred Inflows - Property Taxes		-		-		-	-		-		-		383,860		383,860	
Unavailable Revenue		2,120,324		316,699		-			-		-		166,512		2,603,535	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		2,120,324		316,699	. <u> </u>				-		-		550,372		2,987,395	
Fund Balances																
Nonspendable		175,768		-		-	-		-		-		-		175,768	
Restricted		-		2,313,865		14,038	1,562,728		-		-		1,766,471		5,657,102	
Committed		-		-		-	-		531,834		-		86,424		618,258	
Assigned		1,072,849		-		-	-		-		2,674,341		-		3,747,190	
Unassigned (Deficit)		18,489,482				-			-		-		(54,834)		18,434,648	
Total Fund Balances		19,738,099		2,313,865		14,038	1,562,728		531,834		2,674,341		1,798,061		28,632,966	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of																
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	22,852,178	\$	2,685,569	\$	14,038	\$ 1,562,728	\$	531,834	\$	2,674,341	\$	2,527,004	\$	32,847,692	

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2022

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 28,632,966
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	129,362,049
Net pension and net OPEB assets are long-term assets that are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	1,291,636
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds:	
Property & Other Local Taxes 110,731	
Municipal Income Taxes 1,634,760	
Special Assessments 1,061	
Charges for Services 310,715	
Intergovernmental 503,998	
Investment Income 42,271	
Total	2,603,536
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding	
bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	(13,003)
Defensed above as refunding valated to the increase of lang taxes refunding	
Deferred charges on refunding related to the issuance of long-term refunding debt that will be amortized over the life of the debt on the statement of	
net position.	21,317
	2.,0
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are	
applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions:	
Pension 5,618,449	
OPEB 1,272,950	
Total	6,891,399
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB:	
Pension (9,004,921)	
OPEB (2,558,463)	
Total	(11,563,384)
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore	
are not reported in the funds:	
General Obligation Bonds (6,710,000)	
Special Assessment Bonds (26,000)	
OPWC Loans Payable (6,061,764)	
Capital Leases (556,485)	
Compensated Absences(1,923,614)Net Pension Liability(18,023,230)	
Net OPEB Liability (2,588,118)	
Total	 (35,906,487)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 121,320,029

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	General	Stre Constru Mainter General and Re		Park t Service	Fisc	ARPA Local cal Recovery	eral Bond tirement	Im	Capital provement	G	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues Property and Other Local Taxes Municipal Income Taxes	\$		-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	2,161,201	\$	2,349,369 25,533,112
Intergovernmental Charges for Services	390,46 1,521,01	1	914,999	-		1,983,072	-		14,122		786,219		4,088,873 1,521,017
Licenses & Permits	629,86		-	-		-	-		-		-		629,868
Fines & Forfeitures	73,89		-	-		-	-		-		1,372		75,263
Investment Income	(550,30	7)	-	-		-	-		-		-		(550,307)
Miscellaneous	1,251,61	5	-	 -		-	 -		64,727		7,579		1,323,921
Total Revenues	29,037,82	5	914,999	 -		1,983,072	 		78,849		2,956,371		34,971,116
Expenditures													
Current Operations and Maintenance:													
General Government	3,935,044	1	-	-		-	-		-		-		3,935,044
Security of Persons and Property	9,332,98)	-	-		-	-		-		1,955,566		11,288,546
Public Health and Welfare	202,68		-	-		-	-		-		-		202,685
Transportation	7,434,22	6	1,882,474	-		-	-		-		803,026		10,119,726
Leisure Time Activities	1,104,48		-	-		-	-		-		31,138		1,135,627
Community Development	1,489,07)	-	-		-	-		-		-		1,489,070
Capital Outlay	21,05	3	-	-		-	-		784,634		-		805,687
Debt Service:													
Principal Retirement	307,78		-	-		-	668,048		-		-		975,835
Interest and Fiscal Charges	4,21	2	-	 -		-	 193,563		-		-		197,775
Total Expenditures	23,831,54	3	1,882,474	 -			 861,611		784,634		2,789,730		30,149,995
Excess of Revenues													
Over (Under) Expenditures	5,206,27)	(967,475)	 		1,983,072	 (861,611)		(705,785)		166,641		4,821,121
Other Financing Sources (Uses)													
Lease Financing	21,05	3	-	-		-	-		-		-		21,053
Issuance of Debt		-	470,000	-		-	-		-		-		470,000
Transfers In	420,34		652,177	-		-	868,000		991,400		-		2,931,921
Transfers Out	(2,646,57	7)	-	 -		(420,344)	 -						(3,066,921)
Total Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,205,18)	1,122,177	 -		(420,344)	 868,000		991,400		-		356,053
Net Change in Fund Balance	3,001,09	9	154,702	-		1,562,728	6,389		285,615		166,641		5,177,174
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	16,737,00)	2,159,163	 14,038			 525,445		2,388,726		1,631,420		23,455,792
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 19,738,09	9 \$	2,313,865	\$ 14,038	\$	1,562,728	\$ 531,834	\$	2,674,341	\$	1,798,061	\$	28,632,966

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, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	5,177,174
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures, however,		
in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated		
over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is		
the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the		
current period.		
Capital Asset Additions 2,802,008		
Donations of Capital Assets 221,213		
Loss on Disposal of Assets (218,267		
Current Year Depreciation (4,347,288)	
Total		(1,542,334)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current		
financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property & Other Local Taxes (47,579)	
Municipal Income Taxes 441,608	/	
Special Assessments 363		
Charges for Services 93,446		
Intergovernmental (8,480)	
Investment Income (17,076		
Total		462,282
Receipt of funds from long-term obligations is a revenue in the governmental		
Receipt of funds from long-term obligations is a revenue in the governmental funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		(491,053)
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		(491,053)
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental		(491,053)
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement		
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental		(491,053) 975,835
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement		
 funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the 		
 funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. 		
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension 1,516,786		
 funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. 	_	
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funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension 1,516,786 OPEB 1,212,784 Total	_	975,835
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension 1,516,786 OPEB 1,212,784 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the	_	975,835
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension 1,516,786 OPEB 1,212,784 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as	_	975,835
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension 1,516,786 OPEB 1,212,784 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	_	975,835
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funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension 1,516,786 OPEB 1,212,784 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences (18,850 Total In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,	_	975,835 2,729,570
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension 1,516,786 OPEB 1,212,784 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences (18,850 Total In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is	_	975,835 2,729,570 (18,850)
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension 1,516,786 OPEB 1,212,784 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences (18,850 Total In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,	_	975,835 2,729,570
funds, but the receipt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability impact pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension 1,516,786 OPEB 1,212,784 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences (18,850 Total In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is	_	975,835 2,729,570 (18,850)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgeted	Amo	unts				riance with nal Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual	(Negative)
Revenues								
Municipal Income Taxes	\$	22,750,000	\$	22,750,000	\$	25,090,988	\$	2,340,988
Other Local Taxes	φ	125,000	φ	125,000	Ψ	188,168	Ψ	63,168
Intergovernmental		361,500		354,078		387,635		33,557
Charges for Services		1,321,550		1,321,550		1,526,555		205,005
Licenses & Permits		782,350		782,350		629,868		(152,482)
Fines & Forfeitures		62,350		62,350		68,784		6,434
Investment Income		125,000		125,000		197,109		72,109
Other		1,055,700		1,110,700		1,257,105		146,405
ould		1,000,700		1,110,700		1,207,100		140,400
Total Revenues		26,583,450		26,631,028		29,346,212		2,715,184
Expenditures								
Current:								
General Government		6,496,000		6,555,500		6,047,766		507,734
Security of Persons and Property		9,527,305		9,608,305		9,304,185		304,120
Public Health and Welfare		215,000		215,000		202,685		12,315
Transportation		5,984,600		6,357,900		6,109,624		248,276
Leisure Time Activities		833,095		866,095		897,640		(31,545)
Community Development		1,324,875		1,348,875		1,211,338		137,537
Total Expenditures		24,380,875		24,951,675		23,773,238		1,178,437
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		2,202,575		1,679,353		5,572,974		3,893,621
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers In		1,565,186		1,565,186		420,344		(1,144,842)
Transfers Out		(3,717,595)		(3,073,595)		(2,646,577)		427,018
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(2,152,409)		(1,508,409)		(2,226,233)		(717,824)
Net Change in Fund Balance		50,166		170,944		3,346,741		3,175,797
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		12,556,231		12,556,231		12,556,231		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		89,712		89,712		89,712		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	12,696,109	\$	12,816,887	\$	15,992,684	\$	3,175,797

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			 Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues Intergovernmental Other	\$	1,194,000 10,000	\$	1,194,000 10,000	\$ 1,172,602	\$	(21,398) (10,000)
Total Revenues		1,204,000		1,204,000	 1,172,602		(31,398)
Expenditures Current: Transportation		2,360,000		2,110,000	2,228,949		(118,949)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,156,000)		(906,000)	 (1,056,347)		(150,347)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Proceeds of OPWC Loan Transfers In		- 1,156,000		906,000	 215,000 652,177		215,000 (253,823)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		1,156,000		906,000	 867,177		(38,823)
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-	(189,170)		(189,170)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		1,724,889		1,724,889	1,724,889		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		283,416		283,416	 283,416		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	2,008,305	\$	2,008,305	\$ 1,819,135	\$	(189,170)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual ARPA Local Fiscal Recovery Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted	Amour	nts			Variance with Final Budget		
	 Original	Final		nal Act			Positive egative)	
Revenues Intergovernmental	\$ 987,593	\$	987,593	\$	995,479	\$	7,886	
Total Revenues	 987,593		987,593		995,479		7,886	
Expenditures Current:								
General Government	 410,000		25,000		-		25,000	
Total Expenditures	 410,000		25,000		<u> </u>		25,000	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 577,593		962,593		995,479		32,886	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 -				<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 577,593	\$	962,593	\$	995,479	\$	32,886	

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2022

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise									
	Sewer		Fitness Center		Golf Course		Theater Fund			Total
Assets										
Current Assets:										
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	3,322,580	\$	179,969	\$	318,291	\$	104,367	\$	8,925,207
Accounts Receivable		1,283,731				-		-		1,283,731
Accrued Interest Receivable		-				532		-		532
Special Assessments Receivable		16,622		-		-		-		16,622
Leases Receivable, Current		-				66,555		-		66,555
Materials and Supplies Inventory		107,741		-		45,689		-		153,430
Total Current Assets		9,730,674		179,969		431,067		104,367		10,446,077
Noncurrent Assets:										
Leases Receivable, Noncurrent		-				139,452		-		139,452
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		31,150				2,565,200		-		2,596,350
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	3),316,573		6,534,647		10,218,092		-		47,069,312
Net Pension Asset		29,307		17,885		19,553		-		66,745
Net OPEB Asset		239,575		146,201		159,841		-		545,617
Total Noncurrent Assets	3),616,605		6,698,733		13,102,138				50,417,476
Total Assets	4),347,279		6,878,702		13,533,205		104,367		60,863,553
Deferred Outflows of Resources										
Pension		329,977		187,483		230,518		-		747,978
OPEB		1,369		838		911				3,118
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	331,346	\$	188,321	\$	231,429			\$	751,096

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2022

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise									
	Sewer		Fitness Center			Golf Course		Theater Fund		Total
Liabilities:										
Current Liabilities:										
Accounts Payable	\$	19,859	\$	1,200	\$	747	\$	-	\$	21,806
Accrued Wages and Benefits		74,189		17,478		13,468		-		105,135
Intergovernmental Payable		32,715		25,079		5,891		-		63,685
Claims Payable		25,215		2,005		639		-		27,859
Unearned Revenue		-		95,006		-		-		95,006
Due Within One Year		146,147		20,855		28,043		-		195,045
Total Current Liabilities		298,125		161,623		48,788				508,536
Long-Term Liabilities (net of current portion)										
Compensated Absences Payable		128,935		22,444		57,243		-		208,622
OPWC Loans Payable		669,691		-		-		-		669,691
Net Pension Liability		700,786		369,825		510,707		-		1,581,318
Total Long-Term Liabilities		1,499,412		392,269		567,950				2,459,631
Total Liabilities		1,797,537		553,892		616,738		-		2,968,167
Deferred Inflows of Resources										
Pension		892,922		572,629		575,063		-		2,040,614
OPEB		289,269		176,525		192,998		-		658,792
Leases		-		-		203,423		-		203,423
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,182,191		749,154		971,484		-		2,902,829
Net Position										
Net Investment in Capital Assets		29,651,101		6,534,647		12,779,481		-		48,965,229
Unrestricted (Deficit)		8,047,796		(770,670)		(603,069)		104,367		6,778,424
Total Net Position	\$	37,698,897	\$	5,763,977	\$	12,176,412	\$	104,367	\$	55,743,653

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		nterprise			
	Sewer	Fitness Center	Golf Course	Theater Fund	Total
Operating Revenues					
Charges for Services	\$ 4,615,619	\$ 1,366,904	\$ 1,346,386	\$ 23,898	\$ 7,352,807
Other Operating Revenues	168,164	278	45,062		213,504
Total Operating Revenues	4,783,783	1,367,182	1,391,448	23,898	7,566,311
Operating Expenses					
Personal Services	1,926,092	337,393	235, 182	-	2,498,667
Materials & Supplies	353,416	132,871	398, 158	23,512	907,957
Contractual Services	1,653,551	274,280	207,448	6,960	2,142,239
Other Operating Expenses	5,000	52,830	100,423	-	158,253
Depreciation Expense	823,430	346,923	360,790		1,531,143
Total Operating Expenses	4,761,489	1,144,297	1,302,001	30,472	7,238,259
Operating Income (Loss)	22,294	222,885	89,447	(6,574)	328,052
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)					(0.000)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(2,230)				(2,230)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(2,230)			<u> </u>	(2,230)
Income (Loss) Before Contributions & Transfers	20,064	222,885	89,447	(6,574)	325,822
Grants & Contributed Capital	168,638	-	-	-	168,638
Transfers In			135,000	<u> </u>	135,000
Change in Net Position	188,702	222,885	224,447	(6,574)	629,460
Net Position Beginning of Year	37,510,195	5,541,092	11,951,965	110,941	55,114,193
Net Position End of Year	\$ 37,698,897	\$ 5,763,977	\$ 12,176,412	\$ 104,367	\$ 55,743,653

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise								
	Sewer		Fitness ewer Center		Golf Course		Theater Fund		 Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:									
Cash Received from Customers	\$	4,240,396	\$	1,350,276	\$	1,346,386	\$	23,898	\$ 6,960,956
Other Operating Revenues		168,164		278		(160,945)		-	7,497
Cash Paid for Personal Services		(2,560,536)		(757,959)		(672,757)		-	(3,991,252)
Cash Paid for Contractual Services		(1,656,484)		(277,495)		(5,491)		(6,960)	(1,946,430)
Cash Paid for Materials & Supplies		(371,735)		(132,871)		(408,217)		(23,512)	(936,335)
Cash Paid for Other Operating Expenses		(5,000)		(52,830)		(100,423)		-	(158,253)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities		(185,195)		129,399		(1,447)		(6,574)	 (63,817)
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities									
Transfers In		-		-		135,000			 135,000
Net Cash Provided By (Used for)									
Non-Capital Financing Activities		-		-		135,000		-	 135,000
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Acti	vities								
Cash Received from Capital Grants		168,638		-		-		-	168,638
Payment for Capital Acquisitions		-		-		(65,749)		-	(65,749)
Principal Paid on Debt		(23,594)		-		-		-	(23,594)
Interest Paid on Debt		(2,230)		-		-		-	 (2,230)
Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Capital									
and Related Financing Activities		142,814		-		(65,749)		-	 77,065
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(42,381)		129,399		67,804		(6,574)	148,248
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year		8,364,961		50,570		250,487		110,941	 8,776,959
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$	8,322,580	\$	179,969	\$	318,291	\$	104,367	\$ 8,925,207

Statement of Cash Flows (Continued) Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	Sewer	Fitness Golf Center Course		Theater Fund	Total
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 22,294	\$ 222,885	\$ 89,447	\$ (6,574)	\$ 328,052
Adjustments:					
Depreciation	823,430	346,923	360,790	-	1,531,143
Increase) Decrease in Assets & Deferred Outflows:					
Accounts Receivable	(380,903)	3,406	-	-	(377,497)
Materials & Supplies Inventory	(18,319)	-	(10,059)	-	(28,378)
Special Assessments Receivable	5,680	-	-	-	5,680
Leases Receivable	-	-	(206,007)	-	(206,007)
Net Pension Asset	(5,110)	(3,118)	(3,409)	-	(11,637)
Net OPEB Asset	(104,753)	(63,326)	(69,890)	-	(237,969)
Deferred Outflows - Pension	(154,886)	(99,534)	(99,597)	-	(354,017)
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	65,303	39,852	43,570	-	148,725
ncrease (Decrease) in Liabilities & Deferred Inflows:					
Accounts Payable	(6,631)	(778)	(1,631)	-	(9,040)
Accrued Wages & Benefits	1,389	1,499	2,503	-	5,391
Intergovernmental Payable	3,698	(2,437)	165	-	1,426
Claims Payable	(16,084)	(611)	(3,148)	-	(19,843)
Unearned Revenue	-	(20,034)	-	-	(20,034)
Compensated Absences Payable	57,716	4,504	5,265	-	67,485
Net Pension Liability	(461,396)	(296,612)	(296,612)	-	(1,054,620)
Net OPEB Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Inflows - Pension	213,607	137,279	137,349	-	488,235
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(230,230)	(140,499)	(153,606)	-	(524,335)
Deferred Inflows - Leases			203,423	<u> </u>	203,423
otal Adjustments	(207,489)	(93,486)	(90,894)		(391,869)
let Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	\$ (185,195)	\$ 129,399	\$ (1,447)	\$ (6,574)	\$ (63,817)

Note 1: The Reporting Entity

The City of Twinsburg (the "City") is a home rule municipal corporation established under the laws of the State of Ohio, which operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a Mayor-Council form of government, was adopted November 3, 1981.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City of Twinsburg, this includes police and fire protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, refuse collection, a wastewater treatment plant, and general administrative services.

The City of Twinsburg is divided into various departments and financial management and control systems. The City departments include a public safety department, a public service department, a street maintenance department, a sanitation system, a parks and recreation department, a planning and zoning department, a waste water treatment system, and a staff to provide support (i.e., payroll processing, accounts payable, and revenue collection) to the service providers. The operation of each of these activities and entities is directly controlled by the City Council through the budgetary process and therefore is included as a part of the reportable entity.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. Based on these criteria, the City has one component unit.

The Twinsburg Community Improvement Corporation (TCIC) is a not-for-profit corporation to advance, encourage, and promote the industrial, commercial, civic, and economic development of Twinsburg, Ohio, under the applicable sections of the Ohio Revised Code. The City has agreed to provide 50 percent of the Transient Guest Tax funds the City collects and receives annually to the TCIC. Since this funding represents a significant portion of TCIC revenue, and the City's Mayor and City Council members have the ability to significantly influence the membership of the TCIC's Board and services offered by the TCIC, the organization is fiscally dependent on the City and therefore is considered a component unit of the City and is discretely presented in the City's financial statements. See Note 19 for specific disclosures relating to the TCIC.

Jointly Governed Organizations

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 134 members in 200 communities in 13 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 nine-member NOPEC Board of Directors. The Board 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. The City of Twinsburg did not contribute to NOPEC during 2022. Financial information can be obtained by contacting NOPEC, 31360 Solon Rd, Suite 33, Solon, Ohio 44139.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Basis of Presentation

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

i. 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. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

ii. Fund Financial Statements

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund – This fund is required by the Ohio Revised Code to account for revenue from the state gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees. The Ohio Revised Code requires that 92.5 percent of these revenues be used for the maintenance and repair of streets within the City.

ARPA Local Fiscal Recovery Fund accounts for funds received from American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) – This fund was enacted to provide economic relief to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, among other provisions.

Park Debt Service Fund – The park debt fund accounts for property taxes levied for the purpose of improving parks and paying off debt associated with maintenance of the parks.

General Bond Retirement Fund – The general bond retirement fund accounts for resources used for paying off debt associated with general obligation debt incurred for capital improvements.

Capital Improvement Fund – The capital improvement fund accounts for resources allocated for the purpose of improving, constructing, maintaining, and purchasing those items necessary to enhance the operation of the City.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted 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 has no internal service funds.

Enterprise Funds – Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the City's major enterprise funds.

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

Fitness Center Fund – The fitness center fund accounts for the operations of the fitness center.

Golf Course Fund – The golf course fund accounts for the operations of the golf course.

Theater Fund – The theater fund accounts for the operations of the community theater.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. Custodial funds are purely custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has no custodial funds.

C. Measurement Focus

i. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all 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 (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

ii. 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. The governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., 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 are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting; proprietary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

i. Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the 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. Available period for the City is sixty days after year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include municipal income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from municipal income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned.

Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 5).

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

ii. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents amounts under the accrual basis of accounting for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not yet been met because such amounts have not yet been earned.

iii. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the financial statements that report financial position may include a section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At December 31, 2022, the City had deferred outflows of resources for deferred losses on refunding, pensions and OPEB reported in the government-wide statement of net position and the proprietary funds statement of fund net position. A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 13 and 14.

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements that report financial position will report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, unavailable revenue and amounts for pension and OPEB. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2022, but which were levied to finance 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, charges for services, investment income and intergovernmental grants.

These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow 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 and in the proprietary funds on the statement of fund net position.

iv. Expenses/Expenditures

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

E. Budgetary Process

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all the funds of the City. City Council passes appropriations at the line-item level except for capital projects funds which are appropriated by department or project. Line-item appropriations may be transferred between the accounts with the approval of the City Council. The City Council must approve any revisions in the budget that alter total fund appropriations. The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the basic financial statements:

i. Tax Budget

A tax budget of estimated revenue and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Fiscal Officer, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20th of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

ii. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy the full amount of authorized property tax rates and reviews revenue estimates. The 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. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure.

On or about January 1 the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31. Further amendments may be made during the year if the Finance Director determines that revenue to be collected will be greater than or less than the prior estimates and the budget commission find the revised estimates to be reasonable. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements as original represent the amounts in the first official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2022. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements as final reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2022.

iii. Annual Estimate

The Mayor, with the assistance of the Finance Director, is required by Charter to submit to City Council, on or before December 1 of each fiscal year, an estimate of the revenues and expenditures of each fund of the City for the next succeeding fiscal year. The annual estimate serves as the basis for appropriations (the appropriated budget) in each fund.

iv. Appropriations

An appropriation ordinance (the appropriated budget) to control the level of expenditures for all funds must be legally enacted on or about January 1. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources as established in the official amended certificate of estimated resources. Supplemental appropriations may be adopted by City Council action. During the year, several supplemental appropriation measures were necessary. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the first appropriated budget for each fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

v. Lapsing of Appropriations

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

vi. Budgeted Level of Expenditure

Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of detailed line-item budgets. Appropriated funds may not be expended for purposes other than those designated in the appropriation ordinance without authority from City Council. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations at the level of appropriation adopted by City Council. City Council appropriations are made to personal services, travel and education, contractual services, supplies and materials, capital outlay, other expenditures, debt principal and interest payments, and transfer accounts for each department. Capital projects funds are appropriated by department or project. The appropriations set by City Council must remain fixed unless amended by City Council ordinance. More detailed appropriation allocations may be made by the Finance Director as long as the allocations are within City Council's appropriated amount.

vii. Encumbrances

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

On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as assigned, committed, or restricted fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the financial statements.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts and nonnegotiable certificate of deposits are reported at cost. See Note 4 for specific disclosures relating to investments.

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, but the City has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB),

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. The City measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV that approximates fair value.

For the year ended 2022, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$50 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$50 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Interest allocation is determined by the Ohio Constitution, State statutes, and local ordinances adopted under City Charter. Under these provisions, City funds required to receive interest allocations are: 1) those which receive proceeds from the sale of notes and/or bonds and 2) those which receive distributions of state gasoline tax and motor vehicle licenses fees (street maintenance and state highway special revenue funds). All remaining interest is allocated to the general fund. Legally, proprietary funds generally do not receive interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2022 amounted to (\$550,307), largely due to the GASB 31 adjustment of cash equivalents.

G. Inventory

Inventories of all funds are stated at cost which is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types and as expenses in the proprietary fund type when used.

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2022, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed. The City did not report any prepaid assets for 2022.

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and 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 five thousand dollars. The City's infrastructure consists of bridges, culverts, curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers, streets, irrigation systems and water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of enterprise capital assets is also capitalized.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	5 to 45 years
Buildings and Improvements	5 to 50 years
Machinery and Equipment	5 to 30 years
Vehicles	10 to 15 years
Infrastructure	18 to 100 years

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivable/payable" on the balance sheet. Long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds" on the balance sheet and are equally offset as part of nonspendable fund balance which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. The City reported no interfund balances for 2022.

K. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

L. Payables, Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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 are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

M. Net Position

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

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

N. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for sewer, fitness center, and other proprietary programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund.

O. Interfund Activity

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

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

P. Deferred Charge on Refunding

The difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) of various refunding bonds and the net carrying amount of the old debt, the deferred amount (loss) on refunding, is being amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt whichever is shorter, using the effective interest method and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

Q. Bond Premiums

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the general obligation bonds payable. On fund financial statements, bond premiums are receipted in the year the bonds are issued.

R. Estimates

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

S. Capital Contributions

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction and from contributions from governmental funds. During 2022, the City received \$0 in governmental activities contributed capital donated from outside entities.

T. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

Assigned: Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council or a City official delegated that authority by City Charter or ordinance.

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

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

U. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Note 3: Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

The statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance – budget (non-GAAP budgetary basis) are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

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

- (a) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budgetary basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- (b) Expenditures/Expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budgetary basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- (c) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budgetary basis) rather than a restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and street construction, maintenance, and repair fund.

	Ne	et Change in Fund B	alance			
			Street	Construction,	A	RPA Local
	General		Maintena	nce and Repair	Fiscal	Recovery Fund
GAAP Basis	\$	3,001,697	\$	154,702	\$	1,562,728
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals		(79,711)		59,862		(567,249)
Beginning Fair Value Adjustment		(56,215)		-		-
Fair Value Adjustment		690,603		-		-
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals		(81,555)		(71,901)		-
Adjustment for Encumbrances		(147,797)		(331,833)		-
Budget Basis	\$	3,327,022	\$	(189,170)	\$	995,479

Note 4: Deposits 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 monies 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 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 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 and interest by the United States.
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities.
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily.
- 4. Investment grade obligations of state and local governments, and public authorities.
- 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 (STAROhio).

7. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

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

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution, by surety company bonds or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. In accordance with Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code, any public depository receiving deposits pursuant to an award of City funds shall be required to pledge as security for repayment of all public moneys.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$18,872,125 and the bank balance was \$19,505,981. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Dissclosures", as of December 31, 2022, \$6,627,561 of the Ciy's bank balance was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by FDIC. The remaining uncovered balance was either covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System or exposed to custodial credit risk as described below.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the City's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the OPCS, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2022, the City's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2022, the City had the following investments:

	Fair Value		Maturity	
STAROhio	\$	2,000,000	Less than One Year	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	Ψ	1,463,792	Less than One Year	
Agency Bond (FHLB)		123,849	Less than One Year	
Agency Bond (FFCB)		240,715	Less than One Year	
Agency Bond (FHLMC)		169,708	One to Five Years	
US Treasury Note		909,746	Less than One Year	
Money Market		33,898	Less than One Year	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		2,741,401	One to Five Years	
Agency Bond (FHLMC MTN)		467,546	One to Five Years	
Agency Bond (FHLB)		1,379,062	One to Five Years	
Agency Bond (AGM)		238,817	One to Five Years	
Agency Bond (FNMA)		906,050	One to Five Years	
Agency Bond (FFCB)		1,882,068	One to Five Years	
US Treasury Note		2,221,993	One to Five Years	
Municipal Bonds		232,050	One to Five Years	
Total Portfolio	\$	15,010,695		

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

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022:

- Negotiable certificates of deposit, Treasury Notes, agency bonds, and municipal bonds are measured based on Level 2 inputs, using a matrix or model pricing method.
- STAR Ohio and money market are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Interest Rate Risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The City's investment policy addresses interest rate risk requiring 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, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments. The City's investment policy also limits security purchases to those that mature within five years unless specifically matched to a specific cash flow. During 2022, no investments have been purchased with a life greater than five years.

Custodial Risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The securities underlying the repurchase agreements are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered, and held by the counterparty.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial credit risk beyond the requirement in State statute that requires securities shall be delivered into the custody of the Finance Director or governing board or an agent designated by the Finance Director or governing board. All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions with the City must meet a set of prescribed standards and be periodically reviewed.

Credit Risk is addressed by the City's investment policy by the requirements that all investments are authorized by Ohio Revised Code and that the portfolio be diversified both by types of investment and issuer. The Federal Home Loan Bank bonds, Federal National Mortgage Association bonds, Federal National Mortgage Association Medium Term Note, and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Medium Term Note all carry a rating of Aaa by Standard & Poor's. The commercial paper carries a rating of P1 by Standard & Poor's. Star Ohio carries a rating AAA by Standard & Poor's. The negotiable certificate of deposits and money market are unrated.

Concentration of Credit Risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City's investment policy requires diversification of the portfolio but does not indicate specific percentage allocations. The following is the City's allocation as of December 31, 2022:

	Fair Value
STAROhio	13.33%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	9.75%
Agency Bond (FHLB)	0.83%
Agency Bond (FFCB)	1.60%
Agency Bond (FHLMC)	1.13%
US Treasury Note	6.06%
Money Market	0.22%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	18.26%
Agency Bond (FHLMC MTN)	3.11%
Agency Bond (FHLB)	9.19%
Agency Bond (AGM)	1.59%
Agency Bond (FNMA)	6.04%
Agency Bond (FFCB)	12.54%
US Treasury Note	14.80%
Municipal Bonds	1.55%
Total Portfolio	100.00%

Note 5: Receivables

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Real property taxes collected in 2022 are levied after October 1, 2021, on assessed value as of January 1, 2021, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last reappraisal was completed for tax year 2021 affecting collections beginning in 2022.

Public utility property taxes are assessed on tangible personal property, as well as land and improvements, at true value (normally 88 percent of cost). Public utility property taxes paid in 2022 that became a lien on December 31, 2021, 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, 2022, was \$0.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2022 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

	2022 Half Collections		
	Amount	Percent	
Real Property Valuation:			
Residential/Agricultural	\$ 498,436,830	68.71%	
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	212,214,790	29.25%	
Tangible Personal Property Valuation:			
Public Utilities	14,767,100	2.04%	
Total Valuation	\$ 725,418,720	100.00%	

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

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due 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 by September 20.

B. Municipal Income Taxes

The City levies and collects a municipal income tax of two percent on all income earned within the City as well as on income of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100 percent of the tax paid to another municipality, not to exceed the amount owed. Employers within the City are required to withhold municipal income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the City at least quarterly.

Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually.

C. Intergovernmental Receivables

A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

\$ 515,478
197,066
30,104
23,514
\$ 766,162
\$

D. Intergovernmental Receivables

The City is reporting leases receivable of \$206,007 in the golf course fund. For 2022, the City recognized lease revenue of \$75,116, which is reporting as rental income and interest revenue, as shown in the table below. The revenue is derived from a lease agreement with JJB Restaurant Enterprises, LLC to operate a restaurant in the Gleneagles Golf & Banquet Club.

	Y	ear End
Lease-related Revenue	Decem	ber 31, 2022
Lease Revenue		
Building	\$	67,808
Total Lease Revenue		67,808
Interest Revenue		7,308
Total	\$	75,116

Lease payments will be paid into the golf course fund. The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the lease agreements:

Year End December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total Receipts
2023	\$ 66,555	\$ 5,445	\$ 72,000
2024	68,647	3,353	72,000
2025	70,805	1,195	72,000
Total Future Receipts	\$ 206,007	\$ 9,993	\$ 216,000

Note 6: Risk Management

A. Property and Liability

The City maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private insurance carriers for real property, building contents, vehicle and general liability insurance, and police professional liability insurance. By maintaining comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers, the City has addressed these various types of risk. There were no reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

B. Health Insurance Benefits

The City continues to carry health insurance through Medical Mutual of Ohio (Medical Mutual). The City offers a self-insurance plan in which a monthly admin fee, stop loss insurance, and charges/claims as they arise are paid from the general fund, sewer fund, Gleneagles golf fund, and fitness center fund for each employee that varies according to which fund the employee's salary is paid.

The claims liability of \$146,688 reported in the funds at December 31, 2022, was estimated by reviewing current claims and is based on the requirements of GASB No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claims adjustment expenses.

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount were:

	Beginning	Current Year	Claim	Ending
Year	Balance	Claims	Payments	Balance
2022	\$ 98,167	\$ 1,888,792	\$1,840,271	\$ 146,688
2021	\$ 123,569	\$ 1,441,542	\$1,466,944	\$ 98,167

C. Workers' Compensation Program

The City is approved for self-insurance status by the Bureau of Workers' Compensation and administers its own workers' compensation program (the program). Liabilities of the fund are reported when an employee injury has occurred, it is probable that a claim will be filed under the program, and the amount of the claim can be reasonably estimated.

The claims liability of \$4,953 is reported in governmental activities and is based on the requirements of Governmental Standards Board No. 30, which requires a liability for the unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not report claims, be reported. Changes in the claims liability amount in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Beginning	Current Year	Claim	Ending	
Year	Balance	Claims	Payments	Balance	
2022	\$ 4,953	\$ -	\$ 2,767	\$ 2,186	
2021	\$ 11,089	\$-	\$ 6,136	\$ 4,953	

Note 7: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for government the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Restated Balance 12/31/21	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/22
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 23,661,745	\$-	\$-	\$ 23,661,745
Construction in progress	41,287	165,199	-	206,486
Total capital assets not being depreciated/amortized	23,703,032	165,199		23,868,231
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Land improvements	3,836,012	-	-	3,836,012
Buildings and improvements	10,788,522	-	-	10,788,522
Machinery and equipment	6,901,913	270,905	(46,144)	7,126,674
Vehicles	7,170,249	265,958	(127,139)	7,309,068
Intangible right to use assets:				
Equipment	72,938	-	-	72,938
Vehicles	770,280	21,053	(179,610)	611,723
Infrastructure:				
Roads	70,135,398	1,949,531	(3,083,708)	69,001,221
Water mains	36,935,518	61,307	-	36,996,825
Storm sewers and culverts	44,812,931	232,070	(4,540)	45,040,461
Traffic signs and signals	1,684,539	-	-	1,684,539
Streetlights	1,890,273	1,184	(1,290)	1,890,167
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	184,998,573	2,802,008	(3,442,431)	184,358,150
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization				
Land improvements	(2,185,765)	(109,643)	-	(2,295,408)
Buildings and improvements	(5,608,133)	(223,249)	-	(5,831,382)
Machinery and equipment	(5,138,838)	(247,860)	42,408	(5,344,290)
Vehicles	(4,970,361)	(398,885)	127,140	(5,242,106)
Intangible right to use assets:				
Equipment	-	(44,355)	-	(44,355)
Vehicles	(179,610)	(267,385)	179,610	(267,385)
Infrastructure:				
Roads	(32,218,565)	(2,154,193)	2,875,007	(31,497,751)
Water mains	(8,974,131)	(371,175)	-	(9,345,306)
Storm sewers and culverts	(15,377,378)	(748,372)	-	(16,125,750)
Traffic signs and signals	(1,284,679)	(59,848)	-	(1,344,527)
Streetlights	(1,492,009)	(34,063)	-	(1,526,072)
-	(1,402,000)	(04,000)		(1,020,012)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(77,429,469)	(4,659,028)	3,224,165	(78,864,332)
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	107,569,104	(1,857,020)	(218,266)	105,493,818
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 131,272,136	\$ (1,691,821)	\$ (218,266)	\$ 129,362,049

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

General Government	\$ (417,758)
Security of Persons and Property	(537,662)
Transportation	(2,420,710)
Leisure Time Activities	(215,517)
Community Development	(1,067,381)
Total Depreciation/Amortization Expense	\$ (4,659,028)

	Restated Balance 12/31/2021	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2022
Business-Type Activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated/amortized: Land	\$ 2,596,350	\$-	\$ -	\$ 2,596,350
Total capital assets not being depreciated/amortized	2,596,350	-	-	2,596,350
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Land Improvements	3,813,459	-	-	3,813,459
Buildings & Improvements	32,102,815	-	-	32,102,815
Machinery & Equipment	5,017,711	65,749	-	5,083,460
Vehicles	772,268	-	-	772,268
Intangible right to use assets:				
Equipment	49,532	-	-	49,532
Infrastructure:				
Sewer Lines	36,906,727	-	-	36,906,727
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	78,662,512	65,749		78,728,261
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization				
Land Improvements	(566,183)	(87,244)	-	(653,427)
Buildings & Improvements	(14,560,703)	(723,971)	-	(15,284,674)
Machinery & Equipment	(3,486,906)	(211,258)	-	(3,698,164)
Vehicles	(600,897)	(32,467)	-	(633,364)
Intangible right to use assets:				
Equipment	-	(45,721)	-	(45,721)
Infrastructure:				
Sewer Lines	(10,867,396)	(476,203)	-	(11,343,599)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(30,082,085)	(1,576,864)	-	(31,658,949)
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	48,580,427	(1,511,115)		47,069,312
Business-Type activities capital assets, net	\$ 51,176,777	\$ (1,511,115)	\$-	\$ 49,665,662

Note 8: Accountability

The City had deficit balances in the following funds at December 31, 2022:

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		Deficit	
Fire Pension Police Pension	\$	30,162 24,672	

The fire pension and police pension fund deficits are the result of the recognition of liabilities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Note 9: Contingencies/Pending Litigation

The City is a party to various legal proceedings. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate outcome of such litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the City's financial position.

For the period January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, the City received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

Note 10: Long-Term Obligations

The original issue date, interest rates and issuance amount for each of the City's bonds and loans follows:

	Original Issue Date	Original Interest Rate	lss	Original sue Amount
Governmental Activities:				
General Obligation Bonds:				
Darrow road improvement refunding	2013	2.20%	\$	1,888,500
Recreational Facilities Improvement Bonds	2020	3.25%		7,125,000
Special Assessment Bonds:				
Liberty/Cannon/Chamberlin/Ravenna	2003	2.75% - 5.10%		310,000
Chamberlin waterline	2005	4.20% - 5.00%		62,000
Snow plow vehicles loan	2014	2.37%		506,045
OPWC Loans:				
Edgewood road improvements	2008	0.00%		344,925
Haverhill and Croyden road improvements	2009	0.00%		347,170
Post road improvements	2010	0.00%		895,653
Sunview drive improvements	2012	0.00%		631,912
Cobblestone Lane & Old Pond Lane improvement	2013	0.00%		499,000
Warren Parkway improvements	2014	0.00%		288,000
Darrow road sanitary sewer replacement	2014	0.00%		203,109
Westwood Drive improvements	2014	0.00%		778,999
Hillsdale waterline and sewer improvements	2015	0.00%		412,098
Chamberlin sanitary	2015	0.00%		291,652
Rolling Acres improvements	2016	0.00%		1,085,000
Crestwood Waterline replacement	2017	0.00%		558,655
Joann & Lila Place reconstruction	2018	0.00%		340,009
Oakwood Drive Improvements	2020	0.00%		384,976
Sum/Cuy-91-21.65	2022	0.00%		470,000
Business-Type Activities:				
OPWC Loans:				
Darrow road improvements	2012	0.00%		84,834
Belmeadow drive and Serene Court	2013	0.00%		220,000
Darrow road SR91 sanitary replacement	2019	0.00%		403,026
Oakwood Drive Improvements	2020	0.00%		100,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Bonded debt and other long-term obligations payable activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/21	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/22	Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds:					
Darrow road improvement refunding Recreational Facilities Improvement Bonds	\$ 210,000 6,920,000	\$-	\$ (210,000) (210,000)	\$- 6,710,000	\$- 210,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	7,130,000		(420,000)	6,710,000	210,000
Special Assessment Bonds:					
Liberty/Cannon/Chamberlin/Ravenna	30,000	-	(15,000)	15,000	15,000
Chamberlin Waterline	14,000	-	(3,000)	11,000	3,000
Total Special Assessment Bonds:	44,000		(18,000)	26,000	18,000
Other Long-Term Obligations:					
OPWC Loans:					
CH10L Edgewood road improvements CH19M Haverhill and Croyden	235,699	-	(11,498)	224,201	11,498
road improvements	237,234	-	(11,573)	225,661	11,573
CH04N Post road improvements	656,812	-	(29,855)	626,957	29,855
CH02O Sunview drive improvements	473,934	-	(21,064)	452,870	21,064
CH06P Cobblestone Lane and Old Pond					
Lane improvements	390,883	-	(16,633)	374,250	16,633
CH09Q Warren Parkway improvements	235,200	-	(9,600)	225,600	9,600
CH08Q Darrow road sanitary sewer	169,258	-	(6,771)	162,487	6,771
CH11Q Westwood Drive improvements	623,199	-	(25,967)	597,232	25,967
CH05R Hillsdale waterline and					
sewer improvements	350,283	-	(13,737)	336,546	13,737
CH06S Chamberlin sanitary	247,905	-	(9,722)	238,183	9,722
CH03S Rolling Acres improvements	976,500	-	(36,167)	940,333	36,167
CH04T Crestwood Waterline Replacement	523,746	-	(18,705)	505,041	18,705
CH07U Joann & Lila Place reconstruction	371,183	-	(13,257)	357,926	13,257
CH05W Oakwood Drive Improvements	329,976	-	(5,499)	324,477	10,998
CH10V Sum/Cuy-91-21.65	-	470,000	-	470,000	-
Leases payable	843,218	21,053	(307,786)	556,485	104,726
Claims Payable	4,953	15,090	(2,767)	17,276	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	1,904,764	18,850		1,923,614	551,535
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	8,574,747	524,993	(540,601)	8,559,139	891,808
Total Before Net Pension & OPEB Liability	15,748,747	524,993	(978,601)	15,295,139	1,119,808
Net Pension Liability:					
OPERS	5,512,659	-	(2,241,066)	3,271,593	-
OP&F	16,510,432		(1,758,795)	14,751,637	
Total Net Pension Liability	22,023,091		(3,999,861)	18,023,230	
Net OPEB Liability:					
OP&F	2,566,062	22,056		2,588,118	
Total Net OPEB Liability	2,566,062	22,056	-	2,588,118	-
Total Governmental Long-Term Obligations	\$ 40,337,900	\$ 547,049	\$ (4,978,462)	\$ 35,906,487	\$ 1,119,808
					·

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Balance 12/31/21		Additions		Deductions		Balance 12/31/22		Due in One Year	
Business-Type Activities:										
Other Long-Term Obligations:										
CH04P Darrow road improvements	\$	63,626	\$	-	\$	(2,828)	\$	60,798	\$	2,828
CH05P BelmeadowDrive/Serene Court		168,667		-		(7,334)		161,333		7,334
CH05U Darrow Road SR91 Sanitary Replacement		389,593		-		(13,434)		376,159		13,434
CH05W Oakwood Drive Improvements		100,000		-		(1,668)		98,332		3,336
Leases Payable		49,532		-		(45,721)		3,811		3,811
Accrued Compensated Absences		333,120		39,805		-		372,925		164,302
Total Other Long-Term Obligations		1,104,538		39,805		(70,985)		1,073,358		195,045
Total Before Net Pension & OPEB Liabilities		1,104,538		39,805		(70,985)		1,073,358		195,045
Net Pension Liability:										
OPERS		2,635,938		-		(1,054,620)		1,581,318		-
Total Business-Type Long-Term Obligations	\$	3,740,476	\$	39,805	\$	(1,125,605)	\$	2,654,676	\$	195,045

Principal and interest requirements to retire the long-term debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2022 were as follows:

									В	usiness
										Туре
Year			Go	vernm	nental Activit	ies			A	ctivities
Ending	 General Obli	gatic	n Bonds	S	pecial Asses	sme	nt Bonds	OPWC		OPWC
12/31	Principal		Interest	P	Principal		Interest	Principal	F	Principal
2023	\$ 210,000	\$	189,354	\$	18,000	\$	1,315	\$ 235,545	\$	26,931
2024	215,000		185,770		4,000		400	235,545		26,931
2025	225,000		180,746		4,000		200	235,545		26,931
2026	230,000		175,346		-		-	235,545		26,931
2027	230,000		169,305		-		-	235,545		26,931
2028-2032	1,270,000		742,189		-		-	1,177,721		134,655
2033-2037	1,475,000		531,598		-		-	1,177,722		134,657
2038-2042	1,710,000		311,165		-		-	1,166,188		134,656
2043-2047	1,145,000		66,838		-		-	742,808		102,758
2048-2052	 -		-		-		-	 149,605		70,422
Total	\$ 6,710,000	\$	2,552,311	\$	26,000	\$	1,915	\$ 5,591,769	\$	711,803

As of December 31, 2022, the City's future governmental activities and business-type debt service requirements consisted of bonds payable at various interest rates, 17 non-interest bearing Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans numbered CH10L, CH19M, CH04N, CH02O, CH06P, CH09Q, CH04P, CH11Q, CH05R, CH06S, CH03S, CH04T, CH07U, CH04P, CH05P, CH05U, CH05W, CH10V, capital leases, claims and compensated absences.

General obligation bonds will be paid from the bond retirement debt service fund and park debt service fund. Special assessment bonds are payable from the proceeds of assessments levied against the specific property owners who primarily benefited from the project. Special assessment monies will be received in, and the debt will be retired through, the special assessment bond retirement debt service fund. In the event that property owners fail to make their special assessment payments, the City is responsible for providing the resources to meet the annual principal and interest payments.

OPWC loans will be paid semi-annually from the bond retirement debt service fund. These loans are repaid with municipal income tax monies.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund which the employees' salaries are paid. See Note 11 for further detail on capital leases.

In 2011, the City defeased a portion of various general obligation bonds and the City's ODOT loan in order to take advantage of lower interest rates. The proceeds of the new bonds and loan were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the various general obligation bonds and ODOT loan.

On April 16, 2013, the City issued \$1,888,500 in general obligation bonds for the purpose of refunding various general obligation bonds in order to take advantage of lower interest rates. Proceeds of \$1,888,500 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded portion of the various general obligation bonds. The City decreased its total debt service payments by \$201,638 as a result of the refunding. The City also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old and new debt service payments) of \$181,151.

During 2013, the City obtained an OPWC loan for the Cobblestone Lane and Old Pond Lane reconstruction in the amount of \$499,000, payable in semi-annual payments of \$8,317, at zero percent interest for 30 years. The amounts are included in the amortization table above.

The City also obtained an OPWC loan for the Darrow Road sanitary sewer replacement project and the Warren Parkway improvement project in the amount of \$203,109 and \$778,999, respectively. These loans will be payable in semi-annual payments of \$3,385 and 25,967, respectively, at zero percent interest for 30 years. The amounts are included in the amortization table.

During 2015, the City obtained an OPWC loan for the Hillsdale improvement project and Chamberlin Sanitary improvement project in the amount of \$412,099 and \$291,652, respectively. These loans will be payable in semi-annual payments of \$13,737 and 9,722, respectively, at zero percent interest for 30 years. The amounts are included in the amortization table.

During 2018, the City obtained proceeds for the OPWC loan related to the Rolling Acres improvement project in the amount of \$1,085,000. The loan will be repaid in semi-annual principal payments of \$18,083 at zero percent interest for 30 years.. The amounts are included in the amortization table.

During 2019, the City obtained proceeds for the OPWC loan related to the Crestwood Waterline Replacement project. These loans will be repaid in semi-annual principal payments of \$6,628 at zero percent interest for 30 years. The amounts are included in the amortization table.

During 2019, the City obtained proceeds for the OPWC loan related to the Joann & Lila Place Reconstruction project. These loans will be repaid in semi-annual principal payments of \$4,745 at zero percent interest for 30 years. The amounts are included in the amortization table.

During 2019, the City obtained proceeds for the OPWC loan related to the Darrow Road SR91 sanitary replacement project in the amount of \$403,026. The loan will be repaid in semi-annual principal payments of \$6,717. The amounts are included in the amortization table.

During 2020, the City obtain proceeds for the OPWC loan related to Oakwood Drive Improvements in the amount of \$384,699. The full proceeds available have not yet been drawn.

Also during the 2020, the City issued general obligation bonds for the Recreational Facilities Improvement project that had previously been financed through bond anticipation notes annually. The bonds were issued in a taxable bond of \$3,385,000 and a tax-exempt bond of \$3,740,000 for a total issuance of \$7,125,000. The bonds were issued with a variable interest rate and payments to be made over 30 years.

During 2022, the City obtained proceeds for the OPWC loan related to the Summit/Cuyahoga 91-21.65 curb, sidewalk, and roundabout project in the amount of \$475,000. The loan will be repaid in semi-annual principal payments that have yet to be determined. Payments will begin in 2024.

Note 11: Lease Obligations

The City has entered into multiple lease agreements as a lessee for financing various equipment and vehicles. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the City will report an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the leases. The lease payments will be paid from the general fund and the golf course fund.

Lease expense for governmental activities by class of underlying asset is as follows:

	Year Ending		
Lease expense	December 31, 2022		
Amortization expense by class of underlying asset			
Equipment	\$	44,355	
Vehicle		267,385	
Total amortization expense		311,740	
Interest on lease liabilities		17,215	
Variable lease expense		-	
Total	\$	328,955	

Lease expense for business-type activities by class of underlying asset is as follows:

	Year Ending		
Lease expense	December 31, 2022		
Amortization expense by class of underlying asset			
Equipment	\$	45,721	
Total amortization expense		45,721	
Total	\$	45,721	

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under governmental activities leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at year-end:

For the Year Ending December 31,	F	Principal	Interest		Total Payments	
2023	\$	104,726	\$ 14,84	1\$	119,570	
2024		77,123	12,35	5	89,478	
2025		70,897	10,35	7	81,254	
2026		72,857	8,39	7	81,254	
2027		74,871	6,38	3	81,254	
2028-2032		156,009	6,49	9	162,508	
Total Future Payments	\$	556,485	\$ 58,83	3\$	615,318	

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under business-type activities leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at year-end:

For the Year Ending December 31,	Principal			Total Payments		
2023	\$	3,811	\$	3,811		
Total Future Payments	\$	3,811	\$	3,811		

Note 12: Compensated Absences

Accumulated unpaid vacation is accrued when earned and is normally paid in the first three months of the subsequent calendar year. In accordance with the Codified Ordinances of the City, unused vacation pay cannot be carried over from year to year. Accordingly, all accrued vacation pay is considered to be due within one year. City employees are paid for earned, unused vacation leave at the time of the termination of their employment out of the General Fund.

Sick leave is earned at the rate of ten hours per month for full-time employees and 4.6 hours per eighty hours worked by part-time employees. Each employee with the City is paid for up to 180 days or a maximum of 1,440 hours for Ohio Public Employment Retirement System (OPERS) employees and 1,740 hours for Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) employees, upon retirement from the City, and 30 years of service for OPERS employees and 20 years of service for retiring police employees. Individuals leaving the employment of the City prior to retirement lose their accumulated sick leave.

Note 13: Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability/Asset

The net pension liability/asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset 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. These obligations are reported in the General Fund, Sewer Fund, Golf Course Fund, and Fitness Center Fund.

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

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

GASB 68 assumes any net pension liability/asset 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.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - City employees, other than full-time police and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan and the Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the Member-Directed Plan and the Combined Plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' Traditional Pension Plan.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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 Pension Plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS Comprehensive Annual 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 January 7, 2013	ten years after January 7, 2013	after January 7, 2013			
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local			
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:			
Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 57 with 25 years of service credit			
or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit			
Formula:	Formula:	Formula:			
2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of			
service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 35 years and 2.5%			
for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 35			

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.

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

A factor of 1.25% is applied to years of service in excess of 30. The benefit formula for transition Group C applies a factor of 1.0% to the member's FAS for the first 35 years of service and a factor of 1.25% is applied to years in excess of 35. Persons retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit. The defined contribution portion of the benefit is based on accumulated member contributions plus or minus any investment gains or losses on those contributions.

Members retiring under the Combined Plan receive a cost-of-living adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their retirement benefit. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, current law provides for a 3% costof-living adjustment. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the adjustment will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3%.

Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20% each year. For additional information, see the Plan Statement in the OPERS ACFR.

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

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

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contributions for the traditional plan for 2022 were \$1,298,882. 93% has been contributed for 2022. Of the amount for 2022, \$95,355 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

The report that may be obtained by visiting the OP&F website at <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 after July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 48 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit.

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.50% for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.00% for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.50% for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72.00% of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

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

	Police	Firefighters
Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %
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 \$1,379,274 for 2022. Of this amount, \$120,926 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension asset and liability were measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension asset and liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability were determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportions of the net pension asset and liability were 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:

OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021 and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021. The City's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date Proportion of the net	0.05502900%	0.05935800%	0.24219200%	
pension liability/asset current measurement date	0.05577800%	<u>0.05267200</u> %	0.23612400%	
Change in proportionate share	0.00074900%	-0.00668600%	-0.00606800%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,852,912	\$-	\$ 14,751,637	\$ 19,604,549
Proportionate share of the net pension asset Pension expense/(offset)	- (1,578,252)	207,530 (2,915)	- 1,012,572	207,530 (568,595)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

· ·		PERS -		OPERS -			Tatal
Deferred outflowe	Ira	aditional		ombined	OP&F		Total
Deferred outflows of resources							
Differences between							
expected and							
actual experience	\$	247,394	\$	1,289	\$ 388,547	\$	637,230
Changes of assumptions	Ψ	606,852	Ψ	10,428	2,242,037	Ψ	2,859,317
Changes in employer's		000,002		10,420	2,242,007		2,000,017
proportionate percentage/							
difference between							
employer contributions		92,682		22,109	46,233		161,024
City contributions		- ,		,	-,		- ,-
subsequent to the							
measurement date	1	,298,882		30,700	1,379,274		2,708,856
Total deferred							
outflows of resources	\$ 2	2,245,810	\$	64,526	\$ 4,056,091	\$	6,366,427
		OPERS	-	OPERS -			
		Tradition	al	Combined	OP&F		Total
Deferred inflows	-			-			
of resources							
Differences between							
expected and							
actual experience		\$ 106,4	36	\$ 23,212	\$ 626,828	\$	756,476
Net difference between		¢,.		¢ _0,	¢ 010,010	Ŧ	
projected and actual earnings							
on pension plan investments		5,772,3	62	44,491	2,939,819		8,756,672
Changes in employer's		0,112,0	02		2,000,010		0,100,012
proportionate share/							
difference between							
employer contributions		428,8	ຊວ		1,103,505		1,532,387
Total deferred		420,0	02	-	1,103,505		1,332,307
inflows of resources	-	¢ 6 207 6	00	\$ 67.703	¢ 4 670 460	¢	11 045 525
innows of resources	=	\$ 6,307,6	00	\$ 67,703	\$4,670,152	¢	11,045,535

\$2,708,856 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2023.

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 - Traditional	PERS -	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:		 	 <u> </u>	
2023	\$ (1,126,251)	\$ (10,567)	\$ (173,310)	(1,310,128)
2024	(1,958,937)	(15,778)	(1,109,228)	(3,083,943)
2025	(1,357,316)	(9,217)	(541,127)	(1,907,660)
2026	(918,248)	(5,871)	(366,084)	(1,290,203)
2027		2,115	196,418	198,533
Thereafter	-	5,441	-	5,441
Total	\$ (5,360,752)	\$ (33,877)	\$ (1,993,331)	\$ (7,387,960)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

OPERS' total pension asset and liability were determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2021, are presented below:

Wage inflation	2.75%
Future salary increases, including inflation	2.75% to 10.75% including wage inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	through 2022, then 2.05% simple
Investment rate of return	6.90%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2020.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month.

Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a gain of 15.3% for 2021.

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 2021 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	24.00 %	1.03 %					
Domestic Equities	21.00	3.78					
Real Estate	11.00	3.66					
Private Equity	12.00	7.43					
International Equities	23.00	4.88					
Other Investments	9.00	5.77					
Total	100.00 %	4.21 %					

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.9% for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount **Rate** The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 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 (5.9 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.9 percent) than the current rate:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

1% Decrease (5.9%)	Dis	Current scount Rate (6.9%)	1% Increase (7.9%)
\$ 12,794,915	\$	4,852,912	\$ (1,755,891)
(154,856)		(207,530)	(248,612)
\$ 12,640,059	\$	4,645,382	\$ (2,004,503)
	(5.9%) \$ 12,794,915 (154,856)	(5.9%) \$ 12,794,915 \$ (154,856)	1% Decrease (5.9%) Discount Rate (6.9%) \$ 12,794,915 \$ 4,852,912 (154,856)

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F's total pension liability as of December 31, 2021 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2021, 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.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2021, are presented below:

Valuation date	1/1/21 with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to 12/31/2					
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal					
Investment rate of return	7.50%					
Projected salary increases	3.75% - 10.50%					
Payroll increases	3.25%					
Inflation assumptions	2.75%					
Cost of living adjustments	2.20% simple					

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

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016. The recommended assumption changes based on this experience study were adopted by OP&F's Board and were effective beginning with the January 1, 2017 actuarial valuation.

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 OP&F's Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as a baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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, 2021, are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic Equity	21.00	3.60
International Equity	14.00	4.40
Private Markets	8.00	6.80
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	1.10
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	3.00
Private Credit	5.00	4.50
US Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00	0.80
Midstream Energy Infrastructure	5.00	5.00
Real Assets	8.00	5.90
Gold	5.00	2.40
Private Real Estate	12.00	4.80
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 1.25 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate - Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 7.50 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payment of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount **Rate** - Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50%), or one percentage point higher (8.50%) than the current rate.

	Current					
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	(9.00%)			
City's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 21,876,472	\$ 14,751,637	\$ 8,818,409			

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 14: Defined Benefit Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plans

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

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

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

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <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 is not 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. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 0 percent during calendar year 2021. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2021 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2022.

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

Plan Description – The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored healthcare program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment healthcare plan administered by a third-party provider. This program is not guaranteed and is subject to change at any time upon action of the Board of Trustees. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, and Medicare Part B Premium to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

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

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

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

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

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 2020, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

Beginning January 1, 2020, OP&F is changing its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan will no longer be offered. In its place is a stipend-based health care model. 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. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$31,778 for 2022. Of this amount, \$0 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021, 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, 2021 and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net			
OPEB liability prior measurement date	0.05358700%	0.24219200%	
Proportion of the net	0.0000070070	0.2121020070	
OPEB liability			
current measurement date	0.05416300%	0.23612400%	
Change in proportionate share	0.00057600%	-0.00606800%	
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB liability		\$ 2,588,118	\$ 2,588,118
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB asset	\$ 1,696,468		\$ 1,696,468
OPEB expense/(offset)	\$ (1,909,641)	\$ 26,764	\$ (1,882,877)

At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	0	PERS	OP&F		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and	¢		¢	100 564	¢ 100 564	
actual experience	\$	-	\$	102,564	\$ 102,564	
Changes of assumptions		-		1,066,928	1,066,928	
Changes in employer's proportionate share/ difference between employer contributions		9,691		65,107	74.798	
City contributions subsequent to the		-,		·	,	
measurement date		-		31,778	31,778	
Total deferred						
outflows of resources	\$	9,691	\$	1,266,377	\$ 1,276,068	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		OPERS	OP&F		Total
Deferred inflows					
of resources					
Differences between					
expected and					
actual experience	\$	257,328	\$	301,257	\$ 558,585
Net difference between					
projected and actual earning	s				
on pension plan investments		808,756		180,095	988,851
Changes of assumptions		686,603		300,593	987,196
Changes in employer's					
proportionate percentage/					
difference between					
employer contributions		295,674		386,949	682,623
Total deferred		,		<u> </u>	 <u> </u>
inflows of resources	\$	2,048,361	\$	1,168,894	\$ 3,217,255

\$31,778 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2023.

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

	OPERS	 OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:			
2023	\$ (1,373,326)	\$ 26,101	\$ (1,347,225)
2024	(372,595)	(8,610)	(381,205)
2025	(176,710)	(7,750)	(184,460)
2026	(116,039)	(4,410)	(120,449)
2027	-	30,416	30,416
Thereafter	-	29,958	29,958
Total	\$ (2,038,670)	\$ 65,705	\$ (1,972,965)

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, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021. 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:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	6.00 percent
Prior Measurement date	6.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	1.84 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50 percent, initial
	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2034
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

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

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a gain of 14.3% for 2021.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2021 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	91.00 %
Domestic Equities	25.00	3.78
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	3.71
International Equities	25.00	4.88
Other investments	9.00	4.85
Total	100.00 %	3.45 %

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 1.84%.

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 the year 2121. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount *Rate* The following table presents the OPEB liability/(asset) calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00%, and the expected net OPEB liability/(asset) if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

				Current			
	1% Decrease		Di	Discount Rate		1% Increase	
		(5.00%)		(6.00%)		(7.00%)	
City's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB asset	\$	(997,682)	\$	(1,696,468)	\$	(2,276,471)	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2022 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health care cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

		Current Health				
	19	6 Decrease		re Trend Rate	1	% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	(1,714,801)	\$	(1,696,468)	\$	(1,674,720)

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2021, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2021 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements, and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

Valuation Date	January 1, 2021, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 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
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.2 percent simple

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

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in OP&F's 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 rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in OP&F's Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as a baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 are summarized below:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic Equity	21.00	3.60
Non-US Equity	14.00	4.40
Private Markets	8.00	6.80
Core Fixed Income*	23.00	1.10
High Yield	7.00	3.00
Private Credit	5.00	4.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00	0.80
Master Limited Partnerships	5.00	5.00
Real Assets	8.00	5.90
Gold	5.00	2.40
Private Real Estate	12.00	4.80
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 1.25 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate - Total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 2.84 percent. The projection f cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 7.50 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payment of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.05 percent at December 31, 2021 and 2.12 percent at December 31, 2020 was blended with the long-term rate of 7.50 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 2.84 percent.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount **Rate** Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate. To illustrate the potential impact, the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 2.84 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, 1.84 percent, or one percentage point higher, 3.84 percent, than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(1.84%)	(2.84%) (3.84%	
City's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$ 3,253,322	\$ 2,588,118	\$ 2,041,319

Note 15: Fund Balances

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

Fund Balances	General	Maintenance and Repair	Park Debt Service	Local Fiscal Recovery	General Bond Retirement	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
Nonspendable: Inventory Unclaimed Monies	\$ 168,749 7,019	\$	\$	\$	\$-	\$	\$ - -	\$ 168,749 7,019
Total Nonspendable	175,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,768
Restricted for: Debt Service Payments Capital Improvements Streets and Highways Local Fiscal Recovery Law Enforcement Education		2,313,865	14,038 - - -	- - 1,562,728 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	497,273 928,111 - 341,087	14,038 497,273 3,241,976 1,562,728 341,087
Total Restricted	-	2,313,865	14,038	1,562,728	-	-	1,766,471	5,657,102
<i>Committed to:</i> Parks and Recreation Employee Payout Reserve Debt Service Payments	-	-	- - -	- - -	531,834	-	73,546 12,878 	73,546 12,878 531,834
Total Committed				-	531,834		86,424	618,258
Assigned to: Capital Improvements Mayor Information Technology Law General Government Communication Fire Building Engineering Planning/Economic Development General Assigned Reserve Total Assigned	1,700 13,283 1,175 20,130 1,930 10,734 500 87,420 10,925 925,052 1,072,849	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,674,341 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,674,341 1,700 13,283 1,175 20,130 1,930 10,734 500 87,420 10,925 925,052 3,747,190
Unassigned (Deficit)	18,489,482					-	(54,834)	18,434,648
Total Fund Balances	\$ 19,738,099	\$ 2,313,865	\$ 14,038	\$ 1,562,728	\$ 531,834	\$ 2,674,341	\$ 1,798,061	\$ 28,632,966

Note 16: Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2022, consisted of the following:

	Transfers From
	General
	Fund
Transfers To:	
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	\$ 652,177
Capital Improvement Fund	991,400
Golf Course Fund	135,000
General Bond Retirement Fund	 868,000
Total Transfers	\$ 2,646,577

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations and to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service.

Note 17: Other Significant Commitments

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year-end, the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

	Encumbrances	
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	\$	147,797
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund		331,833
Capital Improvement Fund		765,545
Total Governmental	\$	1,245,175

Note 18: Tax Abatement Disclosures

As of December 31, 2022, the City of Twinsburg provides tax incentives under the Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) Program.

Real Estate tax abatements

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3735, the City established a Community Reinvestment area in 1999, which included all land within the boundaries of the City of Twinsburg. The City of Twinsburg authorizes incentives through passage of public resolutions, based upon each business's investment criteria, and through a contractual application process with each business, including proof that the improvement has been made. The abatement equals an agreed upon percentage of the additional property tax resulting from the increase in assessed value because of the improvements.

The abatement is provided for an agreed upon time frame. The amount of the abatement is deducted from the recipient's property tax bill. The establishment of the Community Reinvestment Area gave the City the ability to maintain and expand business located in the City and created new jobs by abating or reducing assessed valuation of properties, resulting in abated taxes, from new or improved business real estate. During 2022, the City of Twinsburg contracted with the Twinsburg City School District for payments in lieu of taxes when required by Section 5709.82 of the Ohio Revised Code.

City Council's incentive criteria for decision making

The City of Twinsburg has offered tax incentives and CRA abatements to various businesses based upon substantial project investment into the City. The City considers projects that have at least a \$100,000 real estate investment into a property, along with the retention and creation of at least 10 jobs.

If the abated business materially fails to fulfill their obligations under their agreement, or if the City determines the certification as to delinquent taxes required by the agreement to be fraudulent, the City may terminate or modify the exemptions from taxation granted under their agreement and may require the repayment of the amount of taxes that would have been payable had the property not been exempted from taxation under their agreement.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City abated property taxes totaling \$795,822 under this program.

Pursuant to Section 5709.82 of the Ohio Revised Code, the City of Twinsburg and the Twinsburg City School District created various Community Reinvestment Area Compensation Agreements. These agreements state a reimbursement percentage of 35 percent municipal income tax revenue sharing with the Twinsburg City School District when new income tax collections exceed \$1 million dollars and the corresponding CRA abatement percentage on the project is greater than 50 percent.

The required amount of income tax dollars paid by the City to the Twinsburg City School District in 2022 was \$148,683.

Note 19: Discretely Presented Component Unit

Note A. Nature of Operations

The Twinsburg Community Improvement Corporation (TCIC) was incorporated as a non-profit organization in the state of Ohio, on July 1, 2013. The mission of the TCIC is to advance, encourage, and promote the industrial, economic, commercial, distribution, research, and civic development of the City of Twinsburg. The TCIC's basic programs include economic development and community development activities and the City of Twinsburg has designated the TCIC to as its agent for the Community Reinvestment Area and Twinsburg Occupancy programs.

Note B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The TCIC accounts for its revenues and related expenses on the accrual basis of accounting, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Revenues are reported in the year earned. Costs and expenses are charged against revenues in the year to which the cost is applicable.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The TCIC's operations are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation are included on the statement of financial position. The operating statements present increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in financial position. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made. The TCIC uses the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, and expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

Basis of Presentation

TCIC's basic financial statements consist of a statement of net position, a statement of activities, and a statement of cash flows. The financial statements of the TCIC have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). TCIC uses enterprise fund accounting to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year.

Net Position is comprised of unrestricted and restricted components. Operating statements present increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in net position. Net position is the difference between the TCIC's assets, its liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. GASB establishes standards for external financial reporting which require that resources be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into the following net position categories:

Net investment in capital assets: Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted: Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the Organization or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

TCIC first applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Unrestricted: Net position whose use by TCIC is not subject to externally imposed stipulations. Unrestricted net position may be designated for specific purposes by action of management or the Board of Trustees or may otherwise be limited by contractual agreements with outside parties.

Accounting Pronouncements

The following are pronouncements that either became effective during fiscal year 2022 or will become effective in future fiscal years and could impact TCIC's financial reports:

GASB 87 – "Leases." Effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The standard was implemented for the year ended December 31, 2022 and had no effect on the TCIC.

GASB 91 – "Conduit Debt Obligations" Effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The standard was implemented for the year ended December 31, 2022 and had no effect on the TCIC.

GASB 92 – "Omnibus 2020" Various effective dates depending on applicable section. Per GASB 95 the effective date has been postponed one year from the original effective dates.

GASB 93 – "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rate" Various effective dates depending on applicable section. Per GASB 95 the effective date has been postponed one year from the original effective dates.

GASB 94 – "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements" Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022 and all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB 95 – "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance" Effective immediately.

GASB 96 – "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements" Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB 97 – "Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans" The standard was implemented for the year ended December 31, 2022 and had no effect on the TCIC.

GASB 98 – "The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report" The standard was implemented for the year ended December 31, 2022 and had no effect on the TCIC.

GASB 99 – "Omnibus 2022" Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB 100 – "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – and amendment of GASB Statement No. 62." Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB 101 – "Compensated Absences" Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

TCIC determined those standards adopted had no material impact on its financial statements as of December 31, 2022.

TCIC has not fully determined the effect statements with effective dates subsequent to current reporting period will have on its financial reporting in subsequent fiscal years.

Income Tax Status

The TCIC has filed for exemption from Federal income taxes as described under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) 501(c) (3). Therefore, no provision for income tax has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require management to evaluate tax positions taken by the TCIC and recognize a tax liability (or asset) if the TCIC has taken an uncertain position that more likely than not would not be sustained upon examination by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Management has analyzed the tax positions taken by the TCIC, and has concluded that as of December 31, 2022, there are no uncertain positions taken or expected to be taken that would require recognition of a liability (or asset) or disclosure in the financial statements. The TCIC is subject to routine audits by taxing jurisdictions, however, there are currently no audits for any tax periods in progress. The TCIC's Federal Return of Organization from Income Tax (federal Form 990) for 2021, 2020, and 2019 are subject to examination exempt the IRS, generally for three years after filing.

Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management must make estimates based on future events that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the TCIC considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Receivables

Receivables are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. It is the TCIC's policy to charge off uncollectible receivables when management determines the receivable will not be collected.

Capital Assets

It is the policy of the TCIC to capitalize capital assets if the cost exceeds \$5,000, has a useful life of 3 years, and is not considered to be a normal repair or maintenance item.

Note C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The TCIC maintains its cash balance in banking accounts. At December 31, 2022, the TCIC's carrying value of cash was \$76,318. At December 31, 2022, the TCIC's bank balance was \$76,318. Of the bank balances, as of December 31, 2022, \$76,318 was covered by FDIC insurance.

Custodial Credit Risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the TCIC's deposits may not be returned. The TCIC has no policy regarding custodial credit risk. TCIC's practice is to maintain all deposits within FDIC.

Note D. Land for Investment/Sale

The Corporation owns the land at the following addresses:

- 8949 Darrow Road, Twinsburg, Ohio 44087
- 2573 East Aurora Road, Twinsburg, Ohio 44087
- 2593 East Aurora Road, Twinsburg, Ohio 44087
- Corner of Aurora and Hadden Road, Twinsburg, Ohio 44087

The land is valued at its purchase price in the financial statements. The Corporation promotes the sale of this land in Summit County to prospective industrial clients.

Note E. Concentration of Risk

The TCIC maintains its cash at a local financial institution. The account is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000. At December 31, 2022, the TCIC's entire cash balance is insured.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the TCIC received 81% of its revenue from the City of Twinsburg.

Note F. Debt

The Aurora Road Property Note was used to purchase property at 2573 and 2593 East Aurora Road, Twinsburg, OH 44087. The note was paid in full in June 2022.

Note G. Risk Management

The Corporation maintains property insurance through a private insurance carrier. The insurance was purchased in 2022 when the property was purchased. There have been no claims that exceeded coverage.

Note H. COVID-19

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

Note 20. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated events subsequent to the date of the financial statements through July 31, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No events subsequent to year end through June 15, 2023, have occurred that require inclusion in these financial statements.

Note 21. Change in Accounting Principle

For 2022, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases", which resulted in changes to beginning balances These changes were incorporated in the City's 2022 financial statements. The City recognized \$271,231 in business-type activities in leases receivable at January 1, 2022, due to the implementation of GASB 87; however, this entire amount was offset by deferred inflows of resources for leases. The City also recognized \$843,218 in governmental activities and \$49,531 in business-type activities in leases payable at January 1, 2022; however, this entire amount was offset by the intangible asset, right to use lease - equipment.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Traditional Plan Last Nine Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.0557780%	0.0550290%	0.0642800%	0.0639790%	0.0638150%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 4,852,912	\$ 8,148,597	\$ 12,705,378	\$ 17,522,552	\$ 10,011,336
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,094,786	\$ 7,750,182	\$ 9,028,477	\$ 8,639,343	\$ 8,354,500
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	59.95%	105.14%	140.73%	202.82%	119.83%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%
	2017	2016	2015	2014	
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.0617640%	0.0633760%	0.6310700%	0.6310700%	
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 14,025,554	\$ 10,977,523	\$ 7,611,409	\$ 7,439,493	
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,246,675	\$ 7,963,767	\$ 7,740,890	\$ 7,250,462	
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	170.08%	137.84%	98.33%	102.61%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	n/a	

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Combined Plan Last Nine Years (1)

		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.	05267200%	0.	05935800%	0.	06732600%	0.	06590100%	0.	06627100%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	(207,530)	\$	(171,345)	\$	(140,392)	\$	(73,693)	\$	(90,216)
City's Covered Payroll	\$	240,129	\$	261,593	\$	296,864	\$	281,850	\$	268,838
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		86.42%		65.50%		47.29%		26.15%		33.56%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Asset		169.88%		157.67%		145.28%		126.64%		137.28%
		2017		2016		2015		2014		
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.	06630400%	0.	06273000%	0.	05865500%	0.	05865500%		
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	(36,903)	\$	(30,526)	\$	(22,585)	\$	(6,155)		
City's Covered Payroll	\$	266,331	\$	231,342	\$	206,941	\$	210,623		
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		13.86%		13.20%		10.91%		2.92%		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Asset		116.55%		116.90%		114.83%		n/a		

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Ohio Police and Fire Pension (OP&F) Last Nine Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.23612400%	0.24219200%	0.25052500%	0.25910700%	0.27061200%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 14,751,637	\$ 16,510,432	\$ 16,876,702	\$ 21,149,978	\$ 16,608,680
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 6,034,160	\$ 6,114,210	\$ 5,821,652	\$ 5,907,431	\$ 5,868,555
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	244.47%	270.03%	289.90%	358.02%	283.01%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.03%	70.65%	69.89%	63.07%	70.91%
	2017	2016	2015	2014	
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.26635800%	0.26254700%	0.25847900%	0.25847900%	
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 16,870,848	\$ 16,889,831	\$ 13,390,305	\$ 12,588,752	
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 5,762,591	\$ 5,424,500	\$ 5,108,843	\$ 5,160,956	
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	292.76%	311.36%	262.10%	243.92%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	68.36%	66.77%	71.71%	n/a	

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) Last Six Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.05416300%	0.05358700%	0.06261900%	0.06252900%	0.06253000%	0.06097500%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (1,696,468)	\$ (954,695)	\$ 8,649,311	\$ 8,152,306	\$ 6,790,297	\$ 6,158,682
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,334,915	\$ 8,011,775	\$ 9,325,341	\$ 8,921,193	\$ 8,623,338	\$ 8,513,006
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-20.35%	-11.92%	92.75%	91.38%	78.74%	72.34%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	128.23%	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.05%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension (OP&F) Last Five Years (1)

		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	().23612400%	C).24219200%	0	.25052500%	C	.25910700%	().27061200%	().26635800%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,588,118	\$	2,566,062	\$	2,474,620	\$	2,359,567	\$	15,332,469	\$	12,643,415
City's Covered Payroll	\$	6,034,160	\$	5,970,615	\$	5,821,652	\$	5,907,431	\$	5,868,555	\$	5,762,591
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		42.89%		42.98%		42.51%		39.94%		261.26%		219.41%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		46.90%		47.08%		47.08%		46.57%		14.13%		15.96%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Pension Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Traditional Plan Last Ten Years

	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$ 1,298,882	\$ 1,133,270	\$ 1,085,028	\$ 1,263,987	\$ 1,209,508
Pension Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution	(1,298,882)	(1,133,270)	(1,085,028)	(1,263,987)	(1,209,508)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	\$
City Covered Payroll	\$ 9,277,729	\$ 8,094,786	\$ 7,750,182	\$ 9,028,477	\$ 8,639,343
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$ 1,086,085	\$ 989,601	\$ 955,652	\$ 928,907	\$ 942,560
Pension Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution	(1,086,085)	(989,601)	(955,652)	(928,907)	(942,560)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$
City Covered Payroll	\$ 8,354,500	\$ 8,246,675	\$ 7,963,767	\$ 7,740,890	\$ 7,250,462
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Pension Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Combined Plan Last Ten Years

	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$ 30,700	\$ 33,618	\$ 36,623	\$ 41,561	\$ 39,459
Pension Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution	(30,700)	(33,618)	(36,623)	(41,561)	(39,459)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$
City Covered Payroll	\$ 219,285	\$ 240,129	\$ 261,593	\$ 296,864	\$ 281,850
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$ 34,949	\$ 31,960	\$ 27,761	\$ 24,833	\$ 27,381
Pension Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution	(34,949)	(31,960)	(27,761)	(24,833)	(27,381)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
City Covered Payroll	\$ 268,838	\$ 266,331	\$ 231,342	\$ 206,941	\$ 210,623
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Pension Contributions Ohio Police and Fire Pension (OP&F) Last Ten Years

	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$ 1,379,274	\$ 1,304,369	\$ 1,285,062	\$ 1,228,765	\$ 1,246,394
Pension Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution	(1,379,274)	(1,304,369)	(1,285,062)	(1,228,765)	(1,246,394)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City Covered Payroll	\$ 6,355,677	\$ 6,034,160	\$ 6,114,210	\$ 5,821,652	\$ 5,907,431
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	21.70%	21.62%	21.02%	21.11%	21.10%
	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$ 1,247,068	\$ 1,222,346	\$ 1,143,718	\$ 1,084,244	\$ 930,836
Pension Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution	(1,247,068)	(1,222,346)	(1,143,718)	(1,084,244)	(930,836)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
City Covered Payroll	\$ 5,868,555	\$ 5,762,591	\$ 5,424,500	\$ 5,108,843	\$ 5,160,956
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	21.25%	21.21%	21.08%	21.22%	18.04%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City OPEB Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) Last Ten Years

	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OPEB Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required OPEB Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -
City Covered Payroll	\$ 9,497,014	\$ 8,334,915	\$ 8,011,775	\$ 9,325,341	\$ 8,921,193
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$ 95,986	\$ 169,693	\$ 165,582	\$ 161,534	\$ 76,280
OPEB Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required OPEB Contributions	(95,986)	(169,693)	(165,582)	(161,534)	(76,280)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City Covered Payroll	\$ 8,623,338	\$ 8,513,006	\$ 8,195,109	\$ 7,947,831	\$ 7,461,085
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.00%	1.99%	2.02%	2.03%	1.02%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City OPEB Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OP&F) Last Ten Years

	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$ 31,778	\$ 30,171	\$ 29,853	\$ 29,108	\$ 29,537
OPEB Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required OPEB Contributions	(31,778)	(30,171)	(29,853)	(29,108)	(29,537)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -
City Covered Payroll	\$ 6,355,677	\$ 6,034,160	\$ 5,970,615	\$ 5,821,652	\$ 5,907,431
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$ 28,942	\$ 28,762	\$ 27,017	\$ 25,780	\$ 181,174
OPEB Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required OPEB Contributions	(28,942)	(28,762)	(27,017)	(25,780)	(181,174)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ _
City Covered Payroll	\$ 5,868,555	\$ 5,762,591	\$ 5,424,500	\$ 5,108,843	\$ 5,160,956
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.49%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	3.51%

Pension

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%- 10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of return and discount rate were reduced from 7.50% down to 7.20%.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation was changed from 3.25% to 2.75%, (b) future salary increases, including inflation were changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%, (c) COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed from 0.50%, simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple to 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple and (d) the actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 7.20% to 6.90%.

Pension

Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.25% down to 8.00%, (b) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-1.00% to 3.75%-10.50%, (c) reduction in payroll increases from 3.75% down to 3.25%, (d) reduction in inflation assumptions from 3.25% down to 2.75% and (e) Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) were reduced from 2.60% and 3.00% simple to 2.20% and 3.00% simple.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 8.00% to 7.50%.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date: the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care Plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022 and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are reflected in the December 31, 2020 measurement date health care valuation. These changes significantly decreased the total OPEB liability for the measurement date December 31, 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017.
- For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%.
- For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.85% up to 3.96%, (b) The investment rate of return was decreased from 6.50% percent down to 6.00%, (c) the municipal bond rate was increased from 3.31% up to 3.71% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 7.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2028 up to 10.00%, initial/3.25% ultimate in 2029.
- For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 3.96% up to 3.16%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 3.71% up to 2.75% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 10.00%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029 up to 10.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2030.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.16% up to 6.00%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 2.75% up to 2.00% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was decreased from 10.00%, initial/3.50%, ultimate in 2030 down to 8.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2035.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation changed from 3.25% to 2.75%, (b) projected salary increases, including inflation changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%, (c) the municipal bond rate was changed from 2.00% to 1.84% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was changed from 8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Ohio Police and Fire (OP&F) Pension Fund

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- For 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model from a self-insured health care plan to a stipend-based health care model.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017.
- For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) DROP interest rate was reduced from 4.50% to 4.00%, (b) CPI-based COLA was reduced from 2.60% to 2.20%, (c) investment rate of return was reduced from 8.25% to 8.00%, (d) salary increases were reduced from 3.75% to 3.25% and (e) payroll growth was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%.
- For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.24% up to 4.66%.
- For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 4.66% up to 3.56%.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 3.56% down to 2.96%.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the investment rate of return was changed from 8.00% to 7.50% and (b) the discount rate was changed from 2.96% to 2.84%.

Combining Statements and Individual Fund Schedule

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are operating funds used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specific purposes other than special assessments or major capital projects.

Park and Recreation Revolving Fund accounts for funds received from the state and county governments and expended for park and recreation operations.

Liberty Park Fund accounts for funds received from park charges for services and expended for park operations.

Municipal Motor Vehicle Fund accounts for funds received from intergovernmental sources and expended for resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, and streets.

Enhanced 911 Fund accounts for funds received from grant funding and expended for emergency response operation improvements.

Permissive Tax Fund accounts for funds received from tax revenue and expended for resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, and streets.

State Highway Fund accounts for funds received from gasoline excise taxes and vehicles registration fees and expended for resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, and streets.

Drug Fund accounts for funds received from drug restitutions and expended for drug prevention, training, and education.

Law Enforcement Fund accounts for funds received from the DARE program and expended for drug and crime prevention, training, and education.

Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy Grant Fund accounts for funds received from and expended for participation in the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy.

Federal Grant Fund accounts for funds received from federal grants and expended in accordance with the terms of those grants.

State Grant Fund accounts for funds received from state grants and expended in accordance with the terms of those grants.

Local Coronavirus Relief Fund accounts for funds received to aid the City in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

OneOhio Opioid Settlement Fund accounts for funds received from the national opioid settlement with distributors and are used to combat the opioid epidemic.

Fire Pension Fund accounts for funds received from real estate taxes and expended for pension Ohio Police & Fire pension expenses.

Police Pension Fund accounts for funds received from real estate taxes and expended for pension Ohio Police & Fire pension expenses.

Employee Payout Reserve Fund accounts for funds received from transfers in and expended for payout of compensated absences upon employee retirement.

Police and Fire Levy Fund accounts for fund received from levied taxes and expended for the police and department operations and expenditures.

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

		ark & Rec Revolving Fund	Lit	perty Park Fund		Municipal otor Vehicle Fund	Er	nhanced 911 Fund	Per	rmissive Tax Fund	St	ate Highway Fund		Drug Fund	Law	Enforcement Fund	Office	o Peace er Training emy Fund	Fed	eral Grant Fund
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents:	\$	68,379	\$	5,167	\$	310,936	\$	4,894	\$	102,988	\$	477,690	\$	-	\$	24,535	\$	3,244	\$	164,367
Restricted Cash Receivables: Intergovernmental		-		-		- 23,514		-				- 38,661		7,397		-		-		•
Property Taxes Total Assets	\$	- 68,379	\$	- 5,167	\$	- 334,450	\$	- 4,894	\$	- 102,988	\$	- 516,351	\$	- 7,397	\$	- 24,535	\$	- 3,244	\$	- 164,367
Liabilities	<u> </u>	00,010	<u> </u>	0,101	<u> </u>	001,100	Ψ	1,001	Ŷ	102,000	Ţ	010,001	<u> </u>	1,001		21,000	÷	0,211	Ŷ	101,001
Intergovernmental Payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Total Liabilities				-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Deferred Inflows of Resources Deferred Inflows - Property Taxes Unavailable Revenue		-		-		-		-		-		- 25,678		-		-		-		-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources				-								25,678				-		-		
Fund Balances Restricted Committed		- 68,379		- 5,167		334,450 -		4,894		102,988 -		490,673 -		7,397		24,535		3,244		164,367 -
Unassigned (Deficit) Total Fund Balances		- 68,379		- 5,167		- 334,450		- 4,894		- 102,988		- 490,673		- 7,397		- 24,535		3,244		- 164,367
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	68,379	\$	5,167	\$	334,450	\$	4,894	\$	102,988	\$	516,351	\$	7,397	\$	24,535	\$	3,244	\$	164,367

See the related notes to the financial statements

Combining Balance Sheet (Continued) Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

	S	State Grant Fund	Or	neOhio Opioid SettIment		blice and Fire Levy Fund	Fi	re Pension Fund	Po	lice Pension Fund	oyee Payout serve Fund	Spe	Total ecial Revenue Funds		Total Nonmajor Funds
Assets	•		•		•		•		•		10.070	•		•	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents:	\$	332,906	\$	7,204	\$	293,813	\$	56,644	\$	67,093	\$ 12,878	\$	1,932,738	\$	1,932,738
Restricted Cash		-		-		-		-		-	-		7,397		7,397
Receivables:													1,001		1,001
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		15,052		15,052	-		92,279		92,279
Property Taxes		-		-		-		247,295		247,295	-		494,590		494,590
Total Assets	\$	332,906	\$	7,204	\$	293,813	\$	318,991	\$	329,440	\$ 12,878	\$	2,527,004	\$	2,527,004
Liabilities															
Intergovernmental Payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	86,806	\$	91,765	\$ -	\$	178,571	\$	178,571
Total Liabilities		-		-		-		86,806		91,765	 -		178,571		178,571
Deferred Inflows of Resources															
Deferred Inflows - Property Taxes		-		-		-		191,930		191,930	-		383,860		383,860
Unavailable Revenue		-		-		-		70,417		70,417	 -		166,512		166,512
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		-		-		-		262,347		262,347	 -		550,372		550,372
Fund Balances Restricted		222.006		7 004		202 042							1,766,471		1,766,471
Committed		332,906		7,204		293,813		-		-	- 12,878		86,424		86,424
Unassigned (Deficit)		-		-		-		(30,162)		(24,672)	12,070		(54,834)		(54,834)
								(00,102)		(24,012)	 		(04,004)		(04,004)
Total Fund Balances		332,906		7,204		293,813		(30,162)		(24,672)	 12,878		1,798,061		1,798,061
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of															
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	332,906	\$	7,204	\$	293,813	\$	318,991	\$	329,440	\$ 12,878	\$	2,527,004	\$	2,527,004

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Re	k & Rec evolving Fund	Liberty Fun		Municipa Motor Vehi Fund		Enhanced Fund	911	Perr	nissive Tax Fund	 State Highway Fund	Dru	g Fund	Lav	w Enforcement Fund	Office	o Peace r Training emy Fund	Feo	deral Grant Fund
Revenues Property and Other Local Taxes Intergovernmental	\$	- 28,171	\$	-	,	- 9,544	\$	-	\$	- 66,872	\$- 94,865	\$	-	\$	- 469	\$	-	\$	- 363,014
Fines & Forfeitures Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-	 -		-		1,372 7,579		-		-
Total Revenues		28,171		-	149),544				66,872	 94,865		-		9,420		-		363,014
Expenditures Current Operations and Maintenance:																			
Security of Persons and Property		-		-		-		-		-	-		13,402		815		12,030		-
Transportation		-		-	200),000		-		69,913	157,000		-		-		-		376,113
Leisure Time Activities		29,753		1,385		-		-		-	 -		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		29,753		1,385	200),000		-		69,913	 157,000		13,402		815		12,030		376,113
Excess of Revenues																			
Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,582)		(1,385)	(50),456)		-		(3,041)	 (62,135)		(13,402)		8,605		(12,030)		(13,099)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers Out		-		-		-		-		-	 <u> </u>				<u> </u>		-		
Total Financing Sources (Uses)		-		-				-		-	 -		-		-		-		-
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,582)		(1,385)	(50),456)		-		(3,041)	(62,135)		(13,402)		8,605		(12,030)		(13,099)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		69,961		6,552	384	,906		4,894		106,029	 552,808		20,799		15,930		15,274		177,466
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	68,379	\$	5,167	\$ 334	,450	\$	4,894	\$	102,988	 \$ 490,673	\$	7,397	\$	24,535	\$	3,244	\$	164,367

See the related notes to the financial statements

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Continued) Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

	State Grant Fund	OneOhio Opiod Settlement	Police and Fire Levy Fund	Fire Pension Fund	Police Pension Fund	Employee Payout Reserve Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Nonmajor Funds
Revenues Property and Other Local Taxes Intergovernmental Fines & Forfeitures Miscellaneous	\$	\$	\$ 1,758,356 - - -	\$ 201,423 20,658 - -	\$ 201,422 20,658 - -	\$ - - - -	\$ 2,161,201 786,219 1,372 7,579	\$2,161,201 786,219 1,372 7,579
Total Revenues	34,764	7,204	- 1,758,356	- 222,081	222,080		2,956,371	2,956,371
Expenditures Current Operations and Maintenance: Security of Persons and Property Transportation Leisure Time Activities	26,000 - -	- - -	1,464,543 - -	217,398 - -	221,378 - -	-	1,955,566 803,026 31,138	1,955,566 803,026 31,138
Total Expenditures	26,000		- 1,464,543	- 217,398	221,378		2,789,730	2,789,730
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	8,764	7,204	293,813	- 4,683	702		166,641	166,641
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers Out				<u>-</u>				<u> </u>
Total Financing Sources (Uses)			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
Net Change in Fund Balance	8,764	7,204	- 293,813	- 4,683	702	-	166,641	166,641
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	324,142			(34,845)	(25,374)	12,878	1,631,420	1,631,420
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 332,906	\$ 7,204	- \$ 293,813	- \$ (30,162)	\$ (24,672)	\$ 12,878	\$ 1,798,061	\$1,798,061

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 22,750,000	\$ 22,750,000	\$ 25,090,988	\$ 2,340,988
Other Local Taxes	125,000	125,000	188,168	63,168
Intergovernmental	361,500	354,078	387,635	33,557
Charges for Services	1,321,550	1,321,550	1,526,555	205,005
Licenses & Permits	782,350	782,350	629,868	(152,482)
Fines & Forfeitures	62,350	62,350	68,784	6,434
Investment Income	125,000	125,000	197,109	72,109
Other	1,055,700	1,110,700	1,257,105	146,405
Total Revenues	26,583,450	26,631,028	29,346,212	2,715,184
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government Council				
Personal Services	203,235	204,735	185,548	19,187
Contractual Services	24,500	24,500	18,035	6,465
Materials and Supplies	4,000	10,000	4,085	5,915
Total Council	231,735	239,235	207,668	31,567
Mayor				
Personal Services	226,285	224,660	230,776	(6,116)
Contractual Services	16,895	17,100	14,436	2,664
Materials and Supplies	2,320	3,740	3,284	456
Total Mayor	245,500	245,500	248,496	(2,996)
Civil Service				
Personal Services	1,885	1,885	1,136	749
Contractual Services	30,550	30,550	24,599	5,951
Total Civil Service	32,435	32,435	25,735	6,700
Human Resources				
Personal Services	144,420	144,420	96,950	47,470
Contractual Services	100,025	100,025	31,734	68,291
Materials and Supplies	6,000	6,000	5,957	43
Total Human Resources	250,445	250,445	134,641	115,804
Information Technology				
Personal Services	301,500	301,500	307,922	(6,422)
Contractual Services	245,250	245,250	218,611	26,639
Materials and Supplies	40,100	50,100	38,844	11,256
Total Human Resources	586,850	596,850	565,377	31,473
Law				
Personal Services	265,635	306,635	301,403	5,232
Contractual Services	19,150	20,150	18,952	1,198
Materials and Supplies	1,500	1,500	1,266	234
Total Law	286,285	328,285	321,621	6,664

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual (Continued) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Finance	101.050	404.050	100.000	(700)
Personal Services	421,950	421,950	422,689	(739)
Contractual Services	18,150	18,150	17,689	461
Materials and Supplies	5,350	5,350	6,447	(1,097)
Total Finance	445,450	445,450	446,825	(1,375)
General Government				
Personal Services	2,655,000	2,655,000	2,391,871	263,129
Contractual Services	1,267,300	1,267,300	1,260,291	7,009
Other	495,000	495,000	445,241	49,759
Total General Government	4,417,300	4,417,300	4,097,403	319,897
Total General Government	6,496,000	6,555,500	6,047,766	507,734
Security of Persons and Property				
Communication				
Personal Services	999,980	1,015,980	1,011,831	4,149
Contractual Services	19,750	19,750	14,337	5,413
Materials and Supplies	96,300	96,300	108,261	(11,961)
Total Communication	1,116,030	1,132,030	1,134,429	(2,399)
Police				
Personal Services	3,852,000	3,899,000	3,785,338	113,662
Contractual Services	256,855	256,855	209,553	47,302
Materials and Supplies	101,500	119,500	126,668	(7,168)
Total Police	4,210,355	4,275,355	4,121,559	153,796
	4,210,000	4,270,000	4,121,000	100,700
Fire				
Personal Services	3,719,000	3,719,000	3,604,198	114,802
Contractual Services	265,195	265,195	224,787	40,408
Materials and Supplies	216,725	216,725	219,212	(2,487)
Total Fire	4,200,920	4,200,920	4,048,197	152,723
Total Security of Persons and Property	9,527,305	9,608,305	9,304,185	304,120
Transportation				
Public Works				
Personal Services	3,256,400	3,464,600	3,314,267	150,333
Contractual Services	1,923,700	2,159,800	1,960,476	199,324
Materials and Supplies	804,500	733,500	834,881	(101,381)
Total Public Works	5,984,600	6,357,900	6,109,624	248,276
Total Transportation	5,984,600	6,357,900	6,109,624	248,276
		·	· ·	<u>,</u>
Public Health and Welfare				
Contractual Services	215,000	215,000	202,685	12,315
Total Public Health and Welfare	215,000	215,000	202,685	12,315
Leisure Time Activities				
Parks and Recreation				
Personal Services	342,605	342,605	381,141	(38,536)
Contractual Services	269,800	269,800	264,635	5,165
Materials and Supplies	41,100	61,100	68,851	(7,751)
Total Parks and Recreation	653,505	673,505	714,627	(41,122)
				<u>`</u>

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual (Continued) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Senior Activities				
Personal Services	144,690	157,690	151,036	6,654
Contractual Services	21,700	21,700	12,275	9,425
Materials and Supplies	13,000	13,000	19,347	(6,347)
Other	200	200	355	(155)
Total Senior Activities	179,590	192,590	183,013	9,577
Total Leisure Time Activities	833,095	866,095	897,640	(31,545)
Community Development				
Engineering				
Personal Services	494,125	494,125	479,021	15,104
Contractual Services	132,100	132,100	33,994	98,106
Materials and Supplies	11,200	11,200	7,262	3,938
Total Engineering	637,425	637,425	520,277	117,148
Building	001 100			(0.5, 0.70)
Personal Services	361,130	363,630	389,303	(25,673)
Contractual Services	70,550	70,550	49,532	21,018
Materials and Supplies	12,700	13,700	12,110	1,590
Total Building	444,380	447,880	450,945	(3,065)
Planning				
Personal Services	2,140	2,140	1,076	1,064
Contractual Services	1,200	1,200	-	1,200
Total Planning	3,340	3,340	1,076	2,264
Francis Durchann ant				
Economic Development Personal Services	220,220	220,220	004 470	(1.042)
	229,230	229,230	231,173	(1,943)
Contractual Services	10,200	30,700 300	6,260	24,440
Materials and Supplies	300		1,607	(1,307)
Total Economic Development	239,730	260,230	239,040	21,190
Total Community Development	1,324,875	1,348,875	1,211,338	137,537
Total Expenditures	24,380,875	24,951,675	23,773,238	1,178,437
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,202,575	1,679,353	5,572,974	3,893,621
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers Out	(3,717,595)	(3,073,595)	(2,646,577)	427,018
		,	,	

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual (Continued) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,152,409)	(1,508,409)	(2,226,233)	(717,824)
Net Change in Fund Balance	50,166	170,944	3,346,741	3,175,797
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	12,556,231	12,556,231	12,556,231	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	89,712	89,712	89,712	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 12,696,109	\$ 12,816,887	\$ 15,992,684	\$ 3,175,797

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted Original	Amo	unts Final	 Actual		riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues				== -==		
Intergovernmental Other	\$ 1,194,000 10,000	\$	1,194,000 10,000	\$ 1,172,602	\$	(21,398) (10,000)
Total Revenues	 1,204,000		1,204,000	 1,172,602		(31,398)
Expenditures Current:						
Transportation						
Materials and Supplies	280,000		270,000	246,430		23,570
Capital Outlay	2,080,000		1,840,000	1,982,519		(142,519)
Total Transportation	 2,360,000		2,110,000	 2,228,949		(118,949)
Total Expenditures	 2,360,000		2,110,000	 2,228,949		(118,949)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,156,000)		(906,000)	(1,056,347)		(150,347)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Proceeds of OPWC Loan	-		-	215,000		215,000
Transfers In	 1,156,000		906,000	 652,177		(253,823)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 1,156,000		906,000	 867,177		(38,823)
Net Change in Fund Balance	-		-	(189,170)		(189,170)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,724,889		1,724,889	1,724,889		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	 283,416		283,416	 283,416		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 2,008,305	\$	2,008,305	\$ 1,819,135	\$	(189,170)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Park Debt Service Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgeted	Amoun	ts		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	C	Driginal		Final	 Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues Other Local Taxes Intergovernmental	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	
Total Revenues		-		-	 -		-	
Expenditures Current: General Government Contractual Services Total General Government					 		<u> </u>	
Debt Service: Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges		-		-	 -		-	
Total Expenditures		-		-	 -			
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		-		-	-		-	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		41,391		41,391	 41,391		-	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	41,391	\$	41,391	\$ 41,391	\$		

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual ARPA Local Fiscal Recovery Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted	Amour	nts			Variance with Final Budget		
	 Original		Final	Actual			ositive egative)	
Revenues Intergovernmental	\$ 987,593	\$	987,593	\$	995,479	\$	7,886	
Total Revenues	 987,593		987,593		995,479		7,886	
Expenditures Current:								
General Government	 410,000		25,000		-		25,000	
Total Expenditures	 410,000		25,000		-		25,000	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	577,593		962,593		995,479		32,886	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year								
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 577,593	\$	962,593	\$	995,479	\$	32,886	

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Capital Improvement Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted	Amou	unts		Fir	iance with al Budget Positive
	 Original		Final	 Actual		Vegative)
Revenues Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$	29,000	\$ 14,122	\$	(14,878)
Other	 50,000		50,000	 64,727		14,727
Total Revenues	 50,000		79,000	 78,849		(151)
Expenditures Current:						
Capital Outlay Debt Service:	1,139,400		1,070,400	1,057,017		13,383
Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges	 -		-	 -		-
Total Expenditures	 1,139,400		1,070,400	 1,057,017		13,383
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 (1,089,400)		(991,400)	 (978,168)		13,232
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers In	 1,089,400		991,400	 991,400		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 1,089,400		991,400	 991,400		
Net Change in Fund Balance	-		-	13,232		13,232
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,448,698		1,448,698	1,448,698		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	 38,121		38,121	 38,121		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 1,486,819	\$	1,486,819	\$ 1,500,051	\$	13,232

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Bond Retirement Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted	Amou	unts		Fina	ance with I Budget ositive
	 Original		Final	 Actual		egative)
Expenditures Current: Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$ 670,000 198,000	\$	670,000 198,000	\$ 665,147 196,464	\$	4,853 1,536
Total Expenditures	 868,000		868,000	 861,611		6,389
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 (868,000)		(868,000)	 (861,611)		6,389
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers In	 868,000		868,000	 868,000		<u> </u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 868,000		868,000	 868,000		
Net Change in Fund Balance	-		-	6,389		6,389
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 538,455		538,455	 538,455		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 538,455	\$	538,455	\$ 544,844	\$	6,389

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Park and Recreation Revolving Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted Driginal	Amour	ts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
	 Jiiginai		Filldi	 Actual	(146	egalive)	
Revenues							
Intergovernmental	\$ 35,000	\$	35,000	\$ 28,171	\$	(6,829)	
Total Revenues	 35,500		35,500	 28,171		(7,329)	
Expenditures							
Current:							
Leisure Time Activities							
Contractual Services	30,000		30,000	28,873		1,127	
Other	 250		250	 880		(630)	
Total Leisure Time Activities	 30,250		30,250	 29,753		497	
Total Expenditures	 30,250		30,250	 29,753		497	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	5,250		5,250	(1,582)		(6,832)	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 65,441		65,441	 65,441		-	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 70,691	\$	70,691	\$ 63,859	\$	(6,832)	

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Liberty Park Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts						Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original		Final		Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues								
Charges for Services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-
Expenditures								
Current:								
Leisure Time Activities								
Contractual Services		1,500		1,500		1,500		-
Total Leisure Time Activities		1,500		1,500		1,500		-
Total Expenditures		1,500		1,500		1,500		-
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,500)		(1,500)		(1,500)		-
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		8,168		8,168		8,168		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	6,668	\$	6,668	\$	6,668	\$	-

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Municipal Motor Vehicle Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgeted	Amou	nts			Variance with Final Budget		
	Original		Final		Actual		Positive (Negative)		
Revenues Intergovernmental	\$	155,000	\$	155,000	\$	151,602	\$	(3,398)	
Total Revenues		155,000		155,000		151,602		(3,398)	
Expenditures									
Total Expenditures		200,000		200,000		200,000		-	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(45,000)		(45,000)		(48,398)		(3,398)	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		207,378		207,378		207,378		-	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		29,362		29,362		29,362		-	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	191,740	\$	191,740	\$	188,342	\$	(3,398)	

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Enhanced 911 Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final					Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Expenditures Current:								
Transportation	•		•	4 0 0 7	•		•	
Materials and Supplies	\$	4,895	\$	4,895	\$	-	\$	4,895
Total Transportation		4,895		4,895		-		4,895
Total Expenditures		4,895		4,895				4,895
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(4,895)		(4,895)		-		4,895
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		4,895		4,895		4,895		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	-	\$		\$	4,895	\$	4,895

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Permissive Tax Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgeted	Amour	nts		Fina	ance with al Budget
	(Original		Final	 Actual		Positive legative)
Expenditures Current: Transportation							
Capital Outlay		108,000		108,000	 69,913		38,087
Total Expenditures		108,000		108,000	 69,913		38,087
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		-		(216,000)	(3,041)		212,959
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		132,694		132,694	 132,694		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	132,694	\$	(83,306)	\$ 129,653	\$	212,959

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual State Highway Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted Original	Amou	nts Final	Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues							
Intergovernmental	\$ 95,500	\$	100,000	\$	95,076	\$	(4,924)
Total Revenues	 95,500		100,000		95,076		(4,924)
Expenditures							
Current:							
Transportation Materials and Supplies	-		_		-		_
Capital Outlay	157,000		157,000		157,000		-
Total Transportation	 157,000		157,000		157,000		-
Total Expenditures	 157,000		157,000		157,000		-
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(61,500)		(57,000)		(61,924)		(4,924)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 520,634		520,634		520,634		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 459,134	\$	463,634	\$	458,710	\$	(4,924)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Drug Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgeted	Amou	ints			Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	(Original		Final	Actual		(N	legative)	
Revenues									
Fines & Forfeitures	\$	1,500	\$	1,500	\$	-	\$	(1,500)	
Other		1,500		1,500		-		(1,500)	
Total Revenues		3,000		3,000				(3,000)	
Expenditures									
Current:									
Security of Persons and Property									
Personal Services		6,000		6,000		947		5,053	
Contractual Services		-		-		-		-	
Materials and Supplies		10,000		10,000		12,455		(2,455)	
Total Security of Persons and Property		16,000		16,000		13,402		2,598	
Total Expenditures		16,000		16,000		13,402		2,598	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(13,000)		(13,000)		(13,402)		(402)	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		49,701		49,701		49,701		-	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	36,701	\$	36,701	\$	36,299	\$	(402)	

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Law Enforcement Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgeted	Amou	ints		Fina	ance with al Budget
	(Driginal		Final	 Actual		ositive egative)
Revenues Intergovernmental	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 469	\$	469
Fines & Forfeitures Other		1,000 2,500		1,000 2,500	 1,372 7,579		372 5,079
Total Revenues		3,500		3,500	 9,420		5,920
Expenditures Current: Security of Persons and Property							
Personal Services Materials and Supplies		5,000		5,000 -	175 640		4,825 (640)
Total Security of Persons and Property		5,000		5,000	 815		4,185
Total Expenditures		5,000		5,000	 815		4,185
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,500)		(1,500)	8,605		10,105
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		26,189		26,189	 26,189		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	24,689	\$	24,689	\$ 34,794	\$	10,105

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy Grant Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted Driginal	d Amounts Final Actual					Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Expenditures									
Current:									
Security of Persons and Property									
Personal Services	\$ 15,000	\$	15,000	\$	12,030	\$	2,970		
Total Security of Persons and Property	 15,000		15,000		12,030		2,970		
Total Expenditures	 15,000		15,000		12,030		2,970		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-		(30,000)		(12,030)		17,970		
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 15,274		15,274		15,274		-		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 15,274	\$	(14,726)	\$	3,244	\$	17,970		

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Federal Grant Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted	Amou	nts			Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	 Original		Final	Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues Intergovernmental	\$ 552,500	\$	552,500	\$	363,014	\$	(189,486)
Total Revenues	 552,500		552,500		363,014		(189,486)
Expenditures Current: Public Health and Welfare <i>Total Public Health and Welfare</i>	 215,000 215,000		215,000		202,685 202,685		<u>12,315</u> 12,315
Community Development							
Capital Outlay Total Community Development	 432,000 432,000		452,000 452,000		254,649 254,649		197,351 197,351
Total Expenditures	 647,000		667,000		457,334		209,666
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(94,500)		(114,500)		(94,320)		20,180
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 179,081		179,081		179,081		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 84,581	\$	64,581	\$	84,761	\$	20,180

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual State Grant Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted Original	Amou	nts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
	 			 	(**	<u>-</u> <u></u>	
Revenues							
Intergovernmental	\$ 26,000	\$	26,000	\$ 34,764	\$	8,764	
Total Revenues	 26,000		26,000	 34,764		8,764	
Expenditures Current: Security of Persons and Property							
Personal Services	26,000		26,000	26,001		(1)	
Total Security of Persons and Property	 26,000		26,000	 26,001		(1)	
Total Expenditures	 26,000		26,000	 26,001		(1)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-		-	8,763		8,763	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 (269,397)		(269,397)	 (269,397)		-	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ (269,397)	\$	(269,397)	\$ (260,634)	\$	8,763	

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Local Coronavirus Relief Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	(Budgeted Original	I Amou	ints Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues Intergovernmental	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	<u> </u>
Total Revenues					 -		_
Expenditures Current: General Government					 1_		(1)
Total Expenditures		-			 1		(1)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		-		-	(1)		(1)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		170,308		170,308	170,308		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		170,307		170,307	 170,307		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	340,615	\$	340,615	\$ 340,614	\$	(1)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual OneOhio Opioid Settlement Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budget	ed Amounts	-	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues Intergovernmental	\$	\$	\$ 7,204	\$ 7,204
Total Revenues			7,204	7,204
Expenditures Current: General Government		<u> </u>		<u>.</u>
Total Expenditures				<u> </u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			7,204	7,204
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		<u> </u>		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	- \$ -	\$ 7,204	\$ 7,204

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Fire Pension Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts							ance with al Budget ositive
		Original		Final	Actual			egative)
Revenues								
Other Local Taxes	\$	189,266	\$	193,277	\$	201,423	\$	8,146
Intergovernmental		23,393		23,393		20,658		(2,735)
Total Revenues		212,659		216,670		222,081		5,411
Expenditures								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property								
Personal Services		209,158		209,158		209,158		-
Contractual Services		3,500		3,500		3,380		120
Total Security of Persons and Property		212,658		212,658		212,538		120
Total Expenditures		212,658		212,658		212,538		120
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		1		4,012		9,543		5,531
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers In		-		-		-		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-		-		-		-
Net Change in Fund Balance		1		4,012		9,543		5,531
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		45,321		45,321		45,321		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	45,322	\$	49,333	\$	54,864	\$	5,531

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Police Pension Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted	Amou	nts		Fina	ance with al Budget Positive
	 Original		Final	 Actual	-	egative)
Revenues						
Other Local Taxes	\$ 189,266	\$	193,277	\$ 201,422	\$	8,145
Intergovernmental	 23,393		23,393	 20,658		(2,735)
Total Revenues	 212,659		216,670	 222,080		5,410
Expenditures Current:						
Security of Persons and Property						
Personal Services	209,158		209,158	209,158		-
Contractual Services	 3,500		3,500	 3,380		120
Total Security of Persons and Property	 212,658		212,658	 212,538		120
Total Expenditures	 212,658		212,658	 212,538		120
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1		4,012	9,542		5,530
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers In	 			 -		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 		-	 -		-
Net Change in Fund Balance	1		4,012	9,542		5,530
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 53,159		53,159	 53,159		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 53,160	\$	57,171	\$ 62,701	\$	5,530

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Employee Payout Reserve Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgeted	Amou	ints		Fina	ance with al Budget
	(Original		Final	 Actual		Positive egative)
Expenditures Current: General Government							
Personal Services	\$	12,878	\$	12,878	\$ -	\$	12,878
Total Expenditures		12,878		12,878	 -		12,878
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(12,878)		(12,878)	 -		12,878
Net Change in Fund Balance		(12,878)		(12,878)	-		12,878
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		107,234		107,234	 107,234		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	94,356	\$	94,356	\$ 107,234	\$	12,878

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Police and Fire Levy Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgetec	l Amou	ints			Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual		legative)
Revenues	\$	1,701,268	¢	1,719,722	\$	1,758,356	\$	38,634
Property and Other Local Taxes	<u> </u>	1,701,200	\$	1,719,722	φ.	1,700,000	ф.	30,034
Total Revenues		1,701,268		1,719,722		1,758,356		38,634
Expenditures Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		1,668,600		1,668,600		1,464,543		204,057
Total Expenditures		1,668,600		1,668,600		1,464,543		204,057
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		32,668		51,122		293,813		242,691
Fund Balance Beginning of Year				-		-		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	32,668	\$	51,122	\$	293,813	\$	242,691

Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Sewer Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted	Amo	unts		ariance with nal Budget Positive
	Original		Final	 Actual	 Negative)
Operating Revenues					
Charges for Services	\$ 4,045,000	\$	4,045,000	\$ 4,234,716	\$ 189,716
Other Operating Revenues	 145,000		145,000	 173,844	 28,844
Total Operating Revenues	 4,190,000		4,190,000	 4,408,560	 218,560
Operating Expenses Current:					
Personal Services	2,474,600		2,554,600	2,558,672	(4,072)
Materials & Supplies	327,000		393,500	378,966	14,534
Contractual Services	545,200		554,700	605,419	(50,719)
Other Operating Expenses	5,000		5,000	5,000	-
Capital Outlay	 1,099,000		724,000	 1,462,538	 (738,538)
Total Operating Expenses	 4,450,800		4,231,800	 5,010,595	 (778,795)
Operating Income (Loss)	 (260,800)		(41,800)	 (602,035)	 (560,235)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(2,230)		(2,230)	(2,230)	-
Other Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)	 (29,000)		(29,000)	 (28,161)	 839
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	 (31,230)		(31,230)	 (30,391)	 839
Income (Loss) before Contributions & Transfers	(292,030)		(73,030)	(632,426)	(559,396)
Grants & Contributed Capital Transfers In	 250,000 -		250,000	 168,638 -	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(42,030)		176,970	(463,788)	(640,758)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	3,759,188		3,759,188	3,759,188	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	 73,339		73,339	 73,339	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 3,790,497	\$	4,009,497	\$ 3,368,739	\$ (640,758)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Fitness Center Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted Original	Amou	ints Final	Actual	F	ariance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
	 <u> </u>					
Operating Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 1,234,000	\$	1,234,000	\$ 1,350,276	\$	116,276
Total Operating Revenues	 1,234,000		1,234,000	 1,350,554		116,554
Operating Expenses						
Current:						
Personal Services	868,125		828,125	757,748		70,377
Materials & Supplies	166,000		166,000	134,045		31,955
Contractual Services	215,120		237,120	206,332		30,788
Other Operating Expenses	5,000		5,000	7,109		(2,109)
Capital Outlay	 158,000		158,000	115,920		42,080
Total Operating Expenses	 1,412,245		1,394,245	 1,221,154		173,091
Operating Income (Loss)	 (178,245)		(160,245)	 129,400		289,645
Income (Loss) before Transfers	(178,245)		(160,245)	129,400		289,645
Transfers In	 415,865		160,245	 -		(160,245)
Net Change in Fund Balance	237,620			129,400		129,400
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	86,119		86,119	86,119		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	 25,181		25,181	25,181		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 348,920	\$	111,300	\$ 240,700	\$	129,400

Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Golf Course Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Budgeted	Amo	unts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	 Original		Final	 Actual		legative)
Operating Revenues Charges for Services Other Operating Revenues	\$ (74,412,500) 37,500	\$	1,367,500 37,500	\$ 1,350,578 37,754	\$	(16,922) 254
Total Operating Revenues	 (74,375,000)		1,405,000	 1,388,332		(16,668)
Operating Expenses Current:						
Personal Services	775,200		775,200	671,874		103,326
Materials & Supplies	368,000		384,000	408,887		(24,887)
Contractual Services	144,550		175,550	150,767		24,783
Other Operating Expenses	 38,000		38,000	 100,424		(62,424)
Total Operating Expenses	 1,521,250		1,552,750	 1,455,528		97,222
Operating Income (Loss)	 (75,896,250)		(147,750)	 (67,196)		80,554
Transfers In	 146,250		(147,750)	 135,000		282,750
Net Change in Fund Balance	(75,750,000)		(295,500)	67,804		363,304
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 371,535		371,535	 371,535		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ (75,378,465)	\$	76,035	\$ 439,339	\$	363,304

Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Theater Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgeted Original	Amou	nts Final	Actual	Fin F	iance with al Budget ^p ositive legative)
		<u> </u>			 	(
Operating Revenues							
Charges for Services	\$	41,000	\$	41,000	\$ 23,898	\$	(17,102)
Other Operating Revenues		750		750	 -		(750)
Total Operating Revenues		41,750		41,750	 23,898		(17,852)
Operating Expenses							
Current:		~~ ~~~		~~ ~~~			
Materials & Supplies		20,500		20,500	23,512		(3,012)
Contractual Services		21,000		21,000	6,960		14,040
Other Operating Expenses		200		200	 -		200
Total Operating Expenses		41,700		41,700	 30,472		11,228
Operating Income (Loss)		50		50	 (6,574)		(6,624)
Net Change in Fund Balance		50		50	(6,574)		(6,624)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		110,941		110,941	110,941		-
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	110,991	\$	110,991	\$ 104,367	\$	(6,624)
	—		-		 ,	Ŧ	(3,0= .)



STATISTICAL SECTION



Statistical Section Guide to Statistical Tables

This part of the City of Twinsburg's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information about the government's economic condition. This section aids in understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

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Financial Trends – Tables 1-4	•
Revenue Capacity – Tables 5-7	ŀ
Debt Capacity – Tables 8-12	
Demographic and Economic Information – Tables 13-14153 These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.	}
Operating Information – Tables 15-17	

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in this section is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

Net Position by Activity Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years

-	 2013	 2014	 2015	 2016	 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020	 2021	 2022
Primary government-governmental activities										
Net investement in capital assets	\$ 106,911,674	\$ 109,280,345	\$ 114,740,582	\$ 118,237,342	\$ 121,726,674	\$ 122,829,183	\$ 124,332,004	\$ 118,967,660	\$ 124,374,423	\$ 116,007,800
Restricted	5,219,831	4,809,367	5,895,549	3,763,577	6,381,156	5,812,693	5,580,095	5,266,688	6,227,249	7,642,926
Unrestricted	 32,644,964	 28,746,035	 7,277,224	 2,863,824	 (4,878,353)	 (27,748,638)	 (18,469,673)	(14,662,395)	 (16,534,843)	(2,330,697)
Total governmental activities net position	144,776,469	142,835,747	 127,913,355	 124,864,743	 123,229,477	 100,893,238	 111,442,426	109,571,953	 114,066,829	\$ 121,320,029
Primary government-business-type activities Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted Total business-type activities net position	 44,128,179 - 2,489,069 46,617,248	 46,400,391 - 1,962,444 48,362,835	 47,210,407 - (192,509) 47,017,898	 48,193,049 - (371,756) 47,821,293	 47,385,065 - (497,478) 46,887,587	 50,539,347 - (5,420,658) 45,118,689	 47,134,586 (2,598,442) 44,536,144	 51,905,182 (1,647,662) 50,257,520	 50,405,359 4,708,834 55,114,193	 48,965,229 6,778,424 55,743,653
Total primary government Net investment in captial assets Restricted Unrestricted	151,039,853 5,219,831 35,134,033	155,680,736 4,809,367 30,708,479	161,950,989 5,895,549 7,084,715	166,430,391 3,763,577 2,492,068	169,111,739 6,381,156 (5,375,831)	 173,368,530 5,812,693 (33,169,296)	171,466,590 5,580,095 (21,068,115)	 170,872,842 5,266,688 (16,310,057)	174,779,782 6,227,249 (11,826,009)	 164,973,029 7,642,926 4,447,727
Total primary government net position	\$ 191,393,717	\$ 191,198,582	\$ 174,931,253	\$ 172,686,036	\$ 170,117,064	\$ 146,011,927	\$ 155,978,570	\$ 159,829,473	\$ 169,181,022	\$ 177,063,682

Please see the Net Position section of Management's Discussion and Analysis for details of negative unrestricted net position.

Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years

Expenses	 2013	 2014	 2015	 2016	 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020	 2021	 2022
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 6,688,110	\$ 3,782,280	\$ 5,508,770	\$ 6,307,981	\$ 7,433,264	\$ 6,510,387	\$ 3,641,103	\$ 10,642,228	\$ 6,204,206	\$ 5,281,576
Security of persons and property	8,451,014	8,719,995	9,916,169	11,498,555	11,896,459	11,930,391	10,442,932	8,962,123	10,830,015	10,571,951
Public health and welfare	-	-	-	208,164	208,142	208,609	210,262	210,527	208,837	202,685
Transportation	7,148,445	8,496,165	8,891,060	8,099,317	8,997,784	9,706,605	8,222,401	6,978,239	5,498,744	8,969,093
Leisure time activities	1,677,223	2,283,000	2,553,121	1,637,768	1,404,835	1,389,613	1,755,317	629,834	368,643	917,841
Community development	4,845,641	7,528,149	1,636,063	2,252,246	3,275,867	2,732,406	1,249,005	1,083,534	367,098	960,909
Basic utilitiy service	12,225	13,758	13,226	22,114	97,117	90,476			-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	593,334	336,900	315,976	287,995	220,986	180,473	156,888	205,000	229,848	193,103
Total governmental activities expenses	29,415,992	 31,160,247	 28,834,385	 30,314,140	 33,534,454	 32,748,960	 25,677,908	 28,711,485	 23,707,391	 27,097,158
Business-type activities:										
Sewer	4,769,812	3,806,876	4,451,137	3,648,338	4,567,087	3,635,806	3,634,378	4,453,523	2,848,549	4,763,719
Golf	1,046,463	1,159,882	1,554,474	1,381,674	1,487,776	2,187,772	4,365,419	2,265,101	847,228	1,302,002
Fitness center	1,622,192	1,821,770	1,858,224	2,241,685	2,397,227	2,393,208	1,944,708	1,402,746	862,252	1,144,296
Community theater	33,275	25,266	38,257	36,788	40,779	61,353	36,977	4,728	-	30,472
Total business-type activities expenses	 7,471,742	6,813,794	7,902,092	 7,308,485	 8,492,869	8,278,139	9,981,482	8,126,098	4,558,029	 7,240,489
Total primary government expenses	\$ 36,887,734	\$ 37,974,041	\$ 36,736,477	\$ 37,622,625	\$ 42,027,323	\$ 41,027,099	\$ 35,659,390	\$ 36,837,583	\$ 28,265,420	\$ 34,337,647

Changes in Net Position (Continued) Last Ten Fiscal Years

Program Revenues		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022
Governmental activities:																				
Charges for services:																				
General government	\$	1,599,390	\$	1,309,881	\$	1,324,425	\$	1,210,493	\$	933,850	\$		\$	1,018,242	\$	923,466	\$	1,070,577	\$	807,741
Security of persons and property		541,230		556,740		570,074		521,358		489,682		406,697		634,166		494,154		529,089		788,522
Transportation		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Leisure time activities		414,539		356,988		402,141		394,501		303,406		253,342		243,807		13,027		177,151		254,658
Community development		516,399		442,774		395,946		663,893		498,565		419,722		364,707		416,323		362,206		281,418
Operating grants and contributions		25,554		36,795		30,364		53,915		245,367		518,401		15,456		-		-		1,983,072
Capital grants and contributions		1,409,545		6,417,353		4,554,217		2,691,738		4,802,950		690,066		2,367,174		581,251		-		221,213
Total governmental activities program revenue		4,506,657	_	9,120,531		7,277,167		5,535,898	_	7,273,820		3,068,977	_	4,643,552	_	2,428,221		2,139,023	_	4,336,624
Business-type activities:																				
Charges for services:																				
Sewer		2,800,084		3,323,257		3,281,141		3,471,054		3,363,306		3,422,301		3,984,336		4,050,710		4,219,895		4,615,619
Golf		906,123		812,664		853,200		901,491		890,669		1,242,372		2,084,207		1,282,551		1,344,032		1,346,386
Fitness center		1,246,005		1,272,762		1,379,578		1,395,234		1,455,709		1,575,577		1,489,491		512,605		1,034,474		1,366,904
Community theater		41,845		29,004		47,279		40,323		33,776		43,047		31,251		11,740		-		23,898
Operating grants and contributions		-		-		-		-		-		-		1,115		-		-		-
Capital grants and contributions		463,815		486,372		453,667		-		-		473,517		792,636		58,230		2,432,682		168,638
Total business-type activities program revenue		5,457,872		5,924,059		6,014,865	_	5,808,102		5,743,460	_	6,756,814		8,383,036		5,915,836		9,031,083		7,521,445
Net (expense)/revenue																				
Governmental activities		(24,909,335)		(22,039,716)		(21,557,218)		(24,778,242)		(26,260,634)		(29,679,983)		(21,034,356)		(26,283,264)		(21,568,368)		(22,760,534
Business-type activities		(2,013,870)		(889,735)		(1,887,227)		(1,500,383)		(2,749,409)		(1,521,325)		(1,598,446)		(2,210,262)		4,473,054		280,956
Total primary government net expense	¢	(26,923,205)	¢	(22,929,451)	-	(23,444,445)	•	(26,278,625)	•	(29,010,043)	-	(31,201,308)	-	(22,632,802)	-	(28,493,526)	-	(17,095,314)	^	(22,479,578

Changes in Net Position ((Continued)
Last Ten Fiscal Ye	ears

		2013	 2014	 2015		2016	 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020		2021	2022
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position													
Governmental activities: Taxes:													
Property and other local taxes Municipal income taxes Grants and entitlements not restricted to	\$	1,239,860 27,931,865	\$ 1,226,511 19,498,390	\$ 1,303,837 21,404,750	\$	1,220,369 20,969,489	\$ 1,246,135 22,749,862	\$ 1,265,690 21,584,620	\$ 1,325,561 26,689,266	\$ 1,212,957 22,922,726	\$	540,255 22,548,429	\$ 2,396,949 25,091,504
specific programs Investment income		1,939,843 45,992	1,900,831 21,396	2,038,693 56,943		1,496,357 180,075	1,449,985 137,362	1,761,907 178,584	2,440,034 598,281	4,030,768 768,616		2,275,956 201,900	2,122,87 (541,82
Miscellaneous Gain/(Loss) on sale of assets		68,834 -	87,188	103,447 -		146,622 20,496	836,174 -	1,041,574 -	1,431,158 (21,156)	2,666,574 -		645,103 (57,333)	1,323,92 (218,26
Transfers		(311,951)	(2,635,322)	(2,751,552)		(2,303,778)	(1,794,150)	(1,855,263)	(879,600)	(7,188,850)		(149,500)	(135,000
otal governmental activities		30,914,443	 20,098,994	 22,156,118		21,729,630	 24,625,368	 23,977,112	 31,583,544	 24,412,791		26,004,810	30,040,15
usiness-type activities:													
Investment income Miscellaneous		-	-	-		-	- 21,553	- 25,766	- 139,353	- 702,102		- 274,806	7,308 206,196
Gain/(Loss) on sale of assets Transfers		- 311,951	- 2,635,322	- 2,751,552		- 2,303,778	- 1,794,150	- 1,855,263	(3,052) 879,600	- 7,188,850		- 149,500	135,000
otal business-type activities	_	311,951	 2,635,322	 2,751,552	_	2,303,778	 1,815,703	 1,881,029	 1,015,901	 7,890,952	_	424,306	348,504
otal primary government		31,226,394	 22,734,316	 24,907,670		24,033,408	 26,441,071	 25,858,141	 32,599,445	 32,303,743		26,429,116	30,388,659
hanges in Net Position Governmental activities		8,874,727	(1,458,224)	(2,622,124)		(4,531,004)	(5,054,615)	2,942,756	5,011,082	(1,870,473)		4,436,442	7,279,62
Business-type activities		(577,784) 8,296,943	 748,095 (710,129)	 1,251,169 (1,370,955)		(445,631)	 294,378 (4,760,237)	 282,583	 (511,796) 4,499,286	 5,680,690		4,897,360	629,46 \$ 7,909,08

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	 2013	 2014	 2015	 2016	 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020	 2021	 2022
General Fund										
Reserved	\$ -									
Unreserved		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonspendable	396,947	216,414	225,280	180,000	110,327	460,020	152,172	136,266	171,164	175,768
Assigned	6,508,841	5,944,848	7,291,319	9,656,106	5,905,572	3,678,050	3,431,199	4,523,244	903,222	1,072,849
Unassigned	21,710,920	20,046,754	14,401,927	7,187,465	8,222,971	8,162,650	9,517,493	11,387,054	15,662,614	18,489,482
Total general fund	\$ 28,616,708	\$ 26,208,016	\$ 21,918,526	\$ 17,023,571	\$ 14,238,870	\$ 12,300,720	\$ 13,100,864	\$ 16,046,564	\$ 16,737,000	\$ 19,738,099
All other governmental funds										
Reserved	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ -	\$	\$
Unreserved, reported in:										
Special revenue funds										-
Debt service funds										-
Capital projects funds										
Restricted	2,005,409	1,992,020	2,923,555	3,460,811	3,439,091	3,031,051	2,912,903	3,694,786	3,768,049	5,657,102
Committed	383,665	377,545	421,041	594,426	720,981	688,701	729,637	706,111	614,836	618,258
Assigned	2,815,206	3,952,494	2,782,139	2,475,128	1,914,010	1,787,718	1,728,863	1,766,256	2,388,726	2,674,341
Unassigned	(371,013)	(56,832)	(193,748)	(70,102)	(192,260)	(41,618)	(94,010)	(64,990)	(60,219)	(54,834)
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 4,833,267	\$ 6,265,227	\$ 5,932,987	\$ 6,460,263	\$ 5,881,822	\$ 5,465,852	\$ 5,277,393	\$ 6,102,163	\$ 6,711,392	\$ 8,894,867

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years

	 2013	 2014	 2015	 2016	 2017	 2018	 2019	 2020	 2021	 2022
Revenues										
Property and other taxes	\$ 1,086,258	\$ 1,062,583	\$ 1,100,179	\$ 1,058,858	\$ 1,047,002	\$ 1,075,191	\$ 1,257,294	\$ 1,185,610	\$ 650,348	\$ 2,349,369
Municipal income tax	23,405,030	22,867,654	21,113,765	21,433,481	22,539,519	22,720,517	24,431,591	21,849,951	23,286,448	25,533,112
Other local taxes	156,428	160,441	188,490	186,991	188,590	199,215	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	3,090,081	6,524,483	3,641,852	2,212,949	2,184,689	2,326,727	2,095,174	4,258,991	2,258,819	4,088,873
Charges for services	1,459,665	1,348,403	1,388,683	1,350,008	1,241,369	1,212,161	1,208,094	1,196,950	1,257,634	1,521,017
License and permits	239,508	327,088	369,090	468,043	696,105	657,524	740,981	556,006	663,248	629,868
Fines and forfeitures	113,742	113,649	101,268	107,523	204,128	115,643	112,220	49,081	57,116	75,263
Investment income	45,992	21,396	56,943	146,047	130,500	175,284	545,431	740,692	196,033	(550,307)
Reimbursements received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	1,014,086	930,812	821,338	906,908	1,031,478	1,223,522	1,565,384	2,666,574	645,103	1,323,921
Total revenues	\$ 30,610,790	\$ 33,356,509	\$ 28,781,608	\$ 27,870,808	\$ 29,263,380	\$ 29,705,784	\$ 31,956,169	\$ 32,503,855	\$ 29,014,749	\$ 34,971,116
Expenditures										
Current operations and maintenance:										
General government	7,477,236	6,209,228	6,214,407	6,161,288	7,066,769	6,340,992	6,532,695	8,545,418	4,396,932	3,935,044
Security of persons and property	8,209,562	8,391,289	9,011,133	9,628,084	10,115,612	9,992,467	10,321,112	8,790,558	10,546,620	11,288,546
Public health and welfare	-	-	-	208,164	208,142	208,609	210,262	210,527	208,837	202,685
Transportation	5,116,565	6,526,324	7,386,799	8,487,162	5,653,095	8,569,355	7,656,465	6,756,205	8,259,861	10,119,726
Leisure time activities	1,578,272	954,571	1,032,623	1,145,875	1,102,296	1,115,959	1,478,912	608,601	765,220	1,135,627
Community development	1,258,411	1,719,775	1,564,887	1,560,405	1,985,601	1,467,848	1,433,280	1,050,936	1,197,323	1,489,070
Basic utilitiy service	111,567	107,637	118,911	128,907	97,117	90,476	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	2,698,756	9,187,145	5,557,127	3,225,525	3,412,112	1,371,808	893,601	1,858,530	411,567	805,687
Debt service:										
Principal retirement	3,469,746	1,785,047	1,680,444	1,525,497	1,701,418	1,660,585	1,841,856	1,986,555	1,558,096	975,835
Interest and fiscal charges	514,455	362,860	346,708	303,871	251,048	204,722	156,888	205,000	259,005	197,775
Issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	\$ 30,434,570	\$ 35,243,876	\$ 32,913,039	\$ 32,374,778	\$ 31,593,210	\$ 31,022,821	\$ 30,525,071	\$ 30,012,330	\$ 27,603,461	\$ 30,149,995
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 176,220	\$ (1,887,367)	\$ (4,131,431)	\$ (4,503,970)	\$ (2,329,830)	\$ (1,317,037)	\$ 1,431,098	\$ 2,491,525	\$ 1,411,288	\$ 4,821,121

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds (Continued)	
Last Ten Fiscal Years	

		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	 2021	2(022
Other financing sources (uses)																			
Inception of capital leases	\$	333,704	\$	-	\$		\$	587,442	\$	-	\$	463,293	\$	-	\$	1,342,795	\$ -	\$	21,053
Issuance of debt	,	2,381,781	,	1,760,818	,	711,394	,	941,011	,	737,646	,	354,887	,	60,187	,	7,125,000	45,276		470,000
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		_,,		-		-		-		23,192				-		-		-	-
Premium on issuance of debt		-		-		-		-				-		-		-	-		-
Payment on refunded bond escrow agent								-		-		-					-		-
Transfers - in		4,082,384		6,797,844		5,984,646		6,495,521		3,546,160		3,867,434		3,229,250		3,603,490	2,931,921	2.9	931,921
Transfers - out		(4,394,335)		(7,648,027)		(7,439,891)		(7,887,683)		(5,340,310)		(5,722,697)		(4,108,850)		(10,792,340)	(3,066,921)		066,921)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	2,403,534	\$	910,635	\$	(743,851)	\$	136,291	\$	(1,033,312)	\$	(1,037,083)	\$	(819,413)	\$	1,278,945	\$ (89,724)		356,053
														,					
Net changes in fund balances	\$	516,167	\$	(3,220,796)	\$	(5,247,821)	\$	(2,193,539)	\$	(2,350,349)	\$	394,015	\$	1,672,112	\$	3,770,470	\$ 1,321,564	\$5,1	177,174
Debt services as a percentage of non-capital expenditures		13.08%		6.14%		5.54%		5.07%		5.58%		5.28%		6.20%		8.91%	6.96%		4.32%

Income Tax Revenue Base, Rate, and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years

Tax Year	Tax Rate (1)	Total Tax ollected (2)	axes from /ithholding	Percentage of Taxes from Withholding	Tax	es from Net Profits	Percentage of Taxes from Net Profits	 axes From ndividuals	Percentage o Taxes from Individuals
2022	2.00%	\$ 24,583,147	\$ 18,229,741	74.16%	\$	4,041,273	16.44%	\$ 2,312,134	9.41%
2021	2.00%	22,640,762	18,055,681	79.75%		2,864,314	12.65%	1,720,767	7.60%
2020	2.00%	22,495,667	17,700,918	78.69%		3,069,009	13.64%	1,725,740	7.67%
2019	2.00%	23,390,483	17,463,041	74.66%		3,933,367	16.82%	1,994,076	8.53%
2018	2.00%	22,701,741	17,238,419	75.93%		3,798,921	16.73%	1,664,402	7.33%
2017	2.00%	22,300,468	16,661,202	74.71%		3,944,927	17.69%	1,694,339	7.60%
2016	2.00%	20,739,171	16,371,449	78.94%		2,547,944	12.29%	1,819,778	8.78%
2015	2.00%	19,651,388	15,271,531	77.71%		2,721,213	13.85%	1,658,644	8.44%
2014	2.00%	22,878,022	15,018,535	65.65%		5,577,363	24.38%	2,282,124	9.98%
2013	2.25%	25,058,791	17,791,296	71.00%		4,729,766	18.88%	2,537,729	10.13%

(1) The City's basic income tax rate may only be increased by a majority vote of the City's residents.

(2) Accrual basis.

Income Tax Filers by Income Level Current Year and Nine Years Ago Unaudited

Tax Year 2022

Income Range	Number of Filers	Percent of Filers	Taxable Income	Percent of Taxable Income
\$100,000 and Over	1,809	32%	\$ 353,342,177	69%
75,000-99,999	648	11%	56,324,763	11%
50,000-74,999	847	15%	52,432,023	10%
25,000-49,999	942	17%	35,705,611	7%
Under 25,000	1,438	25%	14,852,987	3%
Total	5,684	100%	512,657,561	100%
Total	- ,			
		Tax Year 2013		
				Percent of
Income Range	Number of Filers		Taxable Income	
Income Range		Tax Year 2013	Taxable Income \$ 353,184,804	
Income Range	Number of Filers	Tax Year 2013 Percent of Filers		Taxable Income
Income Range \$100,000 and Over	Number of Filers	Tax Year 2013 Percent of Filers 26%	\$ 353,184,804	Taxable Income
Income Range \$100,000 and Over 75,000-99,999	Number of Filers 1,987 843	Tax Year 2013 Percent of Filers 26% 11%	\$ 353,184,804 72,714,827	Taxable Income 61% 13%
Income Range \$100,000 and Over 75,000-99,999 50,000-74,999	Number of Filers 1,987 843 1,219	Tax Year 2013 Percent of Filers 26% 11% 16%	\$ 353,184,804 72,714,827 75,185,034	Taxable Income 61% 13% 13%

Source: Regional Income Tax data - certain amounts may be estimates

Note: Number of filers does not equal total taxpayers due to taxpayers paying City taxes through employer withholding only without having a filing requirement.

Principal Revenue Remitters of Municipal Income Tax Current Year and Nine Years Ago Unaudited

	2013	2022
Employer	Rank	Rank
RGH Enterprises	1	_
Envision Pharmaceutical Holdings	2	-
Twinsburg Board of Education	5	3
Rockwell Automation Inc	4	2
The Cleveland Clinic Foundation	8	1
General Electric	9	-
Amazon Com Services LLC	-	4
Bottling Group LLC	10	-
GD Mobile Security America Inc	-	10
Victory Innovations Company, Inc.	-	6
Progressive Casuality Ins Co.	-	5
Fedex Ground Package System Inc.	-	7
Reuterstokes LLC	-	8
City of Twinsburg	-	9
Cellco Partnership	3	-
Windstream Communications Inc.	6	-
Cellco Partnership DBA Verizon	7	-

Source: RITA

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

		Governmental A	Activities	Business-Type Activities								
Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Special Assessment Bonds	Notes Payable	Captial Lease Payable	General Obligation Bonds	Special Assessment Bonds	Notes Payable	Captial Lease Payable				
2013	9,714,530	194,000	3,290,985	219,841	-	-	304,834	100,678				
2014	1,140,000	21,000	4,496,383	111,214	-	-	298,339	72,636				
2015	7,386,560	152,000	4,799,547	-	-	-	288,178	43,621				
2016	6,189,634	134,000	5,388,061	587,442	-	-	278,017	22,096				
2017	4,952,708	116,000	5,796,643	428,088	-	-	6,405,856	-				
2018	3,680,780	98,000	5,977,031	653,295	-	-	6,395,695	-				
2019	2,343,853	80,000	5,828,653	333,004	-	-	6,788,560	-				
2020	8,096,926	62,000	6,001,080	1,209,670	-	-	745,579	-				
2021	7,130,000	44,000	5,821,812	814,554	-	-	721,886	-				
2022	6,710,000	26,000	6,061,764	470,000	-	-	696,622	3,811				

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

(1) Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Data reported for Twinsburg, OH)

(2) 2013-2018 data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Data reported for Cleveland-Akron-

(3) 2019-2022 based on most recent U.S. Census data

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type (Continued) Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

	Total	Primary Government				
Fiscal Year	Total Debt Primary Government	Total Debt as Percentage of Personal Income	Total Debt per Capita	Population (1)	Median Household Income (1)	Per Capita Income (2)(3)
2013	13,824,868	1.74%	746	18,544	70,958	42,767
2014	6,139,572	0.74%	331	18,556	69,778	44,751
2015	12,669,906	1.48%	682	18,573	71,194	46,163
2016	12,599,250	1.44%	678	18,585	73,314	46,963
2017	17,699,295	1.95%	947	18,685	75,365	48,701
2018	16,804,801	1.76%	896	18,762	77,021	50,872
2019	15,374,070	2.14%	815	18,856	77,021	38,143
2020	16,115,255	2.24%	855	18,856	77,021	38,143
2021	14,532,252	1.68%	755	19,248	82,760	44,942
2022	13,968,197	1.32%	720	19,402	85,625	54,448

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Net Bonded Debt	Net Bonded Debt as Percent of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita	Total Assessed Property Tax
2013	9,714,530	85,895	9,628,635	1.70%	519	567,033,150
2014	1,140,000	72,168	1,067,832	0.19%	58	569,528,270
2015	7,386,560	306,194	7,080,366	1.25%	381	566,767,150
2016	6,189,634	117,528	6,072,106	1.06%	327	571,330,980
2017	4,952,708	591,400	4,361,308	0.75%	233	581,020,330
2018	3,680,780	584,719	3,096,061	0.49%	165	630,954,430
2019	2,343,853	657,958	1,685,895	0.26%	89	640,274,310
2020	8,096,926	566,847	7,530,079	1.16%	399	650,941,550
2021	7,130,000	539,483	6,590,517	0.93%	342	711,987,930
2022	6,710,000	545,872	6,164,128	0.85%	318	725,418,720

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Net bonded debt equals: G.O. bonds, notes, and w arrants outstanding (net of related premiums, discounts, and adjustments), less Debt Service funds' equity.

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt Fiscal Year 2022 Unaudited

	O	Debt utstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)	 Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt		
City of Twinsburg Direct Debt						
General Bonded Debt and Warrants	\$	6,710,000	100%	\$ 6,710,000		
Special Assessment Bonds		26,000	100%	26,000		
Notes Payable		6,758,386	100%	6,758,386		
Capital Leases Payable		473,811	100%	473,811		
Overlapping Debt						
Summit County		75,670,000	5.04%	3,813,768		
Twinsburg City School District		894,357	70.31%	628,822		
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt				\$ 18,410,787		

Source: Ohio Municipal Advisory Council

(1) Percentages were determined by dividing each overlapping subdivision's assessed valuation within the City by its total valuation.

Legal Debt Margin Information Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Total Assessed Valuation	\$ 725,418,720	\$ 711,987,930	\$ 650,941,550	\$ 640,274,310	\$ 630,954,430	\$ 581,020,330	\$ 571,330,980	\$ 566,767,150	\$ 569,528,270	\$ 567,033,150
Overall Debt Limitation - 10.5% of Assessed Valuation	76,168,966	74,758,733	68,348,863	67,228,803	66,250,215	61,007,135	59,989,753	59,510,551	59,800,468	59,538,481
Gross Indebtedness	13,968,197	14,017,698	14,905,485	15,041,066	16,151,506	17,271,207	11,989,712	12,626,285	13,536,208	13,504,349
Less Debt Outside Limitation Bond Anticipation Notes Special Assessment Bonds ODOT Loans	26,000	44,000	- 62,000 -	6,138,000 80,000 -	6,138,000 98,000 -	6,138,000 116,000 -	- 134,000 -	- 152,000 -	- 173,000 -	- 194,000 220,000
OPWC Loans	6,758,386	5,821,812	6,651,640	6,479,213	6,234,726	6,064,499	5,493,430	4,692,155	4,094,528	2,700,239
Net Indebtedness	7,183,811	8,151,886	8,191,845	2,343,853	3,680,780	4,952,708	6,362,282	7,782,130	9,268,680	10,390,110
Less Fund Balance in Debt Service Fund	(545,872)	(539,483)	(566,847)	(569,316)	(505,354)	(504,577)	(290,082)	(306,194)	(72,168)	(85,895)
Net Debt Within 10.5% Limitation	6,637,939	7,612,403	7,624,998	1,774,537	3,175,426	4,448,131	6,072,200	7,475,936	9,196,512	10,304,215
Legal Debt Margin Within 10.5% Limitation	69,531,027	67,146,330	60,723,865	65,454,266	63,074,789	56,559,004	53,917,553	52,034,615	50,603,956	49,234,266
Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Overall Debt Limitation	91.29%	89.82%	88.84%	97.36%	95.21%	92.71%	89.88%	87.44%	84.62%	82.69%
Unvoted Debt Limitation - 5.5% of Assessed Valuation	39,898,030	39,159,336	35,801,785	35,215,087	34,702,494	31,956,118	31,423,204	31,172,193	31,324,055	31,186,823
Gross Indebtedness	13,968,197	14,017,698	14,905,485	15,041,066	16,151,506	17,271,207	11,989,712	12,626,285	13,536,208	13,504,349
Less Debt Outside Limitation Bond Anticipation Notes Special Assessment Bonds General Obligation Revenue Bonds	26,000	- 44,000 -	- 62,000 -	6,138,000 80,000 -	6,138,000 98,000 -	6,138,000 116,000 -	- 134,000 -	- 152,000 -	- 173,000 -	- 194,000 220,000
OPWC Loans	6,758,386	5,821,812	6,651,640	6,479,213	6,234,726	6,064,499	5,493,430	4,692,155	4,094,528	2,700,239
Net Debt Within 5.5% Limitation	7,183,811	8,151,886	8,191,845	2,343,853	3,680,780	4,952,708	6,362,282	7,782,130	9,268,680	10,390,110
Unvoted Legal Debt Margin Within 5.5% Limitation	\$ 32,714,219	\$ 31,007,450	\$ 27,609,940	\$ 32,871,234	\$ 31,021,714	\$ 27,003,410	\$ 25,060,922	\$ 23,390,063	\$ 22,055,375	\$ 20,796,713
Unvoted Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Unvoted Debt Limitation	81.99%	79.18%	77.12%	93.34%	89.39%	84.50%	79.75%	75.04%	70.41%	66.68%

Total net debt applicable to limit as a percentage of debt limit

Source: City Records

Pledged Revenue Coverage Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

Fiscal Year	Special Assessment Revenue	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenue (A)	Principal (B)	Interest (C)	Coverage A/(B+C)
2013	41,697	-	41,697	18,000	10,266	1.48
2014	43,683	-	43,683	18,000	9,502	1.59
2015	42,485	-	42,485	18,000	8,611	1.60
2016	43,443	-	43,443	18,000	7,720	1.69
2017	44,156	-	44,156	18,000	6,805	1.78
2018	44,304	-	44,304	18,000	5,890	1.85
2019	46,724	-	46,724	18,000	4,975	2.03
2020	43,982	-	43,982	18,000	4,060	1.99
2021	45,513	-	45,513	18,000	3,145	2.15
2022	47,240	-	47,240	18,000	2,823	2.27

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Net bonded debt equals: G.O. bonds, notes, and w arrants outstanding (net of related premiums, discounts, and adjustments), less Debt Service funds' equity.

Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Per Capita Personal Income (2)(3)	Personal Income	Unemployment Rate
2013	18,544	42,767	793,071,248	6.30%
2014	18,556	44,751	830,399,556	4.50%
2015	18,573	46,163	857,385,399	4.80%
2016	18,585	46,963	872,807,355	4.90%
2017	18,685	48,701	909,978,185	4.80%
2018	18,762	50,872	954,460,464	4.90%
2019	18,856	38,143	719,224,408	4.00%
2020	18,856	38,143	719,224,408	4.00%
2021	19,248	44,942	865,043,616	4.00%
2022	19,402	54,448	1,056,400,096	2.30%

(1) Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Census Bureau (Data reported for Twinsburg, OH)

(2) 2013-2018 data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Data reported for Cleveland-Akron-Canton Combined Statistical Area)

(3) 2019-2022 based on most recent U.S. Census data

Principal Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago Unaudited

		2022		2013				
Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment		
FedEx Ground Package System	2,474	1	16.73%	-	-	0.00%		
Amazon Com Services LLC	2,368	2	16.01%	-	-	0.00%		
Rockwell Automation	732	3	4.95%	-	-	0.00%		
The Cleveland Clinic Foundation	726	4	4.91%	587	3	3.98%		
Twinsburg Board of Education	718	5	4.85%	778	2	5.28%		
City of Twinsburg	453	6	3.06%	482	4	3.27%		
GD Mobile Security America Inc.	374	7	2.53%	-	-	0.00%		
Progressive Casualty Ins Co	196	8	1.33%	-	-	0.00%		
Jniversity Hospitals Health	186	9	1.26%	-	-	0.00%		
Reuterstokes LLC	174	10	1.18%	-	-	0.00%		
RGH Enterprises	-	-	0.00%	981	1	6.65%		
Bottling Group LLC	-	-	0.00%	351	5	2.38%		
RX Options Inc.	-	-	0.00%	318	6	2.16%		
Cellco Partnership DBA Verizon	-	-	0.00%	241	7	1.63%		
Fastners for Retail INC	-	-	0.00%	205	8	1.39%		
Sate of Ohio ODOT	-	-	0.00%	204	9	1.38%		
Hitachi Healthcare Americas Co	<u> </u>	-	0.00%	151	10	1.02%		
	8,401		24.06%	4,298		26.74%		

Total City Employment (1)(2)

(1) 2022 Total City Employment based on U.S. Census Bureau 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates (2) 2013 Total City Employment based on U.S. Census Bureau 2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Regular Full-Time Employees by Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

Function/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
Council	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mayor	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Finance	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Human Resources	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
Information Technology	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Public Works	33.0	34.0	37.0	36.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	34.0	37.0	38.0
Security of Persons and Property										
Communications	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	11.0
Fire	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	34.0	34.0
Police	34.0	31.0	33.0	34.0	36.0	38.0	39.0	38.0	34.0	37.0
Leisure Time Activities										
Parks and Recreation	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
Senior Activity	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Community Development										
Building	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
Community Plan and Development	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Engineering	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	4.0
Fitness Center										
Fitness Center	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Fitness Aquatics	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Golf										
Aaron and Moses Restaurant	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	2.0	-	-	-
Glen Eagles Golf Course	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Glen Eagles MTCE	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Glen Eagles Banquest Center	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Sewer	22.0	23.0	18.0	20.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	22.0
	164.0	167.0	169.0	173.0	176.0	181.0	182.0	164.0	170.0	176.0

Method: Using 1.0 for each full-time employee as of December 31.

Source: City Records

Operating Indicators by Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

Function/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
Public Works										
Branch Chipping:										
Homes Served*	3,950	3,912	4,274	4,444	6,222	3,838	4,214	4,357	4,272	3,851
Material Chipped (cubic yards)*	1,440	1,344	1,436	1,514	3,612	1,436	1,313	1,247	1,428	113
Leaf Removal:										
Homes Served*	5,237	5,495	5,570	5,946	5,477	4,241	4,669	4,768	6,994	5,557
Opportunities for Pick Up*	41	42	39	41	36	49	47	47	12	8
Snow and Ice Control										
Number of Events**	-	41	29	18	21	25	19	19	22	15
Miles Covered**	-	49,839	62,441	21,436	28,203	38,963	24,605	24,605	31,686	21,355
Tons of Salt Used**	-	10,954	7,418	4,084	6,102	7,171	2,482	2,482	4,777	3,458
Senior Snow Plowing		,	.,	.,	-,	.,	_,	_,	.,	-,
Number of Driveways Plowed**	-	87	74	19	46	68	21	21	261	256
Miles Covered**	-	2,854	2,701	653	1,661	2,389	500	500	925	275
Number of Events**	-	18	14	4	9	14	4	4	5	2
Security of Persons and Property				•	0				0	-
Fire										
Calls for Service	2,232	2,258	2,431	2,559	2,916	2,837	2,981	2,979	3,417	3,789
Inspections	1,324	1,446	1,446	1,346	1,337	943	212	933	649	722
Training:	.,021	1,110	.,	1,010	1,001	0.10		000	0.0	
Classes	2,079	1,862	2.473	2,874	2,788	3,060	2,762	1,442	1,463	1,430
Hours	3,973	3,751	5,327	5,441	5,953	5,776	5,730	5,352	6,430	6,371
Police	0,010	0,701	0,021	0,111	0,000	0,110	0,100	0,002	0,100	0,011
Warning	3,057	2,475	2,147	2,081	3,047	2,984	2,391	216	490	1,242
Citation	1,261	1,067	1,013	897	1,029	1,493	1,561	758	789	887
Verbal	1,174	667	688	656	1,015	1,654	1,668	687	982	1,788
Arrest	413	360	304	326	245	247	903	472	371	220
Calls for Service	29,726	28,215	27,650	27,055	30,018	32,683	29,427	30,139	29,296	28,065
Leisure Time Activities	20,720	20,210	27,000	21,000	00,010	02,000	20,421	00,100	20,200	20,000
Day Camp Participations	3,640	3,765	3,991	4,624	4,465	4,494	3,474	-	1,401	1,590
Rock the Park Ticket Counts*	3,798	2,871	5,955	6,301	8,199	8,164	8,657	_	6.795	7.637
Fitness Center	5,750	2,071	0,000	0,001	0,133	0,104	0,007	-	0,730	1,001
Members	6,761	7,186	6.810	6,272	6.149	5,670	7,064	2,017	2,677	2,450
Visits	556,771	555,310	544,943	546,382	576,585	523,542	496,037	102,584	198,000	101,198
Golf	550,771	000,010	544,545	0-10,002	570,505	020,042	+30,007	102,004	130,000	101,130
Rounds***	_	_	_	_	_	30,255	34,994	36,156	37,219	36,008
Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	30,233	34,994	50,150	51,219	30,000
Daily Wastewater Flow (millions of gallons)	2.47	2.50	2.41	2.44	2.65	2.70	2.62	2.62	2.80	2.93
Daily wastewater Flow (minions of gallons)	2.47	2.50	2.41	2.44	2.00	2.70	2.02	2.02	2.60	2.93

Source: City Records

* - Data prior to 2013 unavailable
** - Data prior to 2014 unavailable

*** - Data prior to 2018 unavailable

Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

Function/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
City Hall Square Footage	33,909	33,909	33,909	33,909	33,909	33,909	33,909	33,909	33,909	33,909
Vehicles	29	29	34	34	32	46	42	42	40	42
Security of Persons and Property	20	20	01	01	02	10	12	12	10	12
Police										
Police Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vehicles	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	25	22
Fire	20			22	22	22	22	22	20	22
Fire Stations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fire Station Square Footage	20,919	20,919	20,919	20,919	20,919	20,919	20,919	20,919	20,919	20,919
Vehicles	20,010	20,010	20,010	20,010	20,010	20,010	20,010	20,010	20,010	18
Leisure Time Activities	20	21	21	20	20	21	21	21	20	10
Number of Picnic Tables	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Playground Equipment	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17
Vehicles	10	15	16	14	15	4	4	4	4	6
Transportation	17	10	10	1-7	10	-	-	-	-	Ū
City Bridges	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Road Miles*	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	91	91	91
Street Lights	- 1,896	1,912	- 1,944	- 1,973	- 1,987	2,001	2,022	2,035	2,035	2,036
Traffic Signal Heads	265	271	271	279	284	2,001	2,022	2,033	2,035	2,030
Public Works	205	271	271	219	204	204	204	204	204	204
Vehicles	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Fitness Center	10	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fitness Center Building	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Golf	ļ	I	I	I	I	I	ļ	I	I	I
Clubhouse	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mowers	15	15	17	י 17	17	17	י 17	17	י 17	18
	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	10
Sewer							E17	E 1 7	E17	E 4 7
Wastewater Collection Linear Feet*	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	517	517	517
Stormwater Collection Linerar Feet*	- 1	-	- 1	- 1	-	- 1	546	546 1	546	546
Wastewater Facilities	1		1		1	1	1		1	1

Source: City Records

* - Data prior to 2019 unavailable



CITY OF TWINSBURG

SUMMIT 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 10/5/2023

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