CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

CITY OF CLEVELAND



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the year ended December 31, 2020

Issued by the Department of Finance

James E. Gentile, CPA Acting Director

Lesly Camargo, CPA Acting City Controller This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

TABLE OF CONTENTS COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Introductory Section
Transmittal Letter
City Officials
City Council
Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.
Administrative Organization Chart
Financial Highlights
Financial Section
Independent Auditors' Report
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Basic Financial Statements:
Government-Wide Financial Statements:
Statement of Net Position
Statement of Activities.
Fund Financial Statements:
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Budget and Actual) -
General Fund
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows - Flophetary Funds
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Custodial Funds
Notes to Financial Statements
Required Supplementary Information: Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Schedule of Contributions – Net Pension Liability - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
· ·
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund.
Schedule of Contributions – Net Pension Liability - Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Schedule of Contributions – Net OPEB Liability – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund.
Schedule of Contributions – Net OPEB Liability – Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund
Supplementary Information:
Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements and Schedules:
General Fund:
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund-Legal Appropriation Level
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor
Governmental Funds

	Page
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and	
Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - Budgeted Special Revenue Funds - Legal	170 175
Appropriation Level	172-175
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and	
Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - Budgeted Debt Service Funds - Legal	176-179
Appropriation Level	1/0-1/9
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds:	101
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds.	181
Combining Statement of Net Position - Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	182-185
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	186-187
Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	188-191
Internal Service Funds:	
Internal Service Funds.	193
Combining Statement of Net Position - All Internal Service Funds	194-197
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position -	
All Internal Service Funds	198-199
Combining Statement of Cash Flows - All Internal Service Funds	200-203
Custodial Funds:	200 203
Custodial Funds	205
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Funds	206
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Funds	207
Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Funds:	20,
Schedule by Type	210
Schedule by Function and Activity	211
Schedule of Changes by Function and Activity	212
Statistical Section	212
Table of Contents	S2
Net Position by Component - Last Ten Years	S3
Changes in Net Position – Last Ten Years	S4
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds – Last Ten Years	S5
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds – Last Ten Years	S6
Assessed Valuation and Estimated Actual Values of Taxable Property –	50
Last Ten Years	S7
Property Tax Rates – Direct and Overlapping Governments – Last Ten Years	S8
Property Tax Levies and Collections – Last Ten Years	S9
Principal Taxpayers – Real Estate Tax, 2020 and 2011	S10
Income Tax Revenue Base and Collections – Last Ten Years	S10
Ratio of Outstanding Debt to Total Personal Income and Debt Per Capita –	511
Last Ten Years	S12
Ratio of General Obligation Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Bonded Debt	512
Per Capita – Last Ten Years	S13
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt	S14
Legal Debt Margin – Last Ten Years	S14
Pledged Revenue Coverage, Airport Revenue Bonds – Last Ten Years	S15
Pledged Revenue Coverage, Power System Revenue Bonds – Last Ten Years	S10
Pledged Revenue Coverage, Water System Revenue Bonds – Last Ten Years	S17
Pledged Revenue Coverage, Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds –	516
Last Five Years	S19
Principal Employers, 2020 and 2011	S20
Demographic and Economic Statistics – Last Ten Years	S20 S21
Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function/Program –	521
Last Ten YearsLast Ten Years	S22
Operating Indicators by Function/Program – Last Ten Years	S23
Capital Assets Statistics by Function/Program – Last Ten Years	S24
Schedule of Statistics – General Fund	S25

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.



June 24, 2021

Honorable Mayor Frank G. Jackson City of Cleveland Council and Citizens of the City of Cleveland, Ohio

Introduction

We are pleased to submit the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the City of Cleveland (the City) for the year ended December 31, 2020. This report, prepared by the Department of Finance, includes the basic financial statements that summarize the various operations and cash flows related to the City's 2020 activities. Our intention is to provide a clear, comprehensive and materially accurate overview of the City's financial position at the close of last year. The enclosed information has been designed to allow the reader to gain an understanding of the City's finances, including financial trends, financial instruments and fund performances. The City has complete responsibility for all information contained in this report.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the City's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient, reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, this comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements will be free of material misstatement. As management, we assert that to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The City's financial statements have been audited by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City for the year ended December 31, 2020, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co. concluded, based upon its audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The Independent Auditors' Report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements of the City was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in the City's separately issued Single Audit Report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the Independent Auditors' Report.

Structure of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is designed to assist the reader in understanding the City's finances. This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 0 consists of the following sections:

- The Introductory Section, which includes this letter of transmittal and contains information pertinent to the City's management and organization.
- The Financial Section contains the Independent Auditors' Report, MD&A, Basic Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information and various other statements and schedules pertaining to the City's funds and activities.
- The Statistical Section contains numerous tables of financial and demographic information. Much of this information is shown with comparative data for the ten-year period from 2011 through 2020.

References throughout this report to Note 1, Note 2, etc., are to the Notes to Financial Statements included in the Financial Section of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Profile of the Government

The City

The City is a municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Ohio. It is located on the southern shore of Lake Erie and is the county seat of Cuyahoga County.

The City is included in the Cleveland-Elyria, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), comprised of Cuyahoga, Lake, Lorain, Geauga and Medina counties. This MSA is the 34th largest of 384 Metropolitan Areas in the United States and the 2nd largest MSA in the State of Ohio.

The City is located in the northeast part of the state, approximately 150 miles north-east of Columbus. Bordering Lake Erie, the City is home to world-renowned medical facilities, professional sports venues, a casino, Severance Hall, numerous lakefront parks, the Port of Cleveland, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and operates the nation's tenth largest water system. Interstate highways I-71, I-480, I-77 and I-90 serve as some of the City's major transportation arteries. The City is rich in educational and medical facilities, including Cleveland State University, Case Western Reserve University, the Cleveland Clinic and University Hospitals of Cleveland.

City Government

The City operates under and is governed by, the Charter which was first adopted by the voters in 1913 and has been and may be further amended by the voters from time to time. The City is also subject to certain general State laws that are applicable to all cities in the State. In addition, under Article XVIII, Section 3 of the Ohio Constitution, the City may exercise all powers of local self-government and may exercise police powers to the extent not in conflict with applicable general State laws. The Charter provides for a mayor-council form of government.

The City's chief executive and administrative officer is the Mayor, elected by the voters for a four-year term. Frank G. Jackson was elected as Mayor of the City in November 2005 and began his first term on January 2, 2006. In November 2017, he was re-elected to a fourth term, which will make him the City's longest serving Mayor. Prior to assuming office as Mayor, Mr. Jackson served as a Ward 5 City Council member for 16 years and in 2002 was elected by the then 21-member City Council (Council) to serve as Council President. Under the Charter, the Mayor may veto any legislation passed by Council, but a veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of all members of the Council.

Legislative authority is currently vested in a 17-member Council. Council members serve four year terms and are elected from wards. The present terms of the Mayor and Council members expire on December 31, 2021. The Council fixes compensation of City officials and employees and enacts ordinances and resolutions relating to City services, tax levies, appropriating and borrowing money, licensing and regulating businesses and trades and other municipal functions. The presiding officer is the President of Council, elected by the Council members. Kevin J. Kelley was elected as President of Council in November 2013 and re-elected in November 2017. The Clerk of Council is appointed

by Council. The Charter establishes certain administrative departments; the Council may establish divisions within departments or additional departments. The Mayor appoints all of the directors of the City's 12 departments.

The Director of Finance and City Controller believe that, to the best of their knowledge, the data contained in this report present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the City. All necessary disclosures are included in this report to enable the reader to understand the City's financial activities.

Financial Reporting Entity

The City has applied guidelines established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 61, The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34. Provisions outlined in this statement define the operational, functional and organizational units for which the City, acting as Primary Government, is required to include as part of its reporting entity. The inclusion of a component unit as part of the City's reporting entity requires the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the component unit or (2) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

Under these provisions, the City's financial reporting entity acts as a single rather than multi-component unit. The provisions permit the entity to include all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that, by definition, comprise components within the primary government itself. For the City, these components include police and fire protection services, waste collection, parks and recreation, health, select social services and general administrative services. Primary enterprise activities owned and operated by the City include a water system, electric distribution system and two airports.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 61, the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, Cleveland-Cuyahoga Port Authority and Cleveland Municipal School District are defined as related organizations and Gateway Economic Development Corporation of Greater Cleveland is defined as a jointly governed organization. None of these organizations are included within the City's reporting entity.

The City has included the Public Health Department Blended Component Unit as part of its reporting entity.

Internal Control

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft or misuse. The internal control structure ensures that accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable assurances that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

As a recipient of federal, state and county financial assistance, the City is also responsible for maintaining a rigorous internal control structure that ensures full compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. This internal control structure is subject to periodic evaluation by management, external auditors and the internal audit staff of the City. The City is required to undergo an annual audit in conformity with the provisions of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Uniform Administration Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). The information related to the Uniform Guidance, including the schedule of federal awards expenditures, findings and recommendations and auditor's reports on the internal control structure and compliance with applicable laws and regulations are included in a separate report.

Accounting and Financial Reporting

The City's accounting system is organized and operated on a fund basis. A fund is defined as an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The types of funds to be used are determined by GAAP and the number of individual funds established is determined by sound financial administration. Each fund is a separate accounting entity with its own self-balancing set of accounts, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance. The City's governmental funds include the General Fund, Public Health Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds and Capital Projects Funds. The City's proprietary funds are its Enterprise Funds that provide services to the general public, including utilities and airport service and Internal Service Funds that

provide services to City departments, divisions and other governments. The City also maintains Fiduciary Funds to account for assets held by the City in an agent capacity for individuals, private organizations and other governments.

Except for budgetary purposes, the basis of accounting used by the City conforms to GAAP as applicable to governmental units. All governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources (current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) measurement focus. The modified accrual basis of accounting is utilized for governmental funds. Revenues are recognized when they are susceptible to accrual (both measurable and available). Expenditures are recognized when the related liability is incurred, except for interest on long-term debt which is recorded when due.

The measurement focus of the City's proprietary funds is on the flow of total economic resources (all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources). The accrual basis of accounting (revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when incurred) is utilized for the Enterprise and Internal Service Funds.

The City's basis of accounting for budgetary purposes differs from GAAP in that revenues are recognized when received, rather than when susceptible to accrual (measurable and available) and encumbrances and pre-encumbrances are included as expenditures rather than included in fund balances.

Budgeting Procedures

Detailed provisions regulating the City's budget, tax levies and appropriations are set forth in the Ohio Revised Code and the City Charter. The Mayor is required to submit the appropriation budget, called "The Mayor's Estimate" to City Council by February 1 of each year. The Council may adopt a temporary appropriation measure for the first three months of the year, but must adopt a permanent appropriation measure for the fiscal year by April 1. The Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer must certify that the City's appropriation measure does not exceed the amounts set forth in the County Budget Commission's Certificate of Estimated Resources.

In November of 2016, GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, was issued. This Statement is effective for the reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to provide financial statement users with information about asset retirement obligations (ARO) that were not addressed in GASB standards by establishing uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements for these obligations. As required, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 83 as of December 31, 2020.

In January of 2017, GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, was issued. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to enhance the consistency and comparability of fiduciary activity reporting by state and local governments. This Statement also is intended to improve the usefulness of fiduciary activity information primarily for assessing the accountability of governments in their roles as fiduciaries. As required, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 84 as of December 31, 2020.

In March of 2018, GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt*, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, was issued. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements, and to provide financial statement users with additional essential information about debt. As required, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 88 as of December 31, 2020.

In August of 2018, GASB Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61, was issued. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in the measurement and comparability of the financial statement presentation of majority interests in legally separate organizations and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The City has determined that GASB Statement No. 90 has no impact on its financial statements as of December 31, 2020.

The City maintains budgetary control on a non-GAAP basis at the character level (personnel and related expenditures and other expenditures) within each division. Lower levels within each character are accounted for and reported internally. Lower levels are referred to as the program level. Estimated expenditure amounts must be pre-encumbered and subsequently encumbered prior to the release of purchase orders to vendors or finalization of other contracts. Pre-encumbrances and encumbrances that would exceed the available character level appropriation are not approved or

recorded until the Council authorizes additional appropriations or transfers. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of each calendar year. As an additional control over expenditures, the City Charter requires that all contracts in excess of \$50,000 shall first be authorized and directed by ordinance of Council.

Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. For the General Fund, this comparison is shown on page 65 as part of the basic financial statements. For other governmental funds with appropriated annual budgets, this comparison is presented in the supplementary information subsection of this report along with more detailed information regarding the General Fund, which starts on page 144.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

Local Economy

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the City operates.

The City's economic condition draws strength and stability from its evolving role as the focal point of a growing, changing and substantial regional economy. The City is located at the center of one of the nation's heaviest population concentrations. The Cleveland Metropolitan area is a significant local market, housing 2.1 million people. The City also provides superior links to the global markets. The Cleveland-Cuyahoga Port Authority handles the largest amount of overseas cargo on Lake Erie and includes a Foreign Trade Zone. The City is also well-served with extensive highways and Cleveland Hopkins International Airport is serviced by all major airlines. The re-emergence of downtown Cleveland as a vibrant center for national and regional entertainment and major cultural activities signals a turning point in the City's overall fortunes and is paving the way for further economic expansion that will be significantly more entrepreneurial in scope.

Major Industries, Economic Conditions and Employment

The City, as well as most large urban municipalities across the nation, has faced significant economic challenges in recent years. Like all manufacturing cities across the country, the City has tried to combat the declining industry base with more professional and service industry opportunities. The City's budget basis income tax collections decreased 7.2% in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

While the City's economy has shifted more toward education and health care services, its manufacturing base has assumed a smaller, yet still vital role. Competitive pressures in manufacturing have limited job creation, but the competitive position of the City based industrial companies has improved.

For 2020, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indicates that the Cleveland area employment base continues to become more diversified. The following table summarizes the percentage of nonfarm employment in the Cleveland area by major industry.

Industry	Percent of Workforce	
Education and health services	19.17	%
Trade, transportation and utilities	18.16	
Professional and business services	14.38	
Government	12.82	
Manufacturing	11.82	
Leisure and hospitality	7.99	
Financial activities	6.53	
Mining, logging and construction	4.10	
Information	1.25	
Other Services	3.78	
	100.00	%

Current Projects and 2020 Accomplishments

The 2020 budget focused on continuing the City's commitment to improve the quality of life of its citizens by strengthening its neighborhoods, fostering a favorable business climate and providing superior services.

The City achieved the following 2020 programmatic goals and projects:

Department of Community Development

- The Department continued implementing neighborhood strategies to reduce blight and promote recovery from the economic downturn by making or supporting investments throughout Cleveland. Investments include, but are not limited to demolition, housing renovation, home repair, land reutilization, development of new affordable housing, storefront façade improvements, addressing homelessness and needed public services. All approaches are consistent with the CityWide plan to deploy sustainable and green principles.
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) approved its priorities to focus our resources
 to address Affordable Housing, Homelessness, Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs, Stabilizing
 Neighborhood Housing Markets, Non-Housing Community Development and Public Housing.
- All housing projects that receive City financial assistance, including tax abatement, are required to meet the
 City's Green Building Standards (GBS). The GBS incorporates national standards such as Leadership in
 Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) and Enterprise Community Partners' Green Community Standards.
- Eleven affordable multi-family and scatter site projects with 232 units were completed in 2020. Included in these projects were Emerald X, a 60 unit permanent supportive housing project and Aspen Place, containing 41 units. In addition 14 vacant homes in the City were renovated by Habitat for Humanity.
- The commercial revitalization team completed 35 Storefront Renovation Program projects in 2020 which included 11 comprehensive building rehabilitations, 24 neighborhood business signs and seven downtown projects.
- The Department addressed lead hazards in 125 units through the Lead Hazard Reduction Grant.
- Under the Community Engagement Healthy Homes Initiative (HHI) Program, specialists assess neighborhood
 housing issues and help residents and landlords understand and remove environmental hazards and bring homes
 to housing code compliance. In addition, the program supports the Department's Exterior Paint Program by
 helping residents and landlords apply for and complete the paint program.

Department of Building and Housing

- Inspected, condemned and razed over 779 structures.
- Initiated 1,015 court cases against negligent property owners.
- Issued 3,789 violation notices.
- Issued construction permits valued at \$873,031,083 in new construction.
- Boarded and secured 1,134 vacant structures.
- Issued 628 condemnation violations.

Department of Economic Development

• The Department continued to access \$10,000,000 in funding from JobsOhio for the environmental assessment and remediation of the Opportunity Corridor. The grants will help to create "shovel-ready" industrial development sites on land that is adjacent to the Opportunity Corridor, a \$300 million investment connecting

Cleveland's University Circle to the I-490 Interchange. Almost 200 acres have been assessed and are positioned to begin remediation. The Opportunity Corridor will be home to the new Cleveland Police Headquarters and to a mixed-use housing and grocery development at E. 105th St. and Cedar Avenue.

- The Neighborhood Retail Assistance Program provided \$250,000 of assistance for seven projects that leveraged over \$3,100,000 of total project investment. Vacant storefronts are being replaced by restaurants, cafés and locally-owned retail shops. These small businesses will create 23 new jobs. A few of the loan recipients include Taps & Tails, Sauce the City, and Lily's Floral.
- Under the Vacant Property Initiative (VPI) Program, the City provided approximately \$1,400,000 in assistance to six borrowers. The total project cost for these borrowers is approximately \$75,000,000 and will create almost 275 new jobs. The borrowers included Cleveland Kitchen, 75 Public Square and Fathom SEO.
- Sherwin Williams and Cross-Country Mortgage announced their intent to grow their headquarters in Downtown Cleveland. Sherwin Williams announced its intent to build a \$300,000,000 headquarters building on Public Square, where it will employ over 3,000 workers. Cross-Country Mortgage will invest over \$50,000,000 in a new campus on Superior Avenue, bringing 700 workers into the City.
- The Mayor's Neighborhood Transformation Initiative began in the Glenville neighborhood. As a result of the efforts, the first of 26 new homes are under construction, and 40 senior residents have received assistance with stabilizing and improving their homes. The Glenville CircleNorth mixed-use building opened in the fall of 2019 with 67 residential units, a retail incubator with seven small businesses and a co-working space with enhanced programming to support start-up businesses. In 2020, investment continued into the Buckeye community, as well as continued investment in home renovation and commercial storefront.

Department of Public Health (CDPH)

- The Division of Environment investigated 4,030 citizen nuisance complaints and issued 191 tickets. Clean Cleveland inspections were suspended in 2020. Staff were routinely reassigned to support CDPH's COVID-19 response efforts including initial interviews and/or contact tracing.
- The Division of Health program, MomsFirst, served over 1,054 parents in 2020, conducted 270 home visits and made a total of 3,578 phone/virtual visits.
- Over 356,000 condoms were distributed through Community Solutions to non-profit and social service agencies in the surrounding Cleveland area. CDPH Health Clinics conducted 1,183 HIV tests in 2020.
- 221 childhood immunization, 59 HPV, 19 Hepatitis A vaccinations and 355 flu shots were administered in 2020. Over 3,100 patients were seen in the health centers.
- Vital statistics issued 30,449 birth certificates and 32,805 death certificates.
- The Division of Air Quality completed 89 asbestos inspections and reviewed 581 asbestos projects, issued 497 City air permits, renewed 48 Ohio EPA permits and issued 29 new Ohio EPA permits. The Division took 40 enforcement actions during the year.
- As part of the Department's responsibility to provide disease surveillance and emergency preparedness, epidemiologists investigated two Legionella, nine influenza and more than 26 COVID-19 outbreaks; participated in over eight functional and real world experiences exercises i.e. COVID-19 surveillance and Point of Dispensing (PODs) activations.

Department of Aging

- Provided core services to 7,124 unduplicated clients including both older adults and adults with disabilities.
- Secured approximately \$669,000 in grants to support programs for seniors and adults with disabilities.

- 119 home repair jobs were completed in the 2nd year of the Age Friendly Home Investment Program for older adults and adults with disabilities.
- Utilized the City's Code Red Communication system to provide 46 different informational recorded calls to Cleveland seniors during the COVID-19 pandemic. 761,865 connections were made by live answer or voicemail and provided education and information to older adult residents.
- 35,000 masks to protect against COVID-19 were delivered to older adults and adults with disabilities by Aging staff.
- 21 Neighborhood Senior Walks were held, at least one in each ward, to provide opportunities for older adults to get active and to get access to health information including information about COVID-19.

The Office of Equal Opportunity (OEO)

- Under Codified Ordinance No. 123.08, OEO is the Citywide Prevailing Wage Coordinator. Since 2011, OEO has established itself as a convener and facilitator of standardized policies and procedures related to prevailing wage. The Prevailing Wage Coordinators informally report to the Director of OEO ensuring standardization in practices, policies and procedures. Additionally, the implementation of Labor Compliance Tracker (LCP) software has enhanced standardization and effectiveness through technology. As such the OEO, through the Director, will continue the role of convener and facilitator.
- OEO continues utilizing two compliance software systems, Business to Government Now (B2GNow) and LCP Tracker. Adoption of these technologies meets the Mayoral goal of efficiency through technology.
- Since 2013, OEO has maintained a registry of certified contractors. While there are many contractors listed in B2GNow, there are approximately 600 certified contractors listed in the system. The certification team continues to provide in-depth consultation to applicants, assisting them with certification and engaging contractors with doing business with the City. Additionally, the certification team provides business development and outreach to contractors through one-on-one meetings and sharing information regarding networking opportunities.
- As noted in 2019, OEO worked with Cleveland City Council to amend Section 187.14 of the Codified Ordinances of Cleveland, Ohio, 1976 (amended by Ordinance No. 532-13 and passed May 13, 2013) of the Small Contract Rotation Programs.
 - o In 2020, OEO launched learning opportunities for the City's very small contractors. Along with our partners in the Division of Purchasing and Supplies and the Department of Public Works, the program was officially launched. Despite COVID-19, small contractors were able to attend nine classes on various topics impacting contractors, along with networking sessions with their peers. For the pilot program, contractors in the trades of electrical, flooring, painting and HVAC will be placed in a rotation as the City renovates its recreation centers.

Department of Public Works

- The Division of Recreation served 41,000 nutritious meals in 2020.
- Several Managers from the Division of Recreation completed a Leadership Training Course designed to enhance various leadership skills that can be conveyed to staff. The course was conducted by Dr. Dennis Kowalski owner and professor at Leadership and Learning Consultation, LLC.
- Managers in the Division of Recreation completed a training course for the upcoming Certified Park and Recreation Professional exam.
- The City of Cleveland Division of Recreation applied for a major grant to help supplement design cost associated with the 2020 \$400,000 GO Bond sale to renovate the pond and deck at Camp Forbes. These improvements will stop the pond from leaking and provide aeration for future aquatic life.

- The Division of Recreation received a \$9,000 grant from Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) through the Boating and Education program for new kayaks, safety vests and storage equipment at Camp Forbes.
- The Division of Recreation received a land and water conservation fund grant to replace the playground, safety surface and amenities at Estabrook Recreation Center.
- The Bureau of Cultural Arts developed a partnership with TV-20 to tape arts programming during the COVID-19 pandemic allowing both youth and adults to continue to explore their artistic nature.
- The Bureau of Cultural Arts developed a virtual Showagon for the community to enjoy, as well as a virtual playwriting program where youth developed a play virtually with the help of instructors.
- The Bureau of Cultural Arts developed a Grab and Go Arts, as well as Curbside Clay Pick-up where project instructions and materials were supplied to the community.
- In 2020, Highland Park Golf Course generated the most revenue from golf rounds in over a decade.
- The Division of Recreation sent staff door-to-door informing the community about COVID-19 facts and safety precautions.
- The Division of Park Maintenance performed 1,374 interments in 2020.
- The restoration of the archway and gate houses at Woodland Cemetery were completed.
- The Division of Park Maintenance, Greenhouse Section, grew, planted and cared for 6,000 annual flowers in Downtown City-owned flower beds and planters.
- The Division of Park Maintenance provided 87,041 service visits to 25,291 vacant properties.
- The Division of Park Maintenance performed 539 illegal dumpsite clean-ups.
- The Division of Park Maintenance completed 22 Playground Enhance projects and 38 Baseball Field Enhance projects.
- The Division of Park Maintenance took over landscape maintenance of the Shoreway from the Ohio Department of Transportation.
- 3,885 trees were trimmed.
- 976 trees were removed by in-house crews.
- 667 trees were removed by contractor (this covered Jan-Oct only).
- 1,924 trees were planted.
- The Division of Waste Collection processed 266,793 tons of solid waste and 1,278 tons of recyclable material in 2020.
- The Division of Motor Vehicle Maintenance (MVM), purchased 63 new vehicles, which include 50 police vehicles, 6 fire trucks, 4 EMS ambulances and 3 Chevy Bolt electric vehicles. Also two additional charging stations were installed at Willard garage for electric vehicles, with plans to install additional charging stations at various locations in Cleveland.
- New LED lighting was installed at various MVM repair garages.

- The MVM training department presented 27 in-house training classes, 1 off-site training with AC DELCO at TRI-C West, off-site recruitment at Cuyahoga Valley Career Center, outside training classes with Grapple Truck for Waste operators, 26 in-house and on-road classes for CDL training and testing, Automotive Technician testing for the Civil Service department and in-house safety training for Public Employment Risk Reduction Program (PERPP) / Health and Safety for MVM employees.
- The Division of Streets resurfaced 406,698 square yards of curb-to-curb projects.
- The Division of Traffic Engineering painted 345 miles of lane lines in 2020.

Department of Public Safety

- The CPD worked closely with the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office to develop an electronic grand jury packet submission process. All detectives were trained and the program was fully implemented in 2020.
- The CPD converted to an electronic forfeiture packet process in 2020. This is a more efficient, streamlined process while also providing a much improved tracking system.
- The CPD implemented a Real Time Crime Center (RTCC). The RTCC will be the cornerstone of all active crime solving activities. Detectives have already utilized the assets RTCC can provide, resulting in the apprehension of several violent criminals.
- The CPD completed the electronic duty pilot program in 2020. The pilot program was so successful CPD actualized electronic duty reports Division-wide for basic patrol.
- Gunshot detecting technology was installed in the 4th District Mount Pleasant community and adjoining neighborhoods. This technology is able to detect the sound of gun fire immediately, alerting police for a quicker response. With this capability officers have a greater chance of catching the offender and providing medical assistance to victims of gun violence.
- In 2020, CFD went through the process of lowering their Insurance Services Offices (ISO) Rating, which scores fire departments on various criteria for a composite rating from 1-10 with 1 being the top rating. Through the dedication of all members, CFD hopes to reach the "Gold Standard" of an ISO Rating of 1 in 2021.
- CFD met the challenge of the Pandemic through enhanced Personal Protective Equipment and Protocols implemented to protect members and citizens while still providing excellent service to the community. Cleveland Fire Paramedics and EMT's have been administering COVID-19 vaccines and will continue to assist in those efforts moving forward in 2021.
- 2020 saw several improvements to Cleveland Fire Stations including new roofs at Stations 10, 11 and 23; new air conditioning units at Stations 1 and 4; facilities to accommodate female firefighters at Stations 11 and 1.
- CFD received several new apparatuses in 2020, which included six fire vehicles. Additionally, CFD has been awarded a \$900,000 Port Security Grant toward the purchase of a new Fire Boat.
- In 2020, the Cleveland Fire Investigation Unit (FIU) added two members and underwent extensive training with the Ohio State Fire Marshal's Office on identifying the cause and origin of suspicious fires.
- The Fire Training Academy (FTA) saw numerous renovations in 2020, including a refurbished Training Tower and Burn Room.
- FTA Staff researched, built and validated a Firefighter Mile Course to conduct physical ability testing for the next cadet class and increase diversity within CFD. A class of 80 new Cadets is expected in 2021.

- In 2020, the Fire Prevention Bureau (FPB) increased State certification levels of Fire Inspectors, rebuilt permitting workflow to increase accountability and efficiency and made permitting information available to contractors and the public in real-time to ensure Fire Codes are being followed and enforced.
- Two new positions of Community Engagement/ Diversity were established in 2020.
- Fire Dispatch implemented new dispatching software and replaced all fire apparatus mobile data computers to provide important information to responding companies.
- CFD implemented a "Red Team" program to reduce paper usage for internal forms and communications and have been scanning Personnel and Medical Files for electronic storage.
- The Division of Emergency Medical Service (EMS) was significantly impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. Early in 2020, in preparation to ensure the safety of all personnel as well as the community we serve, EMS collaborated with and received guidance from the CDPH and hospital partners on the 2019 Novel Coronavirus and enhanced guidance for infection control. From the initial 9-1-1 call, callers were screened about exposure to the coronavirus and information was provided to the responding EMT's/Paramedics. The Cleveland EMS COVID-19 Playbook was developed to provide medical, administrative and operational guidelines on managing the coronavirus.
- As an integral part of managing the coronavirus and mitigating the community impact, EMS provided support to the CDPH during their planning and implementation of providing the coronavirus vaccine to the community.
- EMS graduated the first EMT Certification training class. The EMT Certification training program was the first
 initial certification training program provided by EMS, allowing the Division to hire non-certified persons,
 provide the EMT training, then after completion of the EMT Academy, the EMT's provide pre-hospital medical
 care to the community.
- EMS logistics section replaced/replenished over 430 First Aid Kits and 95 naloxone kits utilized by the CPD to
 provide life-saving first aid. The training of First Aid, CPR, choking, AED training was continued by the
 Division of Police.
- EMS continues to partner with our local hospital systems to identify opportunities to establish programs to meet the increasing medical needs of the community. The collaborative efforts include the agreement of the four hospital systems to have the emergency departments remain open to EMS traffic at all times. This ensures that patients are able to remain within their hospital network unless a specific medical or traumatic emergency dictates otherwise.
- The Department of Public Safety continued its partnership with the MetroHealth System to provide Public Safety Medical Director services, which include Medical Director oversight for the EMS, CFD and CPD. The partnership expanded in 2018 with the addition of the EMS Fellowship, which provides training to the fellow in EMS Operations, Communications, Event Medicine, Disaster Medicine, Special Operations, Quality Improvement, Education, Critical Care Transport and EMS Administration. In 2020, Dr. Jennifer DeMarco graduated from the Fellowship program and another EMS Fellow, Dr. Eric Frantz, will start in 2021.
- The City continued their agreement with the Cuyahoga County Sheriff assuming all jail duties for the City of Cleveland. All City jail facilities have been closed and all arrests within the City of Cleveland are booked, processed and housed at the Cuyahoga County jail.
- The Office of Professional Standards and the Civilian Police Review Board are working closely with the DOJ and the monitoring team to ensure that citizen complaints involving sworn and civilian employees of the Division of Police are thoroughly investigated and resolved. New operating manuals for the Office of Professional Standards and the Civilian Police Review Board have been drafted and staffing levels have been increased to ensure complaints are investigated timely and resolved fairly and impartially. These changes have been implemented to build trust and accountability.

- The Division of Animal Care and Control (ACC) continued to provide service to residents and care for impounded animals while operating under COVID-19 restrictions.
- ACC began listing all impounded animals online to better serve owners virtually.
- ACC worked with residents by returning animals in the field and offering citations in lieu of impoundment when appropriate.
- ACC made all adoptions and owner reclaims by appointment only to limit capacity in the building and saw an increase in live outcomes, with a 93% Live Release Rate for dogs in 2020.
- ACC's CITY DOGS volunteer program continued to support quality enrichment for the dogs in our care.
- ACC's new non-profit partner, Friends of CITY DOGS Cleveland, had a successful year of fundraising despite COVID-19 restrictions and supported medical and enrichment needs for dogs in the kennel.
- ACC also continued their partnership with Cleveland Municipal Court to provide a program for individuals who have committed animal-related offenses. The Animal Related Offenses Class (A ROC) program's goal is to help educate and create more responsible pet owners. The class is taught by two Animal Control Officers.

Department of Public Utilities

- The Division of Water services not only the City, but also 69 direct service communities, seven master meter communities and three emergency standby communities. They provide water to approximately 432,000 city and suburban accounts in the Cleveland metropolitan area. Of these 432,000 accounts, approximately 118,000 accounts were located within the City, accounting for 22.5% of the Division's metered sales revenue. The Division provides billing and payment services for the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District (NEORSD) and other communities. The major capital projects included suburban water main renewals, improvements of sedimentation basins at the Nottingham Water Treatment Plant, plant enhancement programs and back-up generators.
- The Division of Cleveland Public Power (CPP) provided approximately 74,000 residential, business and governmental customers in the City with reliable and affordable power in 2020. CPP sold approximately 1.528 billion Kilowatt hours (KWh) of electricity. In addition, they completed a software upgrade to transfer their accounts receivable module from Banner Financial Systems to Oracle's Customer Care & Billing (CC&B). The primary purpose of the upgrade was to achieve increased efficiencies within the Department of Public Utilities due to existing use of CC&B for both the Divisions of Water and Water Pollution Control. The major capital projects included the Southern Transmission Line construction, roof replacement at the Lake Road facility and auto transformers.
- The Division of Water Pollution Control maintains the local sanitary and storm water collection system within the City. The system is comprised of 1,444 miles of sewer lines, more than 44,000 catch basins and 12 pump/lift stations. In 2020, the Division's sewers transported 1,559,730 cubic feet (Mcf) of water. The major capital outlays were for rehabilitation of the East 185th and Marcella Road sewer lines, motor vehicles and additional sewer re-linings and installations.

Department of Port Control

- During 2020, Cleveland Hopkins International Airport (CLE) enplaned 2,059,668 passengers and had aircraft landed weight of 3,514,736,000 pounds.
- During 2020, CLE concessions developer Fraport (formerly AIRMAL) opened two new retailers; TUMI on Concourse C and Cleveland Mask on Concourse A.
- In 2020 in-terminal Concessions sales decreased by 64%, \$20,026,026 compared to \$55,838,253 in 2019. Airport Concessions Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (ACDBE) sales accounted for 54.3%, up from 50.9% in 2019.

- During 2020, CLE substantially completed the North Airfield Improvements Phase III Project. The project included work on Taxiways Alpha & Romeo, along with substantial storm water improvements.
- During 2020, CLE substantially completed the Storm Sewer Pumps Replacement Project. The project included roadway improvements to the Terminal Upper Road.
- During 2020, CLE substantially completed the Main Terminal Boiler Replacement Project. The project replaced six terminal boilers that were 49 years old. The new boilers replaced the aging infrastructure and will be significantly more energy efficient.

Department of Law

- Drafted approximately 320 contracts.
- Reviewed approximately 1,005 contracts for legal form and correctness.
- Prepared and processed 397 requests for legislation for introduction to City Council.
- Obtained 273 search warrants for Housing Court enforcement actions.
- Assisted Department of Building & Housing to obtain legal authorization for 376 demolitions of unsafe structures in the City.
- Prosecuted 1,002 criminal complaints in Housing Court for failing to comply with Building & Housing administrative orders at sites with code violations found at properties.
- Processed 483 claims for property damage and other losses.
- Represented the City in 41 liquor permit hearings and processed 113 liquor permit requests.
- The City's web-based records-request-system (GOVQA) processed 27,010 requests.
- Responded to 124 subpoenas for City records.
- Represented the City in 685 civil cases pending in various state and federal courts.
- Processed 1,042 citizen complaints in the Prosecutors' office.
- Issued 10,014 misdemeanor charges, of which 1,198 were domestic-violence misdemeanor charges.
- Issued 4,625 felony charges, of which 500 were domestic-violence felony charges.
- Addressed 1,173 operating vehicle impaired (OVI) charges.
- Addressed 22,347 traffic offense charges.

Mayor's Office of Prevention, Intervention and Opportunity for Youth and Young Adults (PIOYYA)

- Began phase 2 of the Toxic Stress/Trauma Management project, designed to transform the City's 22 recreation centers into trauma-informed neighborhood resource and recreation centers. As part of this project, a director was hired to manage and provide guidance to the social-work trained trauma-informed care coaches to connect patrons of the centers to community-based resources and support services. Through this initiative hundreds of individuals received support and/or connections to resources/services.
- Developed and implemented a professional development program to prepare Division of Recreation leadership staff to obtain the Certified Park and Recreation Professional (CPRP) certification, which is the national standard for all parks and recreation professionals who want to be at the forefront of their profession.

• Began phase 1 of the development of standards and clear performance indicators for our Neighborhood Resource and Recreation Centers as a part of our effort to improve the quality of each center and ensure consistency relative to quality across all centers.

Office of Capital Projects

- Plan, design, manage and construct street and bridge capital improvement projects and develop funding strategies through the pursuit of grants and loans from various sources by completing construction on several projects including;
 - West 19th Place (Duck Island) (Carnegie to Smith)
 - Fulton Phase 2 (Lorain to Detroit)
 - East 116th Resurfacing from Miles to Union
 - o East 100th Street (Euclid to Chester)
 - o East 55th Street (Harvard to Broadway)
 - o Lakeside Ave (East 26th Street to East 40th Street)
 - o Hamilton Ave (East 40th Street to East 55th Street)
 - Safe Route to Schools Improvement
- In conjunction with the City's resurfacing program:
 - o 1,317 American with Disability Act (ADA) ramps were installed.
 - o 82 required inspections and inventory of bridges were completed.
 - The Office of Capital Projects inspected 1,752 roads, bridges, subdivisions and utility cut projects in the public right of way to ensure quality control.
- Further the City's neighborhood revitalization efforts through the implementation, construction and/or rehabilitation of City facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the Mayor's Capital Improvement Plan by completing the design or construction of several projects including construction of roof repairs or replacement at two recreation centers, three public safety facilities and mechanical improvements at two recreation centers. Other public facility improvements included:
 - o Halloran Ice Rink
 - Music Hall Interior improvements
 - o Fire Station Female Facilities PH I
 - Fire Training Tower Repairs
 - Oleatha Wilson Park
 - o Glenview MLK Park
 - Mark Tromba Park
 - Walter A Burkes Playground
 - Three baseball fields, four basketball/tennis courts and three playgrounds were resurfaced.
- Provided the City departments and other entities with assistance on real estate matters by:
 - Managing the Towpath Trail Project, including the ribbon cutting ceremony for Stage Three (Steelyard to Literary), Construction of Stage Four (Literary to Canal Basin) and Stage One (Harvard to Steelyard), funding and design of a Stage Four trailhead improvement project at Canal Basin Park.
 - Continued oversight of right-of-way and real estate matters for roads and bridge reconstruction projects; handled real estate transactions needed for various public works and private development projects; negotiated and completed leases or lease renewals with various entities; oversaw and coordinated real estate matters for the Cleveland Metropolitan School District's master facilities plan, the Cleveland Public Library facilities master plan, NEORSD Project Clean Lake infrastructure projects, NEORSD storm water management projects and various projects with the Cleveland Metroparks and City's Department of Public Utilities.

Office of Sustainability

- Hosted Mayor Jackson's 12th Annual Sustainable Cleveland Summit, held virtually due to COVID-19.
- Continued implementation of the Cleveland Climate Action Plan, which includes 107 actions throughout six focus areas.
- Continued implementation of the Cleveland Tree Plan, including a focus on policy, governance of the Cleveland Tree Coalition and making progress on community-wide tree goals.
- Continued sustainability outreach through social media channels, e-newsletters, monthly meetings and targeted campaigns.
- Secured or managed the following grants:
 - \$80,000 from the U.S. Forest Service to plant more than 150 trees in the Bellaire-Puritas and St. Clair-Superior neighborhoods;
 - \$40,000 from the National Recreation and Parks Association to support community engagement efforts around Cleveland's 10-Minute walk goal to ensure that all Cleveland residents live within a half mile (or 10-minute walk) of a clean, safe, programmed park;
 - \$475,000 from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to launch Circular Cleveland, a two-year initiative in partnership with Cleveland Neighborhood Progress to support a more local circular economy in Cleveland;
 - \$150,000 from Partners for Places, Cleveland Foundation, Gund Foundation, and the United Black Fund to support the City's 100% clean electricity goal, with a focus on reducing energy burdens and improving quality of life for residents;
 - Technical assistance grant from the US Green Building Council to support Cleveland's LEED for Cities and Communities certification; and
 - Technical assistance from the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) for sustainable financing training.
- Managed and reported on utility and energy data for all City facilities. Since 2010, the City's energy consumption is down 2% on a weather normalized basis and City buildings are using 11% less energy per square foot, saving approximately \$4 million per year in utility costs.
- Installed two dedicated Fleet Electric Vehicle Charging stations at the Willard Garage/City Hall and partnered with various City departments to purchase and roll-out three Electric Vehicles (EVs) for dedicated City fleet use.
- Supported the addition of 15 more miles of bike infrastructure, including trails, bike lanes and sharrows.
- Completed the 2019-2020 Youth Sustainability Leadership Program.
- Purchased 20 water bottle filling stations for use in City facilities.
- Continued to support community choice municipal electricity aggregation with Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC) which resulted in cost savings, rate stability and 100% renewable energy for residents and small businesses; Recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a Green Power Community (GPC) for meeting or exceeding EPA's GPC usage requirements.
- Continued to be featured in the CDP annual 'A' Listing of Cities for reporting and disclosure on the City's Climate Action planning, mitigation and adaption.
- Completed a City-wide natural gas supply procurement for all municipal accounts.
- Featured in the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) 2020 City Clean energy scorecard, ranking #29 out of 100 major US Cities.
- Supported the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency (NOACA) 2020 Commuter Choice Challenge and encouraged employee participation in the Gohio Commute online tracking platform.

2021 Budget

The City passed a balanced budget for fiscal year 2021 on March 15, 2021. During 2020, the City experienced significant budgetary challenges due to the COVID-19 impact and social unrest. The COVID-19 pandemic has had far reaching consequences beyond the spread of the disease itself and the efforts to quarantine. As a result of the pandemic our local economy has been severely adversely impacted by employee layoffs and business shut downs during 2020. As a result of the shutdown, our income and other taxes were significantly below our projections for 2020 by almost \$60 million. This significant revenue shortfall was offset with federal funds for COVID-19 relief of \$60 million in the General Fund. With the receipt of this federal funding, accompanied by our cost cutting measures, we did not have any reductions in workforce while still maintaining the same level of service. With the pandemic continuing into 2021, projected revenues and expenses are at reduced levels. Specifically revenues that are continuing to decline include income tax, admission tax, hotel tax, parking tax and licenses and permits. Declines in expenses are mainly attributed to not budgeting some of our non-critical vacant positions. Though 2021 is not structurally balanced where annual revenues are equal to or greater than annual appropriations, we have a balanced budget as a result of using our beginning balance.

The estimate of receipts and expenditures for all General Fund departments and divisions, per the 2021 budget are as follows:

- Total revenues and other financing sources are projected to be \$636 million. The City's income tax is the largest source of revenue. It is generated by a 2.5% rate on wages for Cleveland residents and non-residents; the City is anticipating to collect \$424 million in the General Fund in income tax for 2021.
- Total expenditures and other financing uses are estimated to increase from \$651.2 million to \$659.3 million. This modest increase is predominantly due to the hiring freeze in the preceding year, as well as the ratification of some collective bargaining agreements.

Long-Term financial planning:

Despite the impacts of 2020, the City is positioned for the future and will continue to make investments that create increased service to the citizens of Cleveland. The City has allocated \$5 million from the General Fund to be used for the 2021 streets re-surfacing program, \$5 million for the demolition program, \$5 million to economic development to support programming for recovery and growth of Cleveland's small business community from the impact of COVID-19 and \$5 million to community development for emergency rental and utility assistance.

During 2021, the Division of Police anticipates three classes, totaling 180 cadets. The Division of Fire anticipates two classes, totaling 100 cadets. And the Division of Emergency Medical Service anticipates two classes, totaling 40 cadets.

Additionally, we have created a new division in the Department of Public Health, the Division of Health, Equity and Social Justice. The role of this new division is to focus specifically on finding solutions to inequities and disparities caused by institutional racism. The pandemic highlighted the inequities that people face when finding jobs, accumulating wealth, accessing health care and obtaining a positive outcome.

Business Incentives and creating Economic Development

Note 20 – Tax Abatements are a requirement in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, based upon *GASB Statement No. 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures*. This footnote disclosure focuses on lost tax dollars and the costs to government entities. The following will reveal the benefits derived from offering business tax incentives.

Department of Economic Development

The City uses tax increment financing (TIF) authorized by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 5709 as a tool to support development in the City. TIFs are often used to support financing to close project funding gaps, without which the project would not be able to move forward. Most TIFs authorized by the City are Non-School TIFs, providing that the Cleveland Metropolitan School District receives its share of the tax revenues generated by the development,

approximately 60% of the total taxes. TIFs are analyzed by the Department staff to ensure that the project meets a butfor test, confirming that the development would not proceed without the incentive, as well as to determine that the City receives an adequate return on its investment in the form of other taxes, job creation and retention or policy goals.

TIFs authorized within the last ten years have leveraged over \$2.0 billion in investment in the City. As a result of these projects, thousands of jobs have been created, adding millions of dollars to the City in total payroll and income tax revenue generated annually. In addition, TIF projects have resulted in the development of 1,387 hotel rooms in the City, helping to support the City's tourist and convention industries and generating bed and sales tax revenues.

An example of a successful use of TIF to support a redevelopment project is the relocation of Cross-Country Mortgage to Superior Avenue in Cleveland. They are proposing to redevelop a mixed-use campus including their corporate headquarters, with a mix of historic rehabilitation of multiple buildings and new construction. CCM proposes to invest approximately \$37,500,000 in the development of its headquarters and an additional \$18,000,000 in a multi-family development around the project site. This project will lead to the location of 700 jobs in the heart of the City within five years of the project being completed.

Department of Community Development

The Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) Program is a direct incentive tax exemption program benefiting property owners who renovate existing or construct new residential buildings to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. This program permits municipalities or counties to designate areas where housing investment has been discouraged.

The tax abatement process starts with the applicant completing an application with supporting documentation of the completed construction/rehabilitation work.

The City of Cleveland reviews the application to ensure the applicant meets program requirements and if the application is in compliance with the program requirements, the City will approve and grant the tax abatement. The City notifies and provides a copy of the instrument granting the tax exemption to the Cleveland Metropolitan School District (CMSD). The City forwards the application to the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer office for further processing. The Cuyahoga County Appraisal Department, under the County Fiscal Officer, assigns taxable values to new construction or remodeled residential property.

The Tax Abatement program is an important and useful tool: for developers, as an attractive incentive for promoting home sales; for homebuyers, by making homeownership more affordable; and for the City of Cleveland, helping to make it a City of choice.

Monitoring Incentives:

The City of Cleveland (Department of Community Development) is required by statute to file online annually, by March 31st, all CRA tax abatement information with the State of Ohio.

The City of Cleveland pursuant to various sections (5709 and 3735) under the Ohio Revised Code, established a Housing Council. This Housing Council consists of seven members: two are appointed by the Mayor, one member is appointed by the Planning Commission, two members are appointed by City Council and two are appointed by the other members of the Housing Council. They serve three year terms. Their purpose is to look at the property conditions of the residential properties that have been granted CRA incentives.

Tax Abatement is available to both homeowners and developers. Work must be completed under a permit issued by the City of Cleveland Department of Building and Housing on property located in the City of Cleveland only. During Tax Year 2017, the length or term of abatement for existing abatements would vary from 10 to 15 years depending on the type of project. For tax abatements processed after August 8, 2017, pursuant to Ordinance # 244-17, passed May 22, 2017 and effective May 24, 2017, the term for all projects eligible for CRA tax abatement is 15 years, except for the 10-year extension available for certain conversions of historic apartment buildings into condominiums.

The Residential Property Tax Abatement Program aims to:

- Stimulate community revitalization
- Retain City residents and attract new residents
- Attract homeowners
- Reduce development costs for homeownership and rental projects

Residents and developers seeking tax abatement for residential projects must meet Cleveland Green Building Standards (GBS).

The GBS is designed to save homeowners money on utilities and support local green jobs, while also improving the health of the community and reducing our collective contribution to climate change. The GBS also creates direct benefits for developers and builders, including cost savings from efficient operation, a marketing advantage, and public recognition for high performance homes. Tax abatement has contributed to the development of 24,323 units of housing dating back to 1994. Since 2010 (the first year of the GBS) 4,730 GBS units were completed. In 2019, a total of 784 units met the GBS.

- Single family 88 new constructions, 71 rehabs
- Multi-family 461 new constructions, 164 rehabs

Major Initiatives

As the City plans ahead to achieve increased municipal efficiencies and enhanced infrastructure coordination, the Mayor has launched the following initiatives:

- Art in Everything! a Cleveland Initiative Mayor Frank G. Jackson's Art in Everything Initiative invites
 residents of the City of Cleveland, as well as visitors, an opportunity to experience the rich artistic and cultural
 diversity of our City. The Art in Everything program includes but is not limited to: Annual Holiday and Cultural
 Parades, Cultural Heritage Month Celebrations, Beats & Eats, Food Truck Friday, Annual Children's Christmas
 play, Art Exhibits, Youth Performances of music and spoken word and the Mayor's Holiday Gala & Food
 Basket Give-Away.
- Form Based Zoning a New Approach to Zoning The goal is an entirely new zoning code that embodies the
 Mayor's mantra of Health, Sustainability and Equity. This new approach to zoning is called Form-Based Code.
 The Cleveland Form-Based Code will be piloted in a few geographies to start the City Planning Commission
 has identified sections of the Detroit Shoreway and Cudell neighborhoods as the first areas for implementation
 of this tool. Additional target areas will include the Opportunity Corridor and Hough area.
- Thrive 105-93 With grant funds from the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Tiger program and its own matching contribution, the City of Cleveland set out to define a collective vision for the neighborhoods connected by the #10 bus route. This plan seeks to unite the aspirations of each community into a coordinated playbook that each can follow, work towards and benefit from. The plan identifies ways in which communities along route #10 can work together to attract new investment and foster a renewed spirit of entrepreneurship all while emphasizing their neighborhood's unique citizens, attributes, and history. The City is currently implementing the initiative and has obtained resources from State, Local and Federal sources to begin its construction and implementation.
- Vision for the Valley The Vision for the Valley initiative symbolizes Mayor Frank Jackson's vision for "One Cleveland," linking east to west at the point where both sides of the City come together making Cleveland a seamless and more sustainable City.

Awards and Acknowledgements

The Independent Audit: The City Charter requires an annual audit of the financial statements of all accounts of the City by an Independent Certified Public Accountant. Accordingly, this year's audit was completed by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co. The year ended December 31, 2020, represents the 40th consecutive year the City has prepared a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. In addition to the independent auditors, the City maintains its own Internal Audit Division. Along with the duty of assisting the independent auditors, the Internal Audit Division is responsible for strengthening and reviewing the City's internal controls. The Internal Audit Division performs its own independent operational and financial audits of the City's many funds, departments and divisions. We believe that the City's internal control structure adequately safeguards its assets and provides reasonable assurance of proper recording of all financial transactions.

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Certificate of Achievement Award: The GFOA of the United States and Canada awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Cleveland, Ohio for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the contents of which conform to program standards. Such Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The City has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last 36 years (years ended 1984 - 2019). We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA.

Acknowledgements: The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated service of the Finance Department, particularly the Division of Financial Reporting and Control. We would also like to thank the Mayor, the cabinet and members of City Council. Without their continued support, the Department of Finance could not have maintained the financial management practices required to ensure the financial integrity of the City. We would like to thank the representatives of Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co. for their efforts and professional conduct throughout the audit engagement.

Very truly yours,

James E. Gentile, CPA, Acting Director

Department of Finance

Lesly Camargo, CPA/ Acting City Controller This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

City Officials Frank G. Jackson, Mayor

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Sharon Dumas	
Darnell Brown	
Valarie J. McCall	
Monyka Price, Ph.D.	
Jason Woods	
Edward W. Rybka	
Tracy Martin-Thompson	Chief of Prevention, Intervention and Opportunity for Youth and Young Adults
Barbara Langhenry	Director, Department of Law
Karrie D. Howard	Director, Department of Public Safety
	ADMINISTRATION
Mary McNamara	
Ayonna Blue Donald	Director, Department of Building and Housing
Freddy L. Collier, Jr.	Director, City Planning Commission
Michael Spreng	
Michiel Wackers.	Director, Department of Community Development
Grady Stevenson, Jr.	
David Ebersole	
James Gentile	
Nycole West	
Matthew L. Spronz	
Michael Curry.	
Sabra T. Pierce-Scott.	Director, Mayor's Office of Quality Control and Performance Management
Robert Kennedy.	
Brian Kimball	
Martin J. Keane.	Director, Department of Public Utilities
Michael Cox	

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

City Council

Kevin J. Kelley	1 / Ward 13	
A. Griffin		
n Santana		
Patricia J. Britt Clerk, Clerk	of Council	
Joseph T. Jones	Ward 1	
Kevin L. Bishop	Ward 2	
Kerry McCormack	Ward 3	
Marion Anita Gardner, Interim.	Ward 4	
Delores L. Gray	Ward 5	
Basheer S. Jones	Ward 7	
Michael D. Polensek	Ward 8	
Kevin Conwell	Ward 9	
Anthony T. Hairston	Ward 10	
Brian Mooney	Ward 11	
Anthony Brancatelli	Ward 12	
Jenny Spencer	Ward 15	
Brian Kazy	Ward 16	
Charles Slife	Ward 17	



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

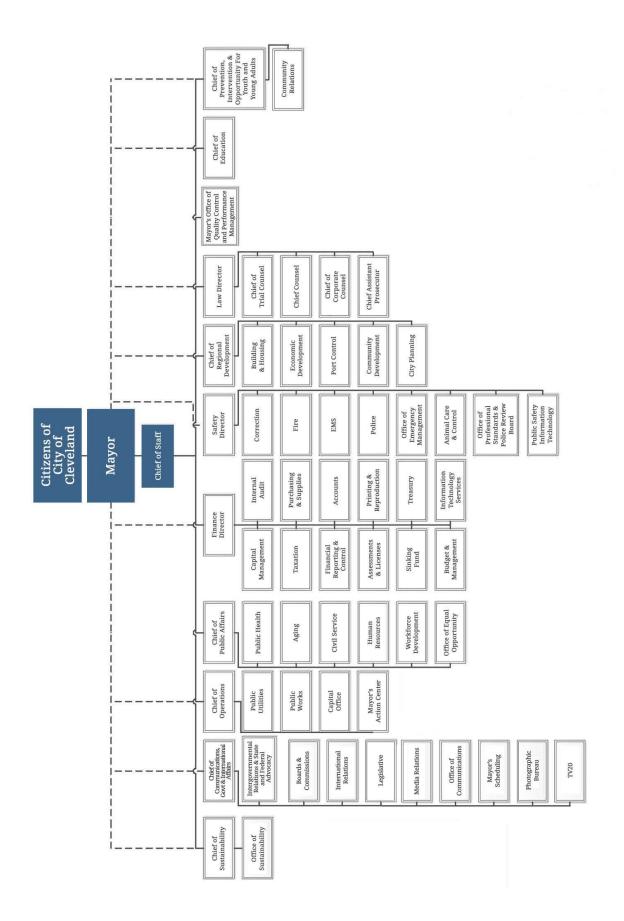
City of Cleveland Ohio

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2019

Christopher P. Morrill

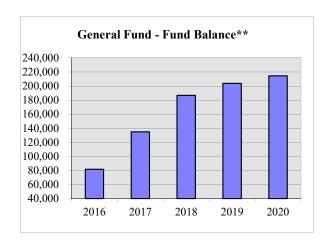
Executive Director/CEO

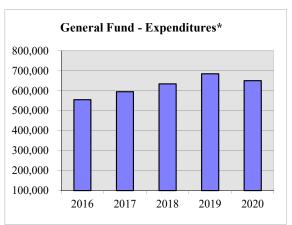


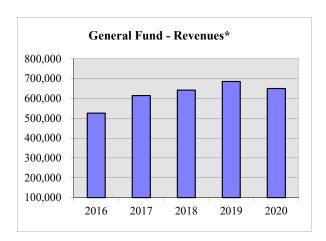
CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

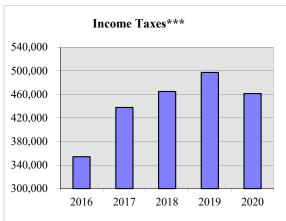
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(Amounts in Thousands)









For	General	General	General	
Year	Fund	Fund	Fund	Income
Ended	Fund Balance**	Revenues*	Expenditures*	Taxes***
2016	81,722	526,199	555,470	354,151
2017	134,860	615,244	595,844	437,676
2018	186,909	642,595	634,937	464,803
2019	203,892	685,652	685,734	496,973
2020	214,554	650,167	651,252	461,362

^{*} Budget Basis - General Fund revenues and expenditures include other financing sources (uses).

^{**} GAAP Basis.

^{***} Budget Basis - Income Taxes includes General Fund and Restricted Income Tax Fund.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

FINANCIAL SECTION

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Frank G. Jackson, Mayor, Members of Council and the Audit Committee City of Cleveland, Ohio:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Cleveland, Ohio (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. As a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the City restated net position at January 1, 2020 for the change in accounting principle (See Note 21). Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

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

Other 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 introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and capital assets schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 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 information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 24, 2021 on our consideration of the City of Cleveland's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Cleveland's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio June 24, 2021 This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Cleveland (the City) we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the year ended December 31, 2020. Please read this information in conjunction with the City's financial statements and footnotes that begin on page 58.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2020 by approximately \$2.557 billion (net position).
- Of the approximately \$2.557 billion of net position, governmental activities accounted for approximately \$230.0 million of net position, while business-type activities net position accounted for approximately \$2.327 billion.
- The City's net position increased by \$24.2 million as compared to 2019. The governmental activities net position decreased by \$23.3 million and the business-type activities net position increased by \$47.5 million.
- At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$121.9 million, which represents the amount available for spending at the City's discretion. The unassigned fund balance equals 21.3% of the total General Fund expenditures and other financing uses.
- In 2020, the City's total long-term debt and other long-term debt-related obligations, excluding premiums, accreted interest and discounts decreased by \$88.9 million. The decrease is due to payments made on debt of \$160.0 million offset by new debt issues for General Obligation bonds of \$60.7 million and Subordinate Lien Income Tax bonds of \$69.8 million.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of five components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, (3) General Fund budget and actual statement, (4) notes to the financial statements and (5) required supplementary information. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The statement of net position presents financial information on all of the City's assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent 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 the related 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).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City principally include: General Government; Public Works; Public Safety; Community Development; Building and Housing; Public Health and Economic Development. The business-type activities of the City principally include: water; sewer; electricity; and airport facilities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 58-61 of this report.

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 objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary 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 government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on the near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The City presents 29 individual governmental funds on a modified accrual basis. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and the Public Health Fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other 27 governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City adopts an annually appropriated budget for its General Fund, Enterprise and Internal Service Funds. The City adopts an annually appropriated budget for some of its Special Revenue and Debt Service Funds. The General Fund budgetary comparison has been provided as a separate financial statement to demonstrate compliance with its budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 62-65 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. The first type is Enterprise Funds. They 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 water, electric, airport, sewer, public auditorium, markets, parking lots, cemeteries and golf course operations. The second type of proprietary fund the City uses is Internal Service Funds to account for its motor vehicle maintenance, printing and reproduction, postal services, utilities administration, sinking fund administration, municipal income tax administration, telephone exchange, radio communications operations, workers' compensation reserve, health self-insurance fund and prescription self-insurance fund. Internal Service Funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally throughout the City's various functions. Because most of the internal services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements, except for the Utilities Administration Fund which has been classified as a business-type activity.

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 Division of Water, Cleveland Public Power, Water Pollution Control and Department of Port Control Funds, which are considered to be major funds of the City. Conversely, Internal Service Funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the nonmajor Enterprise and Internal Service Funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 66-70 of this report.

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

The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on pages 71-72 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to achieve a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 73-132 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Information regarding the government-wide net position of the City is provided below:

Summary Statements of Net Position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Govern	mental	Busine	ss-Type					
	Activities Activi			<u>vities</u>	To	<u>otal</u>			
			(Amounts	s in Thousands)					
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019			
Assets:									
Current and other assets	\$ 1,092,901	\$ 1,058,523	\$ 1,214,566	\$ 1,222,713	\$ 2,307,467	\$ 2,281,236			
Capital assets	1,269,062	1,252,272	3,034,227	3,032,996	4,303,289	4,285,268			
Total assets	2,361,963	2,310,795	4,248,793	4,255,709	6,610,756	6,566,504			
Deferred outflows of resources	209,078	338,567	109,814	131,067	318,892	469,634			
Liabilities:									
Net pension liability	734,725	929,193	158,395	224,015	893,120	1,153,208			
Net OPEB liability	234,375	221,047	110,111	105,347	344,486	326,394			
Long-term obligations	977,639	969,070	1,454,074	1,539,753	2,431,713	2,508,823			
Other liabilities	159,545	161,408	251,200	234,350	410,745	395,758			
Total liabilities	2,106,284	2,280,718	1,973,780	2,103,465	4,080,064	4,384,183			
Deferred inflows of resources	234,751	115,294	57,627	3,617	292,378	118,911			
Net position:									
Net investment in capital assets	722,806	722,633	1,724,704	1,633,097	2,447,510	2,355,730			
Restricted	209,288	208,522	184,926	207,837	394,214	416,359			
Unrestricted	(702,088)	(677,805)	417,570	438,760	(284,518)	(239,045)			
Total net position	\$ 230,006	\$ 253,350	\$ 2,327,200	\$ 2,279,694	\$ 2,557,206	\$ 2,533,044			

The net pension liability is reported by the City at December 31, 2020 and is reported pursuant to Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions — an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. GASB Statement No. 75 significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to 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 of resources related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB.

GASB standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB Statement No. 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB Statement No. 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 Statement No. 68 and GASB Statement No. 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 Statement No. 68 and GASB Statement No. 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 ORC 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 liabilities of the pension/OPEB plans against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68 and GASB Statement No. 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 of resources.

As a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 75, the City is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting.

As noted earlier, net position may serve, over time, as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by approximately \$2.557 billion at the close of the most recent fiscal year. This represents an increase of 1.0% in 2020. Of the net position from governmental activities, \$722.8 million represents its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, land improvements, buildings, infrastructure, furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles), net of accumulated depreciation, less any related, still-outstanding debt issued to acquire, construct or improve those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other resources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Another significant portion of net position, \$209.3 million, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

In 2020, the total assets and deferred outflows of resources from governmental activities decreased by \$78.3 million. This decrease is primarily attributed to a decrease in deferred outflow of resources of \$129.5 million offset by an increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$44.3 million. The decrease in deferred outflow of resources is related to investment returns

exceeding expectations for pension. The increase in cash and cash equivalents largely relates to an increase in the Workers' Compensation Reserve Fund.

Also in 2020, the total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources from governmental activities decreased by \$55.0 million. This was caused primarily due to a decrease in the pension liability offset by an increase in deferred inflows of resources related to pension. The decrease in pension liability is due to investment returns for pension exceeding expectations.

Of the business-type net position, \$1.725 billion represents its investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less any related, still-outstanding debt issued to acquire, construct or improve those assets. These capital assets are used to provide services to their customers. Consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other resources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional \$184.9 million of net position is subject to external restrictions on their use. The remaining balance of \$417.6 million is unrestricted and may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to customers and creditors.

In 2020, business-type total assets and deferred outflows of resources decreased by \$28.2 million. This decrease is primarily attributed to a decrease in deferred outflows of resources related to pension of \$43.9 million.

Business-type total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources decreased by \$75.7 million mainly due to a decrease in long-term obligations due in more than one year of \$79.5 million. Pension liability also decreased by \$65.6 million. It was offset by an increase in deferred inflows of resources related to pension of \$32.5 million and OPEB of \$16.9 million. Due to other governments also increased by \$13.8 million.

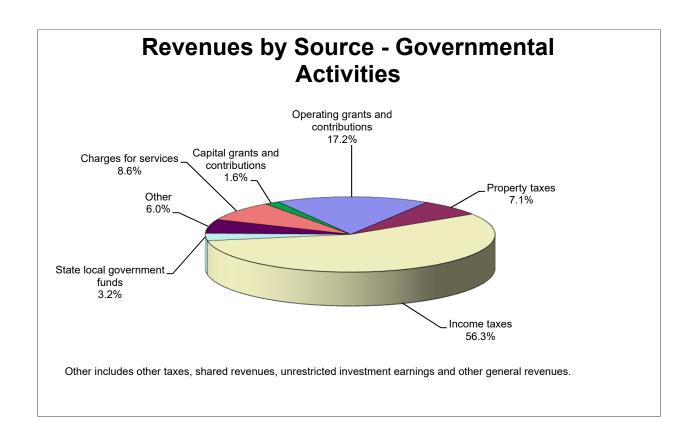
Information regarding government-wide changes in net position is provided below:

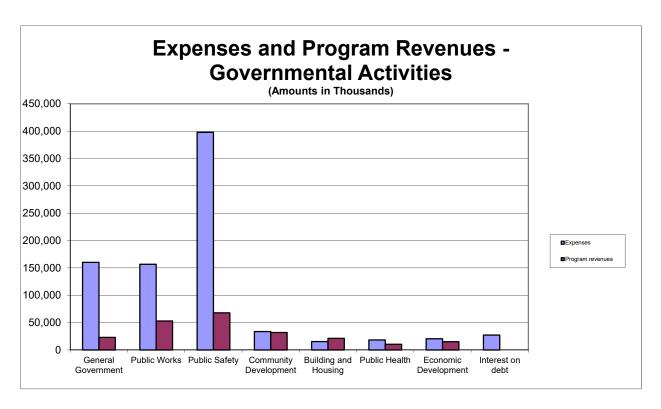
Changes in Net Position
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

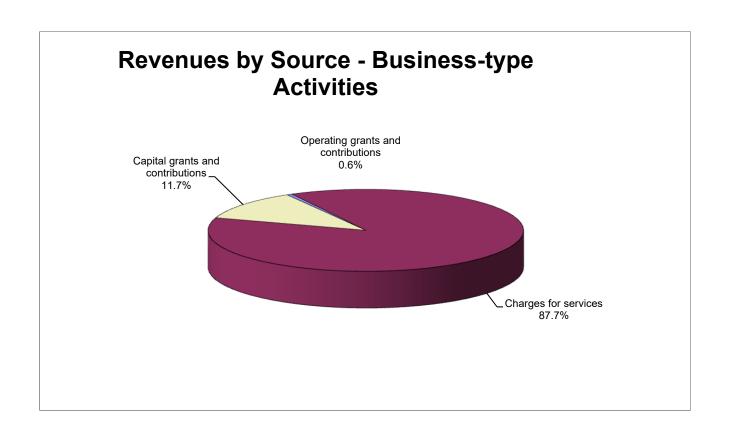
		nmental <u>vities</u>	Ac	ness-Type tivities s in Thousands)	<u>Total</u>			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 69,935	\$ 79,061	\$ 660,085	\$ 724,592	\$ 730,020	\$ 803,653		
Operating grants and contributions	139,544	80,294	4,138	6,329	143,682	86,623		
Capital grants and contributions	12,582	23,279	88,280	77,512	100,862	100,791		
General revenues:								
Income taxes	458,943	487,077			458,943	487,077		
Property taxes	57,955	58,252			57,955	58,252		
Other taxes	16,349	44,633			16,349	44,633		
Unrestricted shared revenues	15,556	20,894			15,556	20,894		
State local government funds	25,936	26,658			25,936	26,658		
Unrestricted investment earnings	3,827	14,997	11	26	3,838	15,023		
Other	13,022	20,210	65	625	13,087	20,835		
Total revenues	813,649	855,355	752,579	809,084	1,566,228	1,664,439		
Expenses:								
General Government	160,148	191,388			160,148	191,388		
Public Works	156,576	172,526			156,576	172,526		
Public Safety	397,692	75,355			397,692	75,355		
Community Development	33,643	31,523			33,643	31,523		
Building and Housing	15,320	16,974			15,320	16,974		
Public Health	18,321	21,269			18,321	21,269		
Economic Development	20,454	28,428			20,454	28,428		
Interest on debt	27,198	27,059			27,198	27,059		
Water			300,180	316,588	300,180	316,588		
Sewer			29,358	31,318	29,358	31,318		
Electricity			199,950	220,883	199,950	220,883		
Airport facilities			168,310	187,779	168,310	187,779		
Nonmajor activities			14,916	17,834	14,916	17,834		
Total expenses	829,352	564,522	712,714	774,402	1,542,066	1,338,924		
Changes in net position before transfers	(15,703)	290,833	39,865	34,682	24,162	325,515		
Transfers	(7,641)	(7,112)	7,641	7,112				
Changes in net position	(23,344)	283,721	47,506	41,794	24,162	325,515		
Beginning net position	253,350	(30,371)	2,279,694	2,237,900	2,533,044	2,207,529		
Ending net position	\$ 230,006	\$ 253,350	\$ 2,327,200	\$ 2,279,694	\$ 2,557,206	\$ 2,533,044		

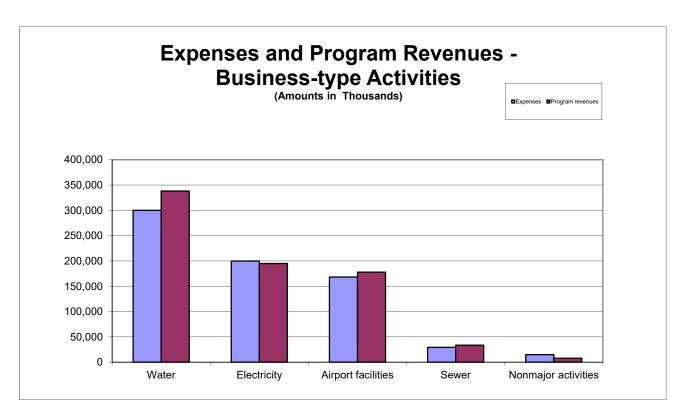
Governmental activities decreased the City's net position by \$23.3 million as compared to a \$283.7 million increase in 2019. The decrease is primarily attributed to an increase in expenses for Public Safety of \$322.3 million due to changes in assumption in the Ohio Police and Fire OPEB Plan in 2019. This was offset by an increase in revenues for operating grants and contributions of \$59.3 million and a decrease in revenues for other taxes of \$28.3 million. The increase in revenues for operating grants and contributions is related to the CARES grant received from the federal government. The decrease in revenues for other taxes is related to the significant decreases in admission, parking and hotel taxes due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$47.5 million in 2020 compared to a \$41.8 million increase in 2019. The change from the prior year is mainly attributed to a decrease of \$16.4 million in expenses for Division of Water and \$19.5 million for Division of Port Control. The decrease in expenses for Division of Water is due to a decrease in maintenance expenses from fewer repairs of water meters, hydrants, connectors and valves. The decrease in expenses for Division of Port Control is related to a decrease in operating expenses such as utilities, professional fees, training, supplies, salary, wages and benefits due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This was offset by a decrease of \$45.3 million in charges for services for Division of Port Control due to the decline in air travel. Expenses for the Division of Cleveland Public Power also decreased by \$20.9 million mainly due to decreases in pension expense and telecommunication costs.









Business-type activities are principally accounted for in the City's Enterprise Funds. The City operates four major Enterprise Funds encompassing two airports, a water system, sewer system and an electric distribution system. The City also operates other Enterprise Funds consisting of cemeteries, a public auditorium, municipal parking lots and public market facilities. The City owns two golf courses, with one being managed and operated by an outside entity. The operating results of the City's Major Enterprise Funds are discussed below.

Division of Water: The Division operates a major public water supply system, the tenth largest in the United States that serves not only the City, but also sixty-nine direct service, seven master meter and three emergency standby suburban municipalities in the Cleveland Metropolitan Area. They provide water to approximately 432,000 city and suburban accounts in the Cleveland Metropolitan Area. Operating revenue in 2020 increased to \$327.3 million from \$320.2 million in 2019. The rise is primarily attributed to an increase in metered service revenue of \$8.2 million as a result of a rate increase for the City and suburbs. This was offset by a decrease in ancillary revenue. Operating expenses, exclusive of depreciation, decreased approximately 7.2% to \$201.8 million compared to \$217.4 million in 2019.

Division of Cleveland Public Power: The Division supplies electrical service to approximately 74,000 customers in the City. The Division is responsible for supplying, transmitting and distributing electricity and providing related electrical services to customers within its service area. The Division's 2020 operating revenue decreased by 8.3% to \$186.8 million from \$203.8 million in 2019. Purchased power expense decreased by 9.0% to \$122.1 million in 2020 from \$134.2 million in 2019. Operating expenses, exclusive of depreciation and purchased power decreased 16.8% to \$44.0 million in 2020 compared to \$52.9 million in 2019.

Division of Water Pollution Control: The Division was created for the purpose of supplying sewer services to customers within the Cleveland metropolitan area. The Division currently has approximately 117,077 customer accounts in the City, of which 95.9% are residential and 4.1% commercial. The Division's 2020 operating revenue decreased by 8.7% to \$29.4 million from \$32.2 million in 2019. The decline is primarily attributed to a 6.8% decrease in metered consumption. Operating expenses, exclusive of depreciation, decreased 4.9% to \$23.2 million in 2020 compared to \$24.4 million in 2019.

Department of Port Control: The City's Department of Port Control includes the Divisions of Cleveland Hopkins International Airport and Burke Lakefront Airport. During 2020, 29 passenger airlines provided scheduled airline service at Cleveland Hopkins International Airport. Burke Lakefront Airport, a federally certified commercial and general aviation reliever airport, provides the majority of its services to air taxi operators serving the City's downtown business activities. The Divisions' change in net position for 2020 was \$9.2 million. Landing fee revenue decreased due to a decrease in landed weight. Total operating expenses for 2020 decreased primarily due to reduction in operating expenses such as utilities, professional fees, training, supplies, salaries wages and benefits. Non-Operating revenues decreased due to a decrease in passenger facility charges and investment income, offset by an increase in bond amortization expense. The decrease in non-operating expenses is attributed to decreased interest expense related to lower interest paid and fewer capital expenses.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$706.7 million, an increase of \$8.9 million and approximately 1.3% in comparison with the prior year. The components of the governmental fund balances include an unassigned balance of \$121.9 million, which indicates the amount available for spending at the City's discretion. An additional \$422.4 million of fund balance is available for expenditures that are legally restricted for a particular purpose. The non-spendable portion of fund balance has \$8.2 million of funds that are not in a spendable form, such as pre-paid expenditures. An additional \$69.5 million is committed to fund specific purposes and cannot be reassigned without legislative approval. The remaining assigned balance of \$84.6 million represents funds that the City intends to use for a specific purpose.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$121.9 million and the total fund balance was \$214.6 million. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures and transfers out. Unassigned fund balance represents 21.3% of total General Fund expenditures and other financing uses, while total fund balance represents approximately 37.6% of that same amount.

A two-year comparison of General Fund activity is shown below. The revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance shown in these comparisons are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting applicable to governmental funds.

General Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Information - GAAP Basis
2020 and 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

Revenues: Income taxes \$	2020 414,844 38,373	2019 \$ 432,704
Income taxes \$	*	\$ 432,704
·	*	\$ 432,704
_	38,373	
Property taxes		37,905
State local government funds	25,616	26,304
Other taxes	16,349	44,739
Other shared revenues	14,981	17,796
Licenses and permits	16,041	19,490
Charges for services	33,764	32,796
Fines, forfeits and settlements	6,587	10,909
Investment earnings	1,925	6,140
Grants	585	707
Miscellaneous	12,799	18,783
Total revenues	581,864	648,273
_		
Expenditures:		
General Government	89,855	102,500
Public Works	75,235	80,187
Public Safety	306,881	340,573
Community Development	1,300	289
Building and Housing	12,506	12,270
Economic Development	2,063	1,698
Other	9,032	8,255
Capital outlay	17,898	18,989
Total expenditures	514,770	564,761
Excess (deficiency) of revenues		
over (under) expenditures	67,094	83,512
Other financing sources (uses):		
Transfers out	(56,441)	(66,529)
Sale of City assets	9	, ,
	<u> </u>	
Net change in fund balance	10,662	16,983
Fund balance at beginning of year	203,892	186,909
Fund balance at end of year \$	214,554	\$ 203,892

The City also presents Public Health as a major governmental fund. It includes all public health related activity of the City, including operations and Public Health Department related grant activity. The Public Health's change in fund balance increased by \$648,000 in 2020 due to increased transfers in from the General Fund.

Analysis of General Fund Revenues

General Fund revenues and other financing sources totaled \$581.9 million in 2020, a decrease of approximately \$66.4 million from 2019. A discussion of each of the major types of General Fund revenues follows.

Municipal Income Taxes

Ohio law authorizes a municipal income tax, both on corporate income (net profits from the operation of a business or profession) and employee wages, salaries and other compensation at a rate of up to 1% without voter authorization and at a rate above 1% with voter authorization. In 2016, the voters in the City approved increases of one-half of one percent to the rate of the income tax, bringing it to the current 2.5% rate. By the terms of the 1981 voter approval, as amended in 1985, one-ninth of the receipts of the total 2.5% tax (the Restricted Income Tax) must be used only for capital improvements, debt service or obligations issued for capital improvements or the payment of past deficits. The remaining eight-ninths of the municipal income tax is recorded in the General Fund and is pledged to and may also be used for, debt service on General Obligation Bonds of the City, to the extent required and certain other obligations of the City.

The income tax is also imposed on gross salaries and wages earned in the City by non-residents of the City and on salaries, wages, and other compensation of City residents earned within or outside the City. The income tax liability of a City resident employed outside the City is reduced by a credit equal to 100% of the tax paid to the municipality in which the City resident is employed. The tax on business profits is imposed on the part of profits attributable to business conducted within the City. In 2020, approximately 93% of the total income taxes paid to the City were derived from non-residents employed in the City and business profits.

In 2020, income tax revenue decreased by \$17.9 million, primarily due to the decrease in income tax collection and an increase in the unemployment rate in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Property Taxes

Taxes collected from real property in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the proceeding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year.

The "assessed valuation" of real property is fixed at 35% of true value and is determined pursuant to rules of the State Tax Commissioner. An exception is that real property devoted exclusively to agricultural use is to be assessed at not more than 35% of its current agricultural use value. Real property devoted exclusively to forestry or timber growing is taxed at 50% of the local tax rate multiplied by the assessed value.

The assessed values of taxable property in the city for the past two years were as follows:

Tax Collection <u>Year</u>	Real <u>Property</u>		ublic Utility Tangible <u>Personal</u>		Total Assessed <u>Valuation</u>		
		(Amount	s in Thousand	ls)			
2020	\$ 4,664,325	\$	468,023	\$	5,132,348		
2019	\$ 4,826,299	\$	436,992	\$	5,263,291		

Property tax revenue increased by approximately \$468,000 in 2020 from 2019 levels.

State Local Government Funds, Other Taxes and Other Shared Revenues

State Local Government Funds, Other Taxes and Other Shared Revenues include taxes levied and collected by the State of Ohio or counties and partially redistributed to the City and other political subdivisions. Other Taxes and Other Shared Revenues include state income, sales, admission, motor vehicle, parking, hotel, commercial activity, corporate franchise, casino, homestead and rollback, public utility, estate and cigarette taxes as well as liquor fees. State Local Government Funds revenue decreased by \$688,000 or 2.6% in 2020 due to mandatory non-essential business shutdowns to control the spread of COVID-19. Other Taxes decreased by \$28.4 million or 63.5% from 2019 levels primarily as a result of the mandatory business shutdowns as well as decreased traveling during the pandemic. Other Shared Revenues decreased by \$2.8 million or 15.8% from 2019 levels.

The State Local Government Funds (LGF) are major sources of non-tax General Fund revenue. Through these funds, Ohio subdivisions share in a portion of the State's collection of the sales tax, use tax, personal income tax, corporate franchise tax and public utilities excise tax. The percentages of the five taxes supporting these funds have varied over the years. At times, the dollar amount in the funds has been capped at specified levels.

Pursuant to statutory law in Ohio, State LGF revenues are divided into county and municipal portions. The county portion, the larger of the two, is distributed to each of the State's 88 counties and is allocated based upon a statutory formula utilizing county population and county municipal property values. Once received by a county, the funds can either be distributed to all subdivisions using the statutory formula or the county and its subdivisions may agree upon an alternate method for allocating the funds. Cuyahoga County and its recipient communities have chosen the latter method which is comprised of a base allocation and an excess allocation. The excess allocation takes into account such factors as assessed value per capita, per capita income, population density and the number of individuals receiving public assistance. The municipal portion of the LGF is distributed directly by the State to those municipalities that collect an income tax. A municipality receives its share of the funds based upon its percentage of total municipal income taxes collected throughout the state in a given year.

Analysis of General Fund Expenditures

General Fund expenditures and other financing uses totaled \$571.2 million in 2020, a decrease of 9.5% from 2019. The amount of expenditures and other uses by function on a GAAP basis, including the increases (decreases) over the prior year, are shown in the following table:

Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>Actual 2020</u>	% of Total	<u>Actual 2019</u>	% of Total	Increase (Decrease)	% Change
			(Amounts in Thous	ands)		
Current:						
General Government	\$89,855	15.73	\$102,500	16.24	\$(12,645)	(12.34)
Public Works	75,235	13.17	80,187	12.70	(4,952)	(6.18)
Public Safety	306,881	53.73	340,573	53.95	(33,692)	(9.89)
Community Development	1,300	0.23	289	0.05	1,011	349.83
Building and Housing	12,506	2.19	12,270	1.94	236	1.92
Economic Development	2,063	0.36	1,698	0.27	365	21.50
Other	9,032	1.58	8,255	1.31	777	9.41
Capital Outlay	17,898	3.13	18,989	3.00	(1,091)	(5.75)
Transfers Out	56,441	9.88	66,529	10.54	(10,088)	(15.16)
		-		•		•
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>\$571,211</u>		<u>\$631,290</u>		<u>\$(60,079)</u>	

The total expenditures and other financing uses decreased by \$60.1 million. The decrease was primarily caused by decreases in Public Safety, General Government, transfers out and Public Works expenditures. The decrease relates to the City being awarded the CARES Act federal funds. The expenditures were reported in other governmental funds.

Proprietary Funds. The City's proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

The unrestricted net position of the Division of Water, Water Pollution and Control, Cleveland Public Power and the Department of Port Control Funds amounted to \$309.5 million, \$28.0 million, (\$1.1) million and \$95.5 million, respectively, at December 31, 2020. The change in net position for each of the respective funds amounted to an increase of \$40.1 million, an increase of \$4.5 million, a decrease of \$4.2 million and an increase of \$9.2 million during 2020. Other factors concerning the finances of the City's proprietary funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the City's business-type activities.

Major Functional Expense Categories. A discussion of the City's major functional expense categories follows:

Employees and Labor Relations

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the City had approximately 7,159 and 7,401 full-time employees, respectively. Of the 7,159 full-time employees, approximately 5,887 full-time employees are represented by 39 collective bargaining units. The largest collective bargaining units, together with the approximate number of employees represented by such units, include the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 100 – 1,405 members; Cleveland Police Patrolmen's Association (CPPA) – 1268 members; the Association of Cleveland Firefighters – 700 members; Municipal Foreman and Laborers Union, Local 1099 – 521 members; and Local 507 – 301 members.

There have been no significant labor disputes or work stoppages in the City within the last 37 years.

The Council, by ordinance, establishes schedules of salaries, wages and other economic benefits for City employees. Generally, the terms of these ordinances have been the product of negotiations with representatives of the employees or bargaining units and increases in economic benefits have normally been provided on an annual basis.

Chapter 4117 of the ORC (the Collective Bargaining Law), establishes procedures for and regulates public employer-employee collective bargaining and labor relations for the City and other state and local governmental units in Ohio. The Collective Bargaining Law creates a three-member State Employment Relations Board (the SERB), which administers and enforces the Collective Bargaining Law. Among other things, the Collective Bargaining Law: (i) creates rights and obligations of public employers, public employees and public employee organizations with respect to labor relations; (ii) defines the employees it covers; (iii) establishes methods for (a) the recognition of employees and organizations as exclusive representatives for collective bargaining and (b) the determination of bargaining units; (iv) establishes matters for which collective bargaining is either required, prohibited or optional; (v) establishes procedures for bargaining and the resolution of disputes, including negotiation, mediation and fact finding; and (vi) permits all covered employees to strike, except certain enumerated classes of employees, such as police and fire personnel.

Over the past two years, the total salaries and wages paid to the City's employees from all funds were as follows:

Year	Aı	Amount Paid					
	(Amoun	ts in Thousands)					
2020	\$	496,000					
2019	\$	494,000					

In 2020, there was an increase in salaries and wages payable of 0.4% from the prior year due to retroactive salary payments.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY ANALYSIS

In 2020, the principal differences between the original and final budgeted expenditures included a \$7.1 million increase in capital outlay due to the costs associated with vehicles, equipment, demolition and other capital expenditures.

The major differences between the final amended budget and the actual total revenues were decreases of \$8.6 million in other taxes, \$4 million in fines, forfeits, and settlements, \$3.7 million in licenses and permits, \$3 million in other shared revenue, \$2.6 million in investment earnings and \$2.6 million in charges for services. Miscellaneous revenues increased \$1.4 million. The decrease in other taxes was primarily attributed to lower admissions tax, parking tax and hotel tax collections due to mandatory non-essential business shutdowns. Licenses and Permits decreased mainly due to a decline in building permits and certificates of occupancy. The decrease in investment earnings resulted from lower interest rates and miscellaneous revenue increased due to the City's receipt of the Workers' Compensation refund.

The major differences between the final amended budget and the actual total expenditures were decreases of \$15.9 million in General Government and \$16.5 million in Public Safety both due to anticipated additional staffing and the positions not being filled due to Covid-19.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets: The City's capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2020, amounts to \$4.303 billion (net of accumulated depreciation). This capital assets balance includes land; land improvements; utility plant; buildings, structures and improvements; furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles; infrastructure; and construction in progress. The total increase in the City's capital assets for the current fiscal year was 0.4% (a 1.3% increase for governmental activities and a .04% increase for business-type activities). A Summary of the City's capital assets at December 31, 2020 is as follows:

Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total		
·	(Ar	(Amounts in Thousands)			
Land	\$71,192	\$191,913	\$263,105		
Land Improvements	66,672	64,372	131,044		
Utility plant		1,681,177	1,681,177		
Buildings, structures and improvements	337,117	298,467	635,584		
Furniture, fixtures, equipment, and vehicles	78,783	196,764	275,547		
Infrastructure	419,568	228,830	648,398		
Construction in progress	295,730	372,704	668,434		
Total	\$1,269,062	\$3,034,227	\$4,303,289		

Additions to construction in progress during the current fiscal year affecting the City's capital assets included the following:

- The Division of Cleveland Public Power's main additions to construction in progress during 2020 included Southern Transmission Line, Auto transformers, roof replacements, and general engineering services.
- The Division of Water incurred a net increase of \$20.2 million in capital spending for construction in progress related
 to water main renewals, the plant enhancement program, Nottingham sedimentation basins, and enhancements to the
 Crown Plant water system and back-up generators.
- The Department of Port Control had a net decrease of \$3.0 million in construction in progress related to completed
 projects in 2020. Major project spending in 2020 for construction in progress included the Primary Road Fire and
 Domestic Waterline Improvements and the CLE Ground Transportation Center Upgrades Project.
- The Division of Water Pollution Control's principal spending for construction in progress in 2020 included sewer installations, East 85th Street rehabilitation, professional services, and replacement of the pump station on East 37th Street.
- Construction in progress spending for Governmental Activities had a net increase of \$33.1 million in 2020. Major
 projects included improvements to various recreational centers, including roof repair or replacement, the LED
 Lighting Project, infrastructure improvements, and the development of the new police headquarters building.

The primary sources for financing the City's Capital Improvement Projects are general obligation bond proceeds, certificates of participation proceeds, urban renewal bond proceeds, revenue bond proceeds, proceeds from capital leases, interest earned on funds during the construction period, restricted income taxes and funds from the State Issue 2 and Local Transportation Improvement Programs. The City has three primary goals relating to its Capital Improvements: (1) preservation and revitalization of the City's neighborhoods, (2) economic development and job creation and (3) providing cost-effective, basic

City services to Cleveland residents and the business community. Additional information on the City's capital assets, including commitments made for future capital expenditures, can be found in Note 14 – Capital Assets.

Long-term debt and certain other obligations: At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total long-term debt and certain other obligations outstanding of \$2.119 billion as shown below. General Obligation Bonds are typically issued for general governmental activities and are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. Revenue bonds are typically recorded in the applicable Enterprise Fund and are supported by the revenues generated by the respective Enterprise Fund. The remainder of the City's debt represents bonds or notes secured solely by specified revenue sources.

The activity in the City's debt obligations outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2020 is summarized below (excluding unamortized discounts, premiums and accreted interest).

	Balance		Debt					Balance		
	January 1,		Debt	Refunded			Debt		ecember 31,	
		<u>2020</u>		<u>Issued</u>	<u>c</u>	or Defeased		Retired		<u>2020</u>
				(An	nou	nts in Thousar	ıds)			
Governmental Activities:										
General Obligation Bonds	\$	292,810	\$	60,685	\$	(17,340)	\$	(25,170)	\$	310,985
Subordinated Income Tax Refunding Bonds		24,730						(4,465)		20,265
Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds		327,260		69,820		(44,545)		(12,685)		339,850
Non-Tax Revenue Bonds		49,078		2,050				(4,056)		47,072
Annual Appropriation Bonds		8,820						(345)		8,475
Certificates of Participation		77,715						(7,815)		69,900
Capital Lease Obligations		488						(488)		-
Note/Loans Payable		1,266	_		_		_	(79)	_	1,187
Total Governmental Activities		782,167	_	132,555	_	(61,885)	_	(55,103)	_	797,734
Business – Type Activities:										
Revenue Bonds		1,352,593		268,810		(276,545)		(96,245)		1,248,613
Loans Payable		72,750	_	8,127				(8,623)		72,254
Total Business - Type Activities		1,425,343	_	276,937	_	(276,545)	_	(104,868)	_	1,320,867
Total	\$	2,207,510	\$	409,492	\$	(338,430)	\$	(159,971)	\$	2,118,601

Funds used to meet the debt service requirements of the City's General Obligation Bonds are from certain ad valorem taxes, restricted income taxes and interest earnings. Ad valorem taxes, the primary source of funds, amounted to \$20.0 million in 2020 which represents approximately 52.5% of the debt service requirements on the General Obligation Bonds. These taxes were derived from a levy of \$4.35 per \$1,000 of assessed property. The remaining 47.5% of debt service requirements is retired from a portion of the City's restricted income tax proceeds, homestead and rollback reimbursement from the State, premium generated through the issuance of bonds, interest earnings and other miscellaneous revenue sources generated within the Debt Service Funds.

The City issues its General Obligation Bonds within the context of its Capital Improvement Program. Programs which have benefited due to the issuance of general obligation debt include, but are not limited to, public facilities improvements, bridge and roadway improvements, recreation facilities, cemeteries and urban redevelopment. The City's Enterprise Funds implement their own individual Capital Improvement Programs and issue revenue bond and note debt necessary to fund their programs.

The City's bond ratings for governmental and revenue bonds are as follows as of December 31, 2020:

	Moody's		
	Investors	S&P	Fitch
	<u>Service</u>	<u>Global</u>	Ratings
General Obligation Bonds	A1	AA+	A+
Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds	A1	AA	N/A
Non-tax Revenue Bonds	A2	AA-	N/A
Stadium Certificates of Participation	A3	A+	N/A
Waterworks Improvement Revenue Bonds	Aa2	AA+	N/A
Second Lien Water Revenue Bonds	Aa3	AA	N/A
Public Power System Revenue Bonds	A3	A-	N/A
Airport System Revenue Bonds**	A2	A-	A-
Parking Facility Refunding Revenue Bonds (Insured Ratings)*	A2	AA	N/A
Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds	Aa3	A+	N/A

^{*} Parking Facilities' bonds only carry an insured rating.

The ratio of net general bonded debt to assessed valuation and the amount of bonded debt per capita are useful indicators of the City's debt position to management, citizens and investors. Net general bonded debt is total general bonded debt supported by taxes less amounts available in the Debt Service Fund. This data at December 31, 2020 was:

Net General Bonded Debt:	\$323,543,000
Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Valuation:	6.30%
Net General Bonded Debt Per Capita:	\$815.35

The ORC provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.50% of the assessed value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.50% of total assessed value of property. The City's total debt limit (10.50%) is \$538,896,584 and unvoted debt limit (5.50%) is \$282,279,163. At December 31, 2020, the City had capacity under the indirect debt limitation calculation per the ORC to issue approximately \$150 million in additional unvoted debt. These debt limitations are not expected to affect the financing of any currently planned facilities or services.

In addition, the City has entered into various derivative or hedging agreements. Derivative instruments are contracts, the value of which depends on, or derives from, the value of an underlying asset, index or rate. The most common types of derivatives used by governments are interest rate swaps and interest rate locks. A detailed description of each outstanding derivative, including its terms, objectives, risks and fair value, can be found in Note 5 – Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations.

The City reports a deferred outflow of resource and a liability in the amount of the fair value of the interest rate swaps, which reflect the prevailing interest rate environment at December 31, 2020 and an investment loss or gain as appropriate, based on the change in fair value. The specific terms and conditions of each swap have been provided by the respective counterparty for each swap and confirmed by the City's financial advisor.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 5 – Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations.

^{**} On November 5, 2020, S&P Global lowered its rating on the City's General Airport Revenue Bonds to A-(negative outlook) from A. This downgrade was the result of the impacts on the airline industry from the COVID-19 pandemic.

FACTORS EXPECTED TO IMPACT THE CITY'S FUTURE FINANCIAL POSITION OR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of the pandemic and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. To date, however, the City has realized a decrease in income tax, licenses and permit fees, casino revenues, fines and forfeitures as well as other revenues as the result of the stay at home order. Local businesses have shut down permanently and there has been an increase in unemployment. Although, the impact on the City's future operating revenues, expenses, and any recovery from emergency funding cannot be estimated, the City continues to monitor revenues and expenses frequently to maintain City operations.

Other Impacting Factors

- On March 1, 2021, the City entered into a Second Amended and Restated Continuing Covenants Agreement with Wells Fargo Municipal Capital Strategies, LLC with regard to the \$69,900,000 2010B Stadium Certificates of Participation.
- On March 11, 2021 the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) was signed into law. The City anticipates that it will receive \$512.0 million over the course of two years.
- On March 22, 2021, City Council approved legislation authorizing the issuance not to exceed \$58,500,000 of General Obligation Bonds.
- Also on March 22, 2021, City Council approved legislation authorizing the issuance not to exceed \$65,000,000 of Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds.
- City Council also approved on March 22, 2021, legislation in an amount not to exceed \$16,000,000 for the issuance of Economic and Community Development Bonds (Core City Fund).
- Effective May 3, 2021, the City entered into an agreement with U.S. Bank National Association under which the bank became the purchaser of the City's outstanding \$19,160,000 Taxable Economic and Community Development Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A (Core City Fund).

NEED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Office of the Finance Director, City Hall, Room 104, 601 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

	 Governmental <u>Activities</u>		iness-Type activities		<u>Total</u>
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 745,562	\$	665,740	\$	1,411,302
Investments	223				223
Receivables:					
Taxes	147,007				147,007
Accounts	6,923		232,380		239,303
Recoverable costs of purchased power			653		653
Grants	12,290				12,290
Loans	114,376				114,376
Unbilled revenue			23,515		23,515
Accrued interest	12				12
Assessments	59,472				59,472
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	 (47,095)		(32,081)		(79,176)
Receivables, net	 292,985		224,467	_	517,452
Internal balances	1,461		(1,461)		-
Due from other governments	47,759		8,398		56,157
Inventory of supplies	1,371		20,782		22,153
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,540		4,297		7,837
Restricted assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents			291,272		291,272
Accrued interest receivable			5		5
Accrued passenger facility charge			1,066		1,066
Total restricted assets	 		292,343	_	292,343
Capital assets:					
Land and construction in progress	366,922		564,617		931,539
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	902,140		2,469,610		3,371,750
Total capital assets	 ,269,062	-	3,034,227		4,303,289
Total assets	 ,361,963		4,248,793	_	6,610,756
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 ,501,905		4,240,793	-	0,010,730
Loss on refunding	13,038		65,837		78,875
Pension	122,280		26,361		148,641
OPEB	73,760		17,616		91,376
Total deferred outflows of resources	 209,078	-	109,814		318,892
Total actorica outilows of resources	_07,070	_	107,011		210,072

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 26,882	\$ 39,942	\$ 66,824
Accrued wages and benefits	35,591	9,601	45,192
Claims payable	11,508		11,508
Due to other governments	76,238	167,884	244,122
Accrued interest payable	5,069	21,601	26,670
Unearned revenue	4,257		4,257
Liabilities payable from restricted assets Long-term obligations:		12,172	12,172
Due within one year	97,714	97,620	195,334
Due in more than one year	879,925	1,356,454	2,236,379
Net pension liability	734,725	158,395	893,120
Net OPEB liability	234,375	110,111	344,486
Total liabilities	2,106,284	1,973,780	4,080,064
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Property tax	55,366		55,366
Special assessment - TIF	13,458		13,458
Excess recoverable cost of purchased power		4,614	4,614
Derivative instruments-interest rate swaps		4	4
Pension	110,927	35,795	146,722
OPEB	55,000	17,214	72,214
Total deferred inflows of resources	234,751	57,627	292,378
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	722,806	1,724,704	2,447,510
Restricted for:	·		
Capital	79,811	286	80,097
Debt service	42,103	165,920	208,023
Loans	30,857		30,857
Other purposes	56,517	18,720	75,237
Unrestricted	(702,088)	417,570	(284,518)
Total net position	\$ 230,006	\$ 2,327,200	\$ 2,557,206

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

December 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

			Program Revenues								
	<u>Expenses</u>	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and <u>Contributions</u>							
unctions/Programs:											
Governmental activities:											
General Government	\$ 160,148	\$ 13,105	\$ 9,649	\$ 115							
Public Works	156,576	18,452	22,350	12,173							
Public Safety	397,692	15,853	51,911								
Community Development	33,643	1,167	30,668								
Building and Housing	15,320	18,827	2,390								
Public Health	18,321	2,389	7,983								
Economic Development	20,454	142	14,593	294							
Interest on debt	27,198										
Total governmental activities	829,352	69,935	139,544	12,582							
Business-type activities:											
Water	300,180	327,272	3,085	7,816							
Sewer	29,358	29,392	222	3,967							
Electricity	199,950	192,583	188	2,134							
Airport facilities	168,310	103,088	575	74,313							
Nonmajor activities:											
Public Auditorium	3,060	595									
Westside Market	2,051	929	3								
Eastside Market	60										
Municipal Parking Lots	6,005	3,875	13	50							
Cemeteries	2,493	1,677	38								
Golf Courses	1,247	674	14								
Total business-type activities	712,714	660,085	4,138	88,280							
Total	\$ 1,542,066	\$ 730,020	\$ 143,682	\$ 100,862							

General revenues:

Income taxes

Property taxes

Other taxes

Unrestricted shared revenues

State local government funds

Unrestricted investment earnings

Other

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position Net position at beginning of year Net position at end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Positon									
Governmenta <u>Activities</u>									
\$ (137,279 (103,601		\$	(137,279) (103,601)						
(329,928			(329,928)						
(1,808			(1,808)						
5,897			5,897						
(7,949			(7,949)						
(5,425			(5,425)						
(27,198			(27,198)						
(607,291	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(607,291)						
	37,993		37,993						
	4,223		4,223						
	(5,045)		(5,045)						
	9,666		9,666						
	(2,465)		(2,465)						
	(1,119)		(1,119)						
	(60)		(60)						
	(2,067)		(2,067)						
	(778)		(778)						
-	(559)	_	(559)						
	39,789		39,789						
(607,291)	39,789		(567,502)						
458,943			458,943						
57,955			57,955						
16,349			16,349						
15,556			15,556						
25,936			25,936						
3,827	11		3,838						
13,022	65		13,087						
(7,641)	7,641	_	-						
583,947	7,717		591,664						
(23,344)	47,506		24,162						
253,350	2,279,694	_	2,533,044						
\$ 230,006	\$ 2,327,200	\$	2,557,206						

BALANCE SHEET-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Amounts in Thousands)

(Amor	ints in Thousands)			
	<u>General</u>	Public <u>Iealth</u>	Other Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 203,399	\$ 2,174	\$ 456,301	\$ 661,874
Investments		,	223	223
Receivables:				
Taxes	112,487		34,520	147,007
Accounts	6,910		ŕ	6,910
Grants	114	897	11,279	12,290
Loans	50		114,326	114,376
Accrued interest	3		9	12
Assessments	51,266		8,206	59,472
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(47,095)	 		(47,095)
Receivables, net	123,735	 897	168,340	292,972
Due from other funds	2,637	1,415	13,912	17,964
Due from other governments	22,689	3	25,067	47,759
Prepaid expenditures and other assets	2,919	 32	130	3,081
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 355,379	\$ 4,521	\$ 663,973	\$ 1,023,873
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 5,438	\$ 513	\$ 17,673	\$ 23,624
Accrued wages and benefits	32,431	456	1,888	34,775
Due to other governments	487	1	75,101	75,589
Unearned revenue	64	870	3,323	4,257
Due to other funds	3,420	 165	17,197	20,782
Total liabilities	41,840	 2,005	115,182	159,027
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflow	98,985	 3	59,190	158,178
Total deferred inflows of resources	98,985	 3	59,190	158,178
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	8,082	32	128	8,242
Restricted		1,897	420,543	422,440
Committed		584	68,930	69,514
Assigned	84,600			84,600
Unassigned	121,872	 		121,872
Total fund balances	214,554	 2,513	489,601	706,668
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 355,379	\$ 4,521	\$ 663,973	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement				
of net position are different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities (excluding internal				
service fund capital assets) are not financial resources and,				
therefore, are not reported in the funds.				1,265,793
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period				
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.				89,354
Long-term liabilities, including bonds and claims payable, are not				
due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported				
in the funds.				(958,112)
The assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources of most of the inter-	ernal			
service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net per	osition.			39,301
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the curr	ent period;			
(excluding internal service) therefore the liabilities and related deferred inflows/ou	tflows of			
resources are not reported in governmental funds:				
Pension				(707,889)
OPEB				(205,109)
Net position of governmental activities				\$ 230,006

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

	(Amounts in Thousands))		
		Public	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	<u>General</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Funds</u>	Funds
REVENUES:				
Income taxes	\$ 414,844	\$	\$ 51,855	\$ 466,699
Property taxes	38,373		19,991	58,364
State local government funds	25,616		,	25,616
Other taxes	16,349			16,349
Other shared revenues	14,981		38,072	53,053
Licenses and permits	16,041	1,206	873	18,120
Charges for services	33,764	1,183	1,958	36,905
Fines, forfeits and settlements	6,587	-,	1,599	8,186
Investment earnings	1,925	8	1,738	3,671
Grants	585	6,937	105,219	112,741
Contributions		-,,	377	377
Miscellaneous	12,799	644	3,401	16,844
Total revenues	581,864	9,978	225,083	816,925
Total revenues	301,004		223,003	610,723
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General Government	89,855		20,828	110,683
Public Works	75,235		29,476	104,711
Public Safety	306,881		47,848	354,729
Community Development	1,300		29,629	30,929
Building and Housing	12,506		1,640	14,146
Public Health	·	17,019		17,019
Economic Development	2,063		17,783	19,846
Other	9,032			9,032
Capital outlay	17,898		102,417	120,315
Debt service:				
Principal retirement			55,103	55,103
Interest			31,353	31,353
General Government			1,088	1,088
Other			1,088	1,088
Total expenditures	514,770	17,019	338,253	870,042
EVOESS (DEFICIENCY) OF DEVENIUS				
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES	(7,004	(7.041)	(112 170)	(52 117)
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	67,094	(7,041)	(113,170)	(53,117)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in		7,689	94,256	101,945
Transfers out	(56,441)	7,007	(51,156)	(107,597)
Issuance of bonds	(50,441)		132,555	132,555
Premium on bonds			5,200	5,200
Payment to refund bonds			(70,109)	(70,109)
Sale of City assets	9		(70,10))	9
The state of the s		7.690	110 746	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(56,432)	7,689	110,746	62,003
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	10,662	648	(2,424)	8,886
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	203,892	1,865	492,025	697,782
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 214,554	\$ 2,513	\$ 489,601	\$ 706,668

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (pages 62 and 63) are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (page 63)	\$ 8,886
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 and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	18,986
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(4,070)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences, including accrued interest, in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	(6,842)
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.	(1,438)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows of resources, except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources, changes in the net pension/OPEB liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities: Pension OPEB	(41,661) (28,316)
The net revenue of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with	(28,310)
governmental activities.	 31,111
Change in net position of governmental activities (pages 60 and 61)	\$ (23,344)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (BUDGET AND ACTUAL) - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Original Final <u>Budget</u> <u>Budget</u>					Actual*	1	ariance- Positive Negative)
REVENUES:								
Income taxes	\$	444,330	\$	411,000	\$	410,100	\$	(900)
Property taxes		38,749		38,749		38,373		(376)
State local government funds		26,289		26,289		25,504		(785)
Other taxes		40,830		26,491		17,939		(8,552)
Other shared revenues		13,728		13,728		10,689		(3,039)
Licenses and permits		19,658		19,658		15,956		(3,702)
Charges for services		36,164		36,164		33,575		(2,589)
Fines, forfeits and settlements		10,917		10,917		6,934		(3,983)
Investment earnings		4,300		4,300		1,715		(2,585)
Grants		417		60,417		60,005		(412)
Miscellaneous		28,017		28,017		29,368		1,351
Total revenues		663,399	_	675,730		650,158		(25,572)
EXPENDITURES:								
Current:								
General Government		119,113		125,525		109,576		15,949
Public Works		81,333		80,533		75,217		5,316
Public Safety		377,751		372,634		356,117		16,517
Community Development		2,208		2,013		1,872		141
Building and Housing		13,959		13,709		12,543		1,166
Public Health		10,506		10,456		9,277		1,179
Economic Development		2,083		2,083		1,656		427
Other		21,795		21,795		21,107		688
Capital outlay		6,825		13,962		13,962		-
Total expenditures		635,573		642,710		601,327		41,383
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES								
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		27,826	_	33,020	_	48,831		15,811
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Transfers in		8,140						-
Transfers out		(39,496)		(52,359)		(49,925)		2,434
Sale of City assets		4,200		9		9		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		(27,156)	_	(52,350)		(49,916)		2,434
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING								
SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER		670		(10.220)		(1.005)		10.245
FINANCING USES		670	_	(19,330)	_	(1,085)		18,245
DECERTIFICATION OF PRIOR YEAR ENCUMBRANCES AND PRE-ENCUMBRANCES	_		_		_	798		798
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		670		(19,330)		(287)		19,043
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		43,802	_	43,802	_	43,802		
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$	44,472	\$	24,472	\$	43,515	\$	19,043

^{*} On budgetary basis of accounting (see Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, "D" Budgetary Procedures).

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

			Busin	iess '	Type Activit	ies -	Enterprise F	und	s			Governmental	
	Division of <u>Water</u>		Water Pollution Control		Cleveland Public <u>Power</u>		Department of Port Control	1	Nonmajor Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Total Enterprise <u>Funds</u>		Activities - Internal Service Funds	
ASSETS													
Current assets:													
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 406,212	\$	78,511	\$	61,033	\$	111,822	\$	7,113	\$	664,691	\$	84,737
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5,234		1,538		996		4,404				12,172		
Receivables:													
Accounts	70,243		135,961		22,274		3,799		103		232,380		13
Recoverable costs of purchased power					653						653		
Unbilled revenue	10,929		1,947		7,519		3,120				23,515		
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(17,182)	_	(2,870)		(10,015)		(1,954)	_	(60)		(32,081)	_	
Receivables, net	63,990		135,038		20,431		4,965		43		224,467		13
Due from other funds	2,656		29		2,268		2		19		4,974		4,379
Due from other governments			538				7,860				8,398		
Inventory of supplies	8,660		701		8,675		2,741		5		20,782		1,371
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,046	_	65		381		684		29		4,205		551
Total current assets	489,798		216,420	_	93,784	_	132,478		7,209		939,689	_	91,051
Noncurrent assets:													
Restricted assets:													
Cash and cash equivalents	34,944		2,651		4,066		223,668		13,771		279,100		
Accrued interest receivable	1						4				5		
Accrued passenger facility charges							1,066				1,066		
Total restricted assets	34,945		2,651		4,066	_	224,738	_	13,771		280,171	_	
Capital assets:													
Land	5,731		295		5,574		166,882		13,431		191,913		663
Land improvements	17,666		188		1,723		94,931		15,481		129,989		179
Utility plant	2,026,345		215,167		623,613						2,865,125		
Buildings, structures and improvements	265,740		11,475		23,536		375,034		119,949		795,734		4,483
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	618,828		16,610		91,814		125,984		6,498		859,734		21,701
Infrastructure							1,018,128				1,018,128		
Construction in progress	182,218		22,315		43,167		113,139		11,865		372,704		(22.101)
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,388,120) 1,728,408	-	(135,804) 130,246		(439,402) 350,025	-	(1,148,783) 745,315		(87,567) 79,657		(3,199,676) 3,033,651	_	(23,181)
Total capital assets, net	1,/28,408	_	130,240	_	330,023	_	/43,313	_	79,037	_	3,033,031	_	3,843
Total noncurrent assets	1,763,353	_	132,897	_	354,091	_	970,053	_	93,428	_	3,313,822		3,845
Total assets	2,253,151	_	349,317	_	447,875	_	1,102,531	_	100,637		4,253,511	_	94,896
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES													
Loss on refunding	23,699				23,932		18,064		142		65,837		
Pension	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 (22										2.052
	13,465		1,632		4,012		5,123		699		24,931		3,852
OPEB	8,863	_	1,076	_	2,667		3,399	_	451		16,456		2,856
Total deferred outflows of resources	46,027	_	2,708	_	30,611	_	26,586	_	1,292		107,224	_	6,708

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

			Busin	iess-T	vne Activit	ies -	Enterprise F	unds	:			Gov	ernmental
	Division of <u>Water</u>		Water Pollution Control	C	leveland Public <u>Power</u>	D	epartment of Port Control	N	onmajor nterprise <u>Funds</u>	1	Total Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Ac	etivities - nternal vice Funds
LIABILITIES													
Current liabilities:													
Accounts payable	\$ 16,482	\$	1,319	\$	12,013	\$	10,188	\$	343	\$	40,345	\$	3,315
Accrued wages and benefits	9,599		1,211		3,089		4,164		410		18,473		13,604
Claims payable											-		11,508
Due to other funds	1,791		2,707		554		1,255		123		6,430		105
Due to other governments			163,107				4,516		261		167,884		648
Accrued interest payable	8,801		188		856		11,638		118		21,601		
Current payable from restricted assets	5,234		1,538		996		4,404				12,172		
Current portion of long-term obligations	30,400		1,020		9,030		44,250		3,730	_	88,430		****
Total current liabilities	72,307	_	171,090		26,538		80,415		4,985	_	355,335		29,180
Noncurrent liabilities:													
Accrued wages and benefits	1,710		180		491		710		78		3,169		876
Construction loans payable	50,678		12,991								63,669		
Accreted interest payable					26,331						26,331		
Revenue bonds payable	446,779		33,522		191,008		584,664		4,009		1,259,982		
Net pension liability	78,470		9,849		26,253		30,925		4,399		149,896		22,863
Net OPEB liability	53,900		6,715		17,316		22,219		2,905		103,055		17,568
Other	,		*,,		1,056		,		-,		1,056		
Total noncurrent liabilities	631,537		63,257		262,455		638,518		11,391	_	1,607,158		41,307
Total liabilities	703,844	_	234,347		288,993		718,933		16,376	_	1,962,493		70,487
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Excess recoverable costs of purchased power Derivative instruments-interest rate swaps					4,614				4		4,614 4		
Pension	18,055		2,191		5,434		6,924		962		33,566		5,769
OPEB	8,629	_	1,047		2,597		3,309		461	_	16,043		2,862
Total deferred inflows of resources	26,684		3,238		12,645		10,233	_	1,427	_	54,227		8,631
NET POSITION													
Net investment in capital assets	1,228,048		83,751		175,109		162,024		75,196		1,724,128		3,845
Restricted for capital projects	68		18		179		21				286		
Restricted for debt service	31,078		2,672		2,663		123,710		5,797		165,920		
Restricted for passenger facility charges							18,720				18,720		
Unrestricted	309,456	-	27,999		(1,103)		95,476	_	3,133	_	434,961		18,641
Total net position	\$ 1,568,650	\$	114,440	\$	176,848	\$	399,951	\$	84,126	_	2,344,015	\$	22,486
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds										_	(16,815)		
NET POSITION OF BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES										\$	2,327,200		

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

		Busin	ess-Type Activi	ties - Enterprise	Funds		Governmental
	Division of Water	Water Pollution Control	Cleveland Public <u>Power</u>	Department of Port Control	Nonmajor Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Total Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Activities - Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES:							
Charges for services	\$ 327,261	\$ 29,392	\$ 186,792	\$ 103,088	\$ 7,750	\$ 654,283	\$ 200,026
Total operating revenue	327,261	29,392	186,792	103,088	7,750	654,283	200,026
Operations	136,502	13,636	26,392	76,260	10,960	263,750	168,891
Maintenance	65,340	9,516	17,608	4,374	65	96,903	3,156
Purchased power	,-		122,115	,		122,115	
Depreciation	73,098	4,721	22,375	60,666	3,333	164,193	550
Total operating expenses	274,940	27,873	188,490	141,300	14,358	646,961	172,597
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	52,321	1,519	(1,698)	(38,212)	(6,608)	7,322	27,429
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):							
Investment income (loss)	3,055	223	168	1,338	104	4,888	167
Interest expense	(21,569)	(1,199)	(9,554)	(22,417)	(614)	(55,353)	
Passenger facility charges	,		, , ,	8,230	, ,	8,230	
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	(147)	(2)		65		(84)	
Other revenues (expenses)	6,393	288	6,862	(52)	14	13,505	
Total non-operating							
revenues (expenses)	(12,268)	(690)	(2,524)	(12,836)	(496)	(28,814)	167
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS							
AND TRANSFERS	40,053	829	(4,222)	(51,048)	(7,104)	(21,492)	27,596
Capital contributions		3,678		60,282	2,786	66,746	115
Transfers in					4,855	4,855	797
Change in net position	40,053	4,507	(4,222)	9,234	537	50,109	28,508
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,528,597	109,933	181,070	390,717	83,589		(6,022)
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,568,650	\$ 114,440	\$ 176,848	\$ 399,951	\$ 84,126		\$ 22,486
Adjustment to reflect consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds						(2,603)	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES						\$ 47,506	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

		Busin	ness-Type Activ	ities - Enterpris	e Funds		Governmental
	Division of Water	Water Pollution <u>Control</u>	Cleveland Public <u>Power</u>	Department of Port <u>Control</u>	Nonmajor Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Total Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Activities - Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash received from customers	\$ 297.193	\$ 27,255	\$ 187,637	\$ 112,098	\$ 7.817	\$ 632,000	\$ 190,600
Cash payments to suppliers for goods or services	(100,148)	. ,			(6,742)		(128,218)
Cash payments to employees for services	(83,756	, , ,		(, ,	(4,098)	. , ,	(28,165)
Cash payments for purchased power		,	(120,859)			(120,859)	, ,
Cash received on behalf of other communities		401,522				401,522	
Agency activity on behalf of other sewer authorities	21.170	(401,987)				(401,987)	
Other	21,178	492	(4,550)			17,120	
Net cash provided by (used for)	124.467	6.470	20.222	22.000	(2.022)	200.146	24215
operating activities	134,467	6,479	28,333	33,890	(3,023)	200,146	34,217
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Cash received through transfers							
from other funds					4,855	4,855	797
Cash received for royalties					14	14	
Cash received from electric excise tax			5,791			5,791	
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital							
financing activities			5,791		4,869	10,660	797
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						0.505	
Cash receipts for passenger facility charges Proceeds from sale of revenue bonds,				9,587		9,587	
loans and notes	206,344	8,127	97,499			311,970	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(86,796	,		(35,685)	(617)	,	(134)
Principal paid on long-term debt	(146,001	, , ,	,		(3,540)	. , ,	(13.)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(19,797)		,		(608)		
Cash paid to escrow agent for refunding	(114,735)		(99,223)			(213,958)	
Capital grant proceeds		3,391		61,315		64,706	
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	(160,985	(10,659)	(28,848)	(28,067)	(4,765)	(233,324)	(134)
and related imaneing activities	(100,703)	(10,037)	(20,010)	(20,007)	(1,705)	(233,321)	(131)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:							
Interest received on investments	3,123	265	172	1,576	112	5,248	167
Net cash provided by (used for)							
investing activities	3,123	265	172	1,576	112	5,248	167
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH							
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(23,395	(3,915)	5,448	7,399	(2,807)	(17,270)	35,047
	(,,	, (=,, ==)	, -,	.,	(=,=,,)	(,)	,,
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT							
BEGINNING OF YEAR	469,785	86,615	60,647	332,495	23,691	973,233	49,690
CACH AND CACH FOLINAL ENTE							
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 446,390	\$ 82,700	\$ 66,095	\$ 339,894	\$ 20,884	\$ 955,963	\$ 84,737
AT END OF TEAK	φ 11 0,390	φ 62,700	φ 00,093	φ 337,094	φ 20,004	φ 955,905	φ 04,/37

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

				Busine	ess-T	ype Activit	ies -	Enterprise	Fund	ds			Governmental		
	D	ivision of <u>Water</u>		Water Pollution Control		Cleveland Public <u>Power</u>	De	partment of Port Control	No En	onmajor iterprise Funds	E	Total nterprise <u>Funds</u>	A	ctivities - nternal vice Funds	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING															
INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED															
BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:															
Operating income (loss)	\$	52,321	\$	1,519	\$	(1,698)	\$	(38,212)	\$	(6,608)	\$	7,322	\$	27,429	
Adjustment to reconcile operating income															
(loss) to net cash provided by (used for)															
operating activities:															
Depreciation		73,098		4,721		22,375		60,666		3,333		164,193		550	
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:															
Receivables, net		(5,314)		(14,460)		(2,770)		6,260		112		(16,172)		(13)	
Prepaid expenses and other assets		51		4		8		(54)				9		12	
Due from other funds		14		11		802		12		(7)		832		(1,017)	
Inventory of supplies		1,566		(42)		551		(67)				2,008		(238)	
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows of Resources:															
Pension		21,971		2,489		6,610		8,552		1,245		40,867		7,623	
OPEB		(4,303)		(537)		(1,297)		(1,602)		(227)		(7,966)		(1,398)	
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:															
Accounts payable		98		(498)		1,095		653		(526)		822		670	
Accrued wages and benefits		826		62		482		436		15		1,821		1,422	
Net pension liability		(32,889)		(3,991)		(9,899)		(12,613)		(1,757)		(61,149)		(10,858)	
Net OPEB liability		2,389		290		719		916		125		4,439		787	
Claims payable		(1.67)		10		40.4		(470)		(57)		(251)		2,042	
Due to other funds		(167)		19 13,898		424		(470)		(57)		(251)		(070)	
Due to other governments		(2)				(1.120)		(71)		16		13,843		(970)	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		(3)		(17)		(1,136)						(1,156)			
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows of Resources:															
Excess purchased power costs						4,614						4,614			
Pension		16,323		1,981		4,899		6,231		859		30,293		5,314	
OPEB		8,486	_	1,030	_	2,554	_	3,253		454	_	15,777		2,802	
Total adjustments		82,146	_	4,960	_	30,031		72,102		3,585		192,824		6,788	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR)															
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	134,467	\$	6,479	\$	28,333	\$	33,890	\$	(3,023)	\$	200,146	\$	34,217	
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:															
Contributions of capital assets	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	2,786	\$	2,786	\$	115	
Accounts payable related to capital assets		5,234		1,538		996		4,404				12,172			
Capital assets added from accounts payable										70		70		13	

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

(Concluded)

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Total
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,955
Taxes receivable	17,727
Accounts receivable	1,872
Due from other governments	1,409
Total assets	 35,963
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	3,474
Due to others	1,753
Due to other governments	 24,668
Total liabilities	 29,895
Net Position	
Restricted	6,068
Total net position	\$ 6,068

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

		Total
Additions		
Fire escrow proceeds	\$	546
Law enforcement trust funds		504
Governmental, trust and custodial funds		15
Income tax collected for other governments		129,604
Fines collected for other governments		17,079
Investment income		1
Total additions		147,749
Deductions		
Special assessments		136
Governmental, trust and custodial funds		231
Law enforcement trust funds		401
Payments of income tax to other governments		129,604
Payments of fines to other governments		17,079
Other		23
Total deductions		147,474
Change in net position		275
Net position, beginning of year (as restated)		5,793
Net position, end of year	<u>\$</u>	6,068

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF CITY OPERATIONS AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City: The City of Cleveland, Ohio (the City) operates under an elected Mayor/Council (17 Council members) administrative/legislative form of government.

Reporting Entity: The accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 2020 and for the year then ended have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

In evaluating how to define the governmental reporting entity, the City complies with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 61, under which the financial statements include all the organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the component unit or (2) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

On this basis, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes in its financial statements the financial activities of all departments, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, including police and fire protection, waste collection, parks and recreation, health, certain social services and general administrative services. In addition, the City owns and operates several enterprise activities, the principal ones consisting of a water system, a sewer system, an electric distribution system and two airports.

The following entities are related organizations of the City of Cleveland; however, the City's accountability does not extend beyond its appointing authority:

- Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority Created under the Ohio Revised Code, the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority provides public housing services. The five-member board consists of two appointed by the Mayor of the City of Cleveland, two appointed by Cleveland City Council and one appointed by the Mayor of the City of East Cleveland with approval from its City Council.
- Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority Created under the Ohio Revised Code, the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority conducts port operations and economic development activities. The eight-member Board of Directors consists of two appointed by the Cuyahoga County Executive and six appointed by the City of Cleveland.
- Cleveland Metropolitan School District (Schools) In September of 1998, the Mayor of the City of Cleveland was given appointing authority for the Schools. As approved by the State Legislature, the Ohio Revised Code provides for the Mayor to appoint a Chief Executive Officer who must be approved by the Board of Education (the Board). The Board is comprised of nine-members. The members of the Board are appointed by the Mayor from a pool of candidates presented to the Mayor by an independent nominating panel. In November 2002, the voters of Cleveland elected to maintain the current governance structure.

The following entity is a jointly governed organization of the City; however, the City has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility:

Gateway Economic Development Corporation of Greater Cleveland (Gateway) – Gateway is responsible for the operations of a sports complex and related economic development. The five-member board consists of two members appointed by the City, two members appointed by Cuyahoga County and one joint appointment confirmed by both the City and Cuyahoga County.

The following entity is a blended component unit of the City:

Public Health Department - Beginning 2019, the Auditor of the State of Ohio determined that the City's Public Health Department was a legally separate entity. It is being reported as a blended component unit. Previously the City reported the Public Health Department activity in the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. The City's Public Health Department is managed by the City's Director of Public Health, which is appointed by the Mayor. The City's Public Health Department is governed and budgeted just like all other Departments of the City. Since the City's Public Health Department provides services entirely and only to the City, it is reported as a blended component unit. It is included as a major fund in the governmental statements.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant Accounting Policies:

The following is a summary of the more significant policies followed during the preparation of the accompanying financial statements.

A. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, established requirements and a reporting model for the annual financial reports of state and local governments. GASB Statement No. 34 was developed to make annual reports easier to understand and more useful to the people who use governmental financial information to make decisions. Financial information of the City is presented in the following format:

Basic Financial Statements:

Government-wide financial statements consist of a statement of net position and a statement of
activities. These statements report all of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities,
deferred inflows of resources, revenues, expenses, gains and losses of the City. Governmental
activities are reported separately from business-type activities. Governmental activities are
normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues whereas business-type activities are
normally supported by fees and charges for services and are usually intended by management to be
financially self-sustaining. Fiduciary funds of the City are not included in these government-wide
financial statements.

Interfund receivables and payables, bonds and notes issued and held by the City as investments within governmental and business-type activities have been eliminated in the government-wide statement of net position. Related interest amounts are eliminated in the government-wide statement of activities. These eliminations minimize the duplicating effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental and business-type activities total column.

Internal Service Fund balances, whether positive or negative, have been eliminated against the expenses and program revenues shown as governmental activities in the statement of activities, except for the Utilities Administration Fund which is shown in the business-type activities column.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities.

Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenue includes (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions, including special assessments that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues. General revenues are considered unrestricted in nature.

Program revenues and expenses previously reported as "Other" program revenues and expenses in governmental activities on the statement of activities are now classified as General Government program revenues and expenses as appropriate.

Business-type activities on the government-wide statement of activities summarizes other Enterprise Funds as Nonmajor activities. These include Public Auditorium, West Side Market, East Side Market, Municipal Parking Lots, Cemeteries and Golf Courses.

2. *Fund financial statements* consist of a series of statements focusing on information about the City's major governmental and enterprise funds. Separate statements are presented for the governmental, proprietary and fiduciary funds.

The City's major Governmental Funds are the General and Public Health Funds. Of the City's business-type activities, the Division of Water Fund, Division of Water Pollution Control Fund, Cleveland Public Power Fund and Department of Port Control Fund are considered major Enterprise Funds.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in other funds. Its revenues consist primarily of income and property taxes, investment earnings, other taxes, other shared revenues, charges for services, licenses and permits, fines, forfeits and settlements.

General Fund expenditures represent costs of General Government; Public Works (including waste collection); Public Safety (including police and fire); Building and Housing; Community Development; and Economic Development. General Fund resources are also transferred annually to support other services which are accounted for in other separate funds.

Public Health Fund is for all public health activity for the City including operating and grant activity.

The Division of Water Fund is a segment of the Department of Public Utilities of the City. The Division of Water was created for the purpose of supplying water services to customers within the Cleveland Metropolitan Area.

The Cleveland Public Power Fund is a segment of the Department of Public Utilities of the City. The Cleveland Public Power Fund was established by the City to provide electrical services to customers within the City.

The Division of Water Pollution Control Fund is a segment of the Department of Public Utilities of the City. The Division of Water Pollution Control was created for the purpose of supplying sewer services to customers within the Cleveland metropolitan area.

The Department of Port Control Fund was established to account for the operations of the City's airport facilities.

While not considered major funds, the City maintains Internal Service Funds that are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or division to another department, division or other government on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Also maintained by the City are fiduciary funds, such as Custodial Funds that are used to account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals, private organizations or other governments.

- 3. The City's General Fund budget and actual statement is presented as part of the basic financial statements.
- 4. Notes to Financial Statements provide information that is essential to a user's understanding of the basic financial statements.
- 5. The Required Supplementary Information is essential to a user's understanding of the City's pension and other post-employment liabilities and contributions made to fund it.

B. Financial Reporting Presentation

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance (equity), revenues and expenditures (expenses). The fund types and classifications that the City reports are as follows:

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

- 1. **General Fund** The General Fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.
- 2. Special Revenue Funds Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures of specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The term proceeds of specific revenue sources establishes that one or more specific restricted or committed revenues should be the foundation for a special revenue fund.
- 3. **Debt Service Funds** Debt Service Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest. Debt Service Funds should be used to report resources if legally mandated (i.e. debt payable from property taxes). Financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest maturing in future years also should be reported in debt service funds.
- 4. Capital Project Funds Capital Project Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. Capital Project Funds exclude those types of capital-related outflows financed by proprietary funds or for assets that will be held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

- 1. **Enterprise Funds** The Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.
- 2. Internal Service Funds The Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or division to other departments or divisions or to other governments on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's most significant Internal Service Funds are used to account for Motor Vehicle Maintenance, Municipal Income Tax Administration, Workers' Compensation Reserve, Health Self Insurance Fund and Prescription Self Insurance Fund.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

1. **Custodial Funds** – Custodial Funds are used to account for assets held by the City for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The City's more significant Custodial Funds are used to account for Municipal Court and income tax collections for other municipalities.

Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Except for budgetary purposes, the basis of accounting used by the City conforms to GAAP as applicable to governmental units. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

The government-wide, proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide, proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements

are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, unrestricted shared revenue and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the taxpayer's liability occurs and revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. On an accrual basis, revenue in the form of unrestricted shared revenue is recognized when the provider government recognizes its liability to the City. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include: (1) timing requirements which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; (2) matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and (3) expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The City generally considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year end. Expenditures are generally recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

In applying the susceptible-to-accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available (i.e., collectible within the current year or within sixty days after year end and available to pay obligations of the current period): income taxes, investment earnings and other shared revenues. Reimbursements due for federal or state funded projects are accrued as revenue at the time the expenditures are made or, when received in advance, recorded as unearned revenue until expenditures are made. Property taxes and special assessments, though measurable, are not available to finance current period obligations. Therefore, property tax receivables are recorded and deferred until they become available. Other revenues, including licenses, fees, fines and forfeits and charges for services are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of the fund. Non-operating revenues, such as investment income and passenger facility charges, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. The City uses unrestricted resources that are committed first, assigned second and unassigned last.

D. Budgetary Procedures

The City is required by State law to adopt annual budgets for the General Fund, certain Special Revenue Funds (including the Division of Streets, Restricted Income Tax, Rainy Day Reserve, Schools Recreation and Cultural Activities and Cleveland Stadium Operations Funds), Debt Service Funds (except for Cleveland Stadium Debt Service Fund) and Proprietary Operating Funds. Modifications to the original budget are approved by City Council throughout the year. The City maintains budgetary control by not permitting expenditures to exceed appropriations for personnel costs (including benefits) and other costs (including debt service and capital outlay), within a division of the City, without the approval of City Council. Adjustments to the budget can only be made within a division and then within each category. Further legislation is needed in order to move budget amounts from "personnel" to "other" or vice versa, or between divisions. City Council adopted four appropriation amendments during 2020 which reallocated appropriations and increased the budget by 2.96% from the original budget. Unencumbered appropriations for annually budgeted funds lapse at year end.

The City's budgetary process does not include annual budgeting for certain Special Revenue Funds, including the Public Health Fund, certain Debt Service Funds and Capital Project Funds. Appropriations in these funds remain open and carry over to succeeding years (i.e., multi-year) until the related expenditures are made or until they are modified or canceled. Appropriations for these funds are controlled on a project basis.

The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than GAAP. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- Encumbrances and pre-encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget) as opposed to being included in fund balances (GAAP).

A reconciliation of the General Fund's results of operations for 2020 reported on the budget basis versus the GAAP basis is as follows:

	(Amounts in Thousands)
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under)	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses (Budget Basis)	\$ (1,085)
Adjustments:	
Revenue Accruals	(68,294)
Expenditure and other financing sources (uses) Accruals	45,410
Encumbrances and Pre-Encumbrances	34,631
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 10,662

E. Other Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash resources of certain individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash and investments which is managed by the City Treasurer. Investments in the Pooled Cash and Segregated Accounts, consists of obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities; State Treasurer Asset Reserve Fund (STAR Ohio); commercial paper; U.S. Government Money Market Mutual Funds; guaranteed investment contracts; manuscript debt; bonds and other State of Ohio obligations; certificates of deposit; and repurchase transactions are carried at fair value (see Note 4 – Pooled And Segregated Cash And Investments) based on quoted market values, where applicable. Interest earned on pooled cash and investments is distributed to the appropriate funds utilizing a formula based on the monthend balance of cash and investments of each fund. Cash equivalents are defined as highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City.

Investments: The City follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, which requires governmental entities to record their investments at fair value within the fair value hierarchy. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs valued by pricing sources used by the City's investment managers. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has invested funds in STAR Ohio during 2020. 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 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but has adopted GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, for the purpose of measuring the value of shares in STAR Ohio. 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 share that approximates fair value.

Unbilled Revenue: Unbilled revenues are estimates for services rendered but not billed to customers at year end.

Recoverable Costs of Purchased Power: The City passes through certain power costs to the customer as Energy Adjustment Charges. The power costs related to recoverable costs of purchased power will be billed to customers in future billing periods.

Inventory of Supplies: Utility funds' inventory is valued at average cost. All other enterprise and internal service funds' inventory is valued at cost using the first in/first out method. Inventory generally consists of construction materials, utility plant supplies and parts inventory not yet placed into service. Inventory costs are charged to operations when consumed. Inventory purchased by governmental funds are treated as expenditures when acquired.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets: Payments made to vendors for services that benefit future periods are recorded as prepayments in both government-wide and fund financial statements. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and the expenditure is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

Restricted Assets: Issuance of debt and amounts set aside for payment of Enterprise Fund revenue bonds and construction loans are classified as restricted assets since their use is limited by applicable bond indentures. Passenger facility charges are restricted for capital expenditures or related debt. Construction loans are restricted to fund approved capital projects.

Capital Assets: Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements to the extent the City's capitalization threshold is met. The City defines capital assets as assets with an estimated useful life in excess of one year and an individual cost of more than \$5,000 for land, furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles; and \$10,000 for all other assets or projects. Assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost, if historical cost is not available. Contributed capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value on the date contributed.

As permitted under the implementation provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, the historical cost of infrastructure assets acquired, significantly reconstructed or that received significant improvements prior to January 1, 1980 have not been included as part of governmental capital assets in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets in the proprietary funds are capitalized in the fund in which they are utilized. The valuation basis for proprietary fund capital assets are the same as those used for the general capital assets. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of such assets. The City applies guidance provided by the GASB. This guidance requires capitalization of the interest cost of the borrowings less interest earned on investment of the bond proceeds from the date of the borrowing until the assets constructed from the bond proceeds are ready for their intended use. This guidance is applied to Waterworks Improvement Revenue Bonds, Public Power System Revenue Bonds, Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds and Airport System Revenue Bonds.

Costs for maintenance and repairs are expensed when incurred. However, costs for repairs and upgrading that materially add to the value or life of an asset and meet the above criteria are capitalized

The City depreciates capital assets on a straight-line basis using the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Land improvements	15-100
Utility plant	5-100
Buildings, structures and improvements	5-60
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	3-60
Infrastructure	3-50

Compensated Absences: The City accrues for compensated absences such as vacation, sick leave and compensatory time using the termination payment method specified under GASB Statement No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences. In the government-wide and proprietary funds financial statements, the entire amount of unpaid compensated absences is reported as a liability. A liability for compensated absences is accrued in the governmental funds only if the amount is currently due and payable at year end. These amounts are recorded as accrued wages and benefits in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The remaining portion of the liability is not reported in the governmental funds.

Normally, all vacation time is to be taken in the year available. The City allows employees to carryover vacation time from one year to the next. Sick days not taken may be accumulated until retirement. An employee is paid one-third of accumulated sick leave upon retirement, calculated at the average of the highest three years of pay, with the balance being forfeited.

Uniformed police and fire employees are eligible to defer earned vacation time and overtime, with the appropriate approvals, until retirement. Once deferred, the employee cannot use deferred time as vacation. Deferred vacation is paid to the employee upon retirement, calculated using their current hourly rate at the date of retirement. Deferred overtime is paid once a year upon request up to the amount budgeted for the year for such purpose. If requests exceed the budgeted amounts, the requests are to be paid on a pro-rata basis.

Long-Term Obligations: In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities and proprietary fund type statements of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Losses on refundings are deferred and amortized over the life of the new debt, or the life of the refunded debt, whichever is shorter. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable unamortized bond premium or discount.

In the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are reported as other financing sources and uses during the period in which they are incurred. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

Swap Agreements: The City may enter into interest rate swap agreements to modify interest rates on outstanding debt. The City has accordingly recorded the fair value of each swap in the government-wide financial statements. As further described in Note 5 – Debt And Other Long-Term Obligations, the City has two swap agreements outstanding at December 31, 2020, one for its Subordinated Income Tax Variable Rate Refunding Bonds and one on the Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds.

Grants Revenues: Grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement programs are recorded as grant receivables and revenues when entitlement occurs. Reimbursement-type grants are recorded as grant receivables and revenues when the related expenditures (expenses) are incurred. The City accounts for loans receivable related to the Economic Development Funds, Urban Development Action Funds, Community Development Block Grants, Neighborhood Development Investment Funds and Supplemental Empowerment Zone as restricted or committed fund balance in the fund financial statements as applicable to the extent that these loans do not have to be repaid to the Federal government. The loan proceeds are earmarked for future reprogramming under federal guidelines and are not available to fund current operating expenditures of the City.

Encumbrances and Pre-Encumbrances: Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, requisitions, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are recorded as encumbrances or pre-encumbrances to reserve the applicable portion of the appropriation.

Interfund Transactions: During the course of normal operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds, including the allocation of centralized expenses and transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets and service debt. Such transactions are generally reflected as transfers or direct expenses of the fund that is ultimately charged for such costs.

Statement of Cash Flows: The City utilizes the direct method of reporting cash flows from operating activities in the Statement of Cash Flows as defined by the GASB Statement No. 9, Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting. In the statement of cash flows, cash receipts and cash payments are classified according to operating, noncapital financing, capital and related financing and investing activities.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources: In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Net Pensions/OPEB Liabilities: For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB and pension/OPEB expenses, 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.

F. Accounting Pronouncements

In November of 2016, GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, was issued. This Statement is effective for the reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to provide financial statement users with information about asset retirement obligations (ARO) that were not addressed in GASB standards by establishing uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements for these obligations. As required, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 83 as of December 31, 2020.

In January of 2017, GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, was issued. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to enhance the consistency and comparability of fiduciary activity reporting by state and local governments. This Statement also is intended to improve the usefulness of fiduciary activity information primarily for assessing the accountability of governments in their roles as fiduciaries. As required, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 84 as of December 31, 2020.

In March of 2018, GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, was issued. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements, and to provide financial statement users with additional essential information about debt. As required, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 88 as of December 31, 2020.

In August of 2018, GASB Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61, was issued. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in the measurement and comparability of the financial statement presentation of majority interests in legally separate organizations and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The City has determined that GASB Statement No. 90 has no impact on its financial statements as of December 31, 2020.

NOTE 3 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position.

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance – total governmental funds and net position – governmental activities* as reported in the government—wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. The details of this \$958.1 million difference are as follows:

	(Amounts in Thousands)
Bonds and notes payable	\$ (797,734)
Other payable	(16,000)
Unamortized bond premium/discount	(54,631)
Accrued interest payable	(5,069)
Claims and adjustments	(13,342)
Loss on refunding	13,038
Compensated absences	(84,374)
Net adjustment to fund balance - total governmental funds	
to arrive at net position - governmental activities	\$ (958,112)

Another element of that reconciliation states that net pension/OPEB liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liabilities and the related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are not reported in the governmental funds. The details of differences are as follows:

	(Amount	s in Thousands)
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	\$	119,858
Deferred inflows of resources - pension		(107,386)
Net pension liability		(720,361)
Net adjusment to fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive at net position - governmental activities	\$	(707,889)
	(Amount	s in Thousands)
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	\$	72,064
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		(53,310)
Net OPEB liability		(223,863)
Net adjusment to fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive at net position - governmental activities	\$	(205,109)

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances* – *total governmental funds* and *changes in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that 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 and reported as depreciation expense. The details of this \$19.0 million difference are as follows:

	(Amounts in Thousands)		
Capital outlay	\$	88,468	
Depreciation expense		(68,208)	
Capital asset disposal		(1,274)	
Net adjustment to changes in fund balances - total governmental			
funds to arrive at change in net position of governmental activities	\$	18,986	

Another element of that reconciliation states that revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund statements. The details of this \$4.1 million difference are as follows:

	(Amount	ts in Thousands)
Reversal of prior year deferred inflows of resources	\$	(93,424)
Current year deferred inflows of resources		89,354
Net adjustment to changes in fund balances -		
total governmental funds to arrive at change in net position		
of governmental activities	\$	(4,070)

Another element of that reconciliation states that the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. The net effect of these differences, including accrued interest and in the treatment of long-term debt is \$6.8 million which is detailed as follows:

(Amount	(Amounts in Thousands)					
Debt issued or incurred:						
\$	(132,555)					
	5,701					
	(5,200)					
	54,615					
	488					
	70,109					
\$	(6,842)					

Another element of that reconciliation states that 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. The details of this \$1.4 million difference are as follows:

	(Amounts in Thousands)		
Compensated absences Claims judgements	\$	(6,649) 5,211	
Net adjustment to changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at change in net position of			
governmental activities	\$	(1,438)	

NOTE 4 – POOLED AND SEGREGATED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Monies for the Debt Service Funds, certain Capital Project Funds, certain Custodial Funds, Department of Port Control, Division of Water, Division of Water Pollution Control, Division of Cleveland Public Power, Division of Municipal Parking Lots, Cemeteries, Golf Courses, Public Auditorium and certain Special Revenue Funds are deposited or invested in individual segregated bank accounts.

Monies of all other funds of the City, including the accounts of the General Fund, Public Health Fund, other Special Revenue Funds, other Capital Project Funds, other Enterprise Funds, Internal Service Funds and other fiduciary funds are maintained or invested in a common group of bank accounts. Collectively these common bank accounts and investments represent the Pooled Cash Account (PCA). Each fund whose monies are included in the PCA has equity therein.

Certain funds have made disbursements from the PCA in excess of their individual equities in the PCA. Such amounts have been classified as due to other funds and due from other funds between the Restricted Income Tax Special Revenue Fund and the respective funds that have made disbursements in excess of their individual equities in the PCA.

The City has restrictive arrangements for certain segregated monies held in the banks' trust departments in which the City must act in conjunction with a trust officer in order to make investments. The City's role is that of investment manager and the trust officer's role is that of purchasing agent. For other segregated monies, the City acts alone in placing investments with the banks. Amounts held in escrow are designated for a special purpose and are entrusted to a third party to fulfill certain legal provisions.

Deposits: Ohio law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks located in Ohio. The City's policy is to place deposits only with major commercial banks having offices within the City of Cleveland. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Further, City ordinance requires such collateral amounts to exceed deposits by 10%. Collateral that may be pledged is limited to obligations of the following entities: the United States and its agencies, the State of Ohio, the Ohio Student Loan Commission and any legally constituted taxing subdivision within the State of Ohio. The City also requires that non-pooled securities pledged be held by either the Federal Reserve Bank or other trust institution, as designated by the City, as trustee. This collateral is held in joint custody with the financial institution pledging the collateral and cannot be sold or released without written consent from the City.

Monthly, the City determines that the collateral has a market value adequate to cover the deposits and that it has been segregated either physically or in book entry form. At year end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits including certificates of deposit was \$95,500,000 and the actual bank balance totaled \$128,353,000. The difference represents outstanding warrants payable and normal reconciling items. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 3, Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (Including Repurchase Agreements) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements and GASB Statement No. 40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 3, \$128,353,000 of the bank balance was insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral for securities that are in possession of an outside party. At year end, the City's deposits were

fully insured or collateralized. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities pledged and deposited either with the City or with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times is equal to at least 110% of the carrying value of the deposits being secured.

Investments: The City's investment policies are governed by State Statutes and City ordinances which authorize the City to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities; State Treasurer Asset Reserve Fund (STAR Ohio); commercial paper; U.S. Government Money Market Mutual Funds; guaranteed investment contracts; manuscript debt; bonds and other State of Ohio obligations; certificates of deposit; and repurchase transactions. Such repurchase transactions must be purchased from financial institutions as previously discussed in "Deposits" or registered broker/dealers. Repurchase transactions are not to exceed a period of one year and confirmation of securities pledged must be obtained. Generally, investments are recorded in segregated accounts by way of book entry through the bank's commercial or trust department and are kept at the Federal Reserve Bank in the depository institution's separate custodial account for the City, apart from the assets of the depository institution. Ohio statute prohibits the use of reverse repurchase agreements.

Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit. Fair values of securities fluctuate based on the magnitude of changing market conditions; therefore, significant changes in market conditions could materially affect portfolio value.

The following is a summary of the fair value hierarchy of the fair value of investments of the City (excluding STAR Ohio and money market mutual funds) as of December 31, 2020:

		Fair	Fair Value Measurements Using				
Type of Investment	Value		Level 1			Level 2	
			(Amounts in Thousands)				
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$	223	\$	223	\$		
Commercial Paper		31,950				31,950	
Manuscript Debt		4,852				4,852	
Other		3,064				3,064	
Total Investments	\$	40,089	\$	223	\$	39,866	

Interest Rate Risk: In accordance with its investment policy, the City limits its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, investing primarily in short-term investments maturing within five years from the date of purchase. The intent is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of the investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City does not have an investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in the State Statute.

Credit Risk: The City's investments as of December 31, 2020 include U.S. Treasury Notes, STAR Ohio, commercial paper, money market mutual funds, manuscript debt and other investments. The City maintains the highest ratings for its investments. Investments in the Dreyfus Government Cash Management Mutual Fund, First American Government Obligations Fund, Federated Government Obligations Fund, Government Obligations Fund, Morgan Stanley Government Institutional Mutual Funds and STAR Ohio carry a rating of AAAm, which is the highest money market fund rating given by S&P Global. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. Investments in U.S. Bank N.A. Open Commercial Paper carries a S&P Global rating of A-1+. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

The City's investments shown in the following table include those which are classified as cash equivalents in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 9:

						Investment	Matur	<u>ities</u>
						Less than		5 Years
Type of Investment		<u>Value</u>		Cost		One Year		or More
				(Amou	nts in [Thousands)		
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$	223	\$	223	\$	223	\$	
STAR Ohio		891,537		891,537		891,537		
Commercial Paper		31,950		31,950		31,950		
Money Market Mutual Funds		690,626		690,626		690,626		
Manuscript Debt		4,852		4,852				4,852
Other	_	3,064	_	3,064		3,064		
Total Investments	_	1,622,252		1,622,252	_	1,617,400		4,852
Total Deposits	_	95,500		95,500		95,500		
Total Deposits and Investments	\$	1,717,752	\$	1,717,752	\$	1,712,900	\$	4,852

STAR Ohio is an investment pool created pursuant to Ohio statutes and managed by the Treasurer of the State of Ohio. The fair value of the City's position in STAR Ohio is equal to the value of the shares the City owns in the investment pool. Investment type "Other" consist of deposits into collective cash escrow pools managed by either Bank of New York, Huntington or U.S. Bank, as trustees.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The City places a limitation on the amount it may invest in any one issuer to help minimize the concentration of credit risk. As of December 31, 2020, the investments in U.S. Treasury Notes, STAR Ohio, commercial paper, money market mutual funds, manuscript debt and other are approximately 0.01%, 54.96%, 1.97%, 42.57%, 0.30%, and 0.19%, respectively, of the City's total investments.

	(Amounts in Thousands)	
Government-Wide Financial Statements		
Unrestricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,411,302
Investments		223
Restricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents		291,272
Total	\$	1,702,797
Fund Financial Statements		
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds:		
Unrestricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	661,874
Investments		223
		662,097
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds:		
Enterprise Funds:		
Unrestricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents		664,691
Restricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents		291,272
Internal Service Funds:		
Unrestricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents		84,737
Subtotal		1,040,700
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Custodial	Funds:	
Unrestricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents		14,955

Total

1,717,752

NOTE 5 – DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A summary of the changes in long-term debt and other long-term obligations of the City during the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Due Within
	January 1, 2020	Additions	(Reductions)	December 31, 2020	One Year
		(Amounts i	n Thousands)		
Governmental Long-Term Obligations and Notes					
Governmental Long-Term Obligations and Notes					
General Obligation Bonds due through 2048, 2.00% to 5.5%	\$ 292,810	\$ 60,685	\$ (42,510)	\$ 310,985	\$ 24,660
Other Obligations:					
Subordinated Income Tax Refunding					
Bonds due through 2024, 5.00%	24,730		(4,465)	20,265	4,690
Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds					
due through 2046, 1.82% to 6.34%	327,260	69,820	(57,230)	339,850	11,520
Non-Tax Revenue Bonds:					
Stadium due through 2020, 5.00%	1,550		(1,550)	-	
Taxable Economic and Community Dev. (Core City Bonds)					
due through 2026, 2.75% to 3.75%	22,340		(1,330)	21,010	3,725
Taxable Economic and Community Dev. (Core City Bonds)					
due through 2033, .65% to 1.91% - Direct Placement	20,110	2,050	(950)	21,210	1,165
Lower Euclid Ave. TIF 2003A due through 2032,					
2.00% to 4.00%	5,078		(226)	4,852	234
Annual Appropriation Bonds - Flats East Bank due through					
2035, 5.75% to 6.00%	8,820		(345)	8,475	365
Certificates of Participation 2010AStadium due					
through 2020, 4.75%	7,815		(7,815)	-	
Certificates of Participation 2010B-Stadium due through					
2028,0.69% to 1.93% -Direct Placement	69,900			69,900	8,035
West 150th Street Improvement Loan - Direct Borrowing	664		(64)	600	63
Ohio Water Development Authority and Public Works			` /		
Commission Loans due through 2028, 2.40% -Direct Borrowing	602		(15)	587	15
Capital Lease Obligations, due through 2020, 1.39%	488		(488)	_	
Cleveland Browns Stadium	18,000		(2,000)	16,000	2,000
Accrued wages and benefits	44,153	46,235	(39,984)	50,404	31,857
Net pension liability:	,	,	(==,===)	,	,
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System	323,963		(94,036)	229,927	
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund	605,230		(100,432)	504,798	
Net OPEB liability:	000,200		(100, 152)	20.,750	
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System	153,526	6,831		160,357	
Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund	67,521	6,497		74,018	
Police and fire overtime	41,553	12,343	(10,397)	43,499	4,875
Fire deferred vacation	2,160	12,545	(259)	2,029	168
Estimated claims payable	18,588	5,252	(10,498)	13,342	4,342
1 7	2,056,861	209,841	(374,594)	1,892,108	97,714
Unamortized (discount)/premium - net	62,446	5,200	(13,015)	54,631	
Total Governmental Activities, Net	\$ 2,119,307	\$ 215,041	\$ (387,609)	\$ 1,946,739	\$ 97,714

	Balance			Balance	Due Within	
	January 1, 2020	Additions	(Reductions)	December 31, 2020	One Year	
Project Toron Astirities (Fortessein Fords)		(Amounts	in Thousands)			
Business-Type Activities (Enterprise Funds) Airport System Revenue Bonds:						
Series 2006A due through 2021, 5.25%	\$ 22,535	\$	\$ (10,055) \$	12,480	\$ 12,480	
Series 2007B due through 2027, 5.25%	5,205	Ψ	(765)	4,440	805	
Series 2011A due through 2024, 4.00% to 5.00%	26,175		(8,575)	17,600	7,575	
Series 2014B due through 2020, Variable Rate,	20,175		(0,575)	17,000	7,070	
Direct Placement	1,790		(1,790)	_		
Series 2016A due through 2031, 5.00%	102,215		(3,295)	98,920	3,405	
Series 2016B due through 2024, 5.00%	36,235		(-,,	36,235	-,	
Series 2018A due through 2048, 5.00%	87,940		(8,680)	79,260	8,965	
Series 2018B due through 2048, 3.50% to 5.00%	21,745		(-,,	21,745		
Series 2019A due through 2033, 2.18% to 2.98%	301,665		(2,940)	298,725	4,830	
Series 2019B due through 2027, 5.00%	34,605		(5,485)	29,120	4,985	
Series 2019C due through 2024, 5.00%	5,405			5,405	1,205	
ž ,	645,515	_	(41,585)	603,930	44,250	
Public Power System Revenue Bonds:			, , ,			
Series 2008 due through 2038, 4.00% to 5.40%	27,903			27,903		
Series 2008 Accreted Interest Payable	23,563	2,768		26,331		
Series 2014 due through 2038, 5.50%	76,885		(76,885)			
Series 2016 due through 2024, 5.00%	32,605		(9,185)	23,420	5,410	
Series 2018 due through 2038, 5.00%	46,245		(1,065)	45,180	3,620	
Series 2020A due through 2038, 4.00% to 5.00%		63,110	, ,	63,110		
Series 2020B due through 2038, 2.01% to 2.996%		20,470		20,470		
5	207,201	86,348	(87,135)	206,414	9,030	
Water Revenue Bonds:						
Series G 1993 due through 2021, 5.50%	24,325		(24,325)	- 1 205		
Series X 2012 due through 2022, 3.63% to 4.00%	27,575		(26,290)	1,285	5.015	
Series Y 2015 due through 2028, 4.00% to 5.00%	116,205		(77,305)	38,900	5,015	
Series AA 2015 due through 2033, Variable Rate,	00.000		(00,000)			
Direct Placement	90,800		(90,800)	-		
Series BB 2017 due through 2032, 5.00%	15,715		((0.70)	15,715		
Series CC 2017 due through 2028, 5.00%	48,950		(6,070)	42,880	12.500	
Series DD 2019 due through 2033, 2.00% to 5.00%	97,160	15.015	(8,385)	88,775	12,700	
Series EE 2020 due through 2042, 1.27% to 3.21%		15,815		15,815	95	
Series FF 2020 due through 2033, 5.00%		70,270		70,270	105	
Series GG 2020 due through 2037, 0.39% to 2.28%	10 225	99,145	((745)	99,145	185	
Series A Sec. Lien 2012 due through 2022, 4.00% to 5.00%	18,335		(6,745)	11,590	4,205	
Series B Sub. Lien 2017 due through 2027, 5.00%	42,495 481,560	185,230	(239,920)	42,495 426,870	22,200	
	101,500	105,250	(23),)20)	120,070	22,200	
Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds:						
Series 2016 due through 2045, 4.00% to 5.00%	30,680		(610)	30,070	635	
Ohio Water Development Authority and Public Works						
Commission loans due through 2050, 0.00% to 3.00%,						
Direct Borrowings	72,750	8,127	(8,623)	72,254	8,585	
Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds:						
Series 2006 due through 2022, 5.25%	11,200		(3,540)	7,660	3,730	
Public Power System Other (See Note 7)	1,681	24	(399)	1,306	250	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	11,921	13,577	(11,350)	14,148	8,732	
Net pension liability:	*****					
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System	224,015		(65,620)	158,395		
Net OPEB liability:						
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System	105,347	4,764		110,111		
Estimated claims payable	1 701 057	711	(590)	1,621,266	208	
	1,791,957	298,781	(459,372)	1,631,366	97,620	
Unamortized (discount)/premium - net	77,158	36,116	(22,060)	91,214		
Total Business-Type Activities, No	et \$1,869,115	\$334,897	(\$481,432)	\$1,722,580	\$97,620	
Total Debt and Other Long-Term Obligation	ns \$3,988,422	\$549,938	(\$860 041)	\$3,660,210	\$105 324	
Total Deor and Other Long-Term Obligation	D \$3,700,422	φJ 4 7,736	(\$869,041)	\$3,669,319	\$195,334	

(Concluded)

Internal Service Funds predominantly serve the governmental funds, except the Utilities Administration Fund, which serves only business-type activity funds. Long-term liabilities for all Internal Service Funds, except the Utilities Administration Fund, are included as part of the totals for governmental activities in the government-wide statement of net position. At December 31, 2020, \$1,921,000, \$14,364,000 and \$10,512,000 of the Internal Service Funds, except for Utilities Administration Fund, compensated absences, net pension and net OPEB liabilities, respectively, were included in the governmental activities. Long-term liabilities for the Utilities Administration Fund are included as part of the totals for business-type activities in the government-wide statements. At December 31, 2020, \$1,505,000, \$8,499,000 and \$7,056,000 of the Utilities Administration Fund compensated absences, net pension and net OPEB liabilities, respectively, were included in business-type activities

The Subordinated Income Tax Refunding Bonds were issued initially to fund the City's obligation for the employer's accrued liability to the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund of the State of Ohio. All other bonds were issued to fund capital related activities.

The accrued wages and benefits liability will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. The estimated claims payable liability will be paid from the fund that incurred the liability or from Judgment Bond proceeds.

A detailed summary of principal due for General Obligation Bonds and business-type activities debt by purpose is as follows for 2020:

2020.	Original Issue Amount	Balance January 1, <u>2020</u>		Additions	(Reductions)		Balance December 31, 2020
			Amo	unts in Thousand				
Governmental Activities Obligations:								
General Obligation Bonds								
Public Facilities	\$ 69,955	\$ 36,830	\$	14,565	\$	(8,930)	\$	42,465
Bridges and Roadways	161,060	115,180		22,385		(14,065)		123,500
Parks & Recreation	57,495	32,015		21,985		(2,910)		51,090
Neighborhood Development	1,750			1,750				1,750
Refunding Bonds	 214,655	 108,785				(16,605)	_	92,180
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 504,915	\$ 292,810	\$	60,685	\$	(42,510)	\$	310,985
Business-Type Activities Obligations:								
Revenue Bonds / Notes								
Airports	\$ 789,105	\$ 643,725	\$		\$	(39,795)	\$	603,930
Airports Direct Placement	9,070	1,790				(1,790)		-
Public Power	277,638	183,638		83,580		(87,135)		180,083
Waterworks	861,470	390,760		185,230		(149,120)		426,870
Waterworks Direct Placement	90,800	90,800				(90,800)		-
Parking Facilities	57,520	11,200				(3,540)		7,660
Water Pollution Control	32,390	30,680				(610)		30,070
Loans								
Waterworks (Direct Borrowings)	152,767	67,309				(8,431)		58,878
Water Pollution Control (Direct Borrowings)	 16,319	 5,441		8,127		(192)		13,376
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 2,287,079	\$ 1,425,343	\$	276,937	\$	(381,413)	\$	1,320,867

The following is a summary of the City's future debt service requirements as of December 31, 2020:

	Governmental Activities											
Year Ending December 31		neral ion Bonds	Construc (Direct Bo		Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds							
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest						
	(Amounts in Thousands)											
2021	\$ 24,660	\$ 12,863	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ 16,210	\$ 15,422						
2022	23,655	11,830	15	14	18,300	14,724						
2023	24,175	10,805	16	13	19,975	13,851						
2024	21,900	9,681	16	13	20,605	12,902						
2025	17,930	8,665	17	13	20,070	12,056						
2026-2030	78,585	31,585	508	35	125,135	45,852						
2031-2035	55,965	17,925			72,985	21,226						
2036-2040	37,890	8,783			45,755	9,321						
2041-2045	22,055	2,694			20,060	2,140						
2046-2048	4,170	188			1,020	41						
	\$ 310,985	\$ 115,019	\$ 587	\$ 102	\$ 360,115	\$ 147,535						
				-Tax								
	Noi	n-Tax	Revenu	e Bonds	City Annual							

						Non	-Tax							
Year Ending		Non-Tax Revenue Bonds				Revenue Bonds (Direct Placement)				City Annual Appropriation Bonds				
December 31	Pr	incipal	In	Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		
	(Amounts in Thousands)													
2021	\$	3,959	\$	829	\$	1,165	\$	816	\$	365	\$	508		
2022		4,090		713		1,240		773		385		487		
2023		4,203		601		1,295		727		410		463		
2024		4,343		463		1,350		679		435		439		
2025		2,956		313		1,425		628		460		413		
2026-2030		4,434		529		8,200		2,285		2,745		1,616		
2031-2035		1,877		79		6,535		588		3,675		688		
2036-2040														
2041-2045														
2046-2048														
	\$	25,862	\$	3,527	\$	21,210	\$	6,496	\$	8,475	\$	4,614		

Year Ending	Note/Loans Payable (Direct Borrowing)				Certificates of Participation (Direct Placement)				Governmental Activities Total				
December 31	Prin	cipal	cipal Interest		Pr	Principal Interest		terest	Principal		Interest		
	(Amounts in Thousands)												
2021	\$	63	\$	14	\$	8,035	\$	2,097	\$	54,472	\$	32,563	
2022		63				8,275		1,856		56,023		30,397	
2023		63				8,520		1,608		58,657		28,068	
2024		64				8,780		1,352		57,493		25,529	
2025		63				9,040		1,089		51,961		23,177	
2026-2030		284				27,250		1,606		247,141		83,508	
2031-2035										141,037		40,506	
2036-2040										83,645		18,104	
2041-2045										42,115		4,834	
2046-2048									_	5,190		229	
	\$	600	\$	14	\$	69,900	\$	9,608	\$	797,734	\$	286,915	

Busin	ess-Type	Activities

Year Ending		Revenu	Construction Loans (Direct Borrowing)						
December 31	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		
			(Amo	ounts in Thou	ısands)				
2021	\$	79,845	\$	48,032	\$	8,585	\$	1,894	
2022		93,555		43,865		8,851		1,655	
2023		90,660		39,332		9,127		1,409	
2024		95,340		34,914		8,997		1,153	
2025		96,962		34,600		8,856		909	
2026-2030		455,522		121,404		17,465		2,409	
2031-2035		216,798		62,146		3,614		1,323	
2036-2040		83,186		31,046		2,791		977	
2041-2045		27,510		5,486		3,155		612	
2046-2050		9,235		708		3,191		200	
	\$	1,248,613	\$	421,533	\$	74,632	\$	12,541	

Year Ending	Business-Type Activities Total							
December 31	Principa	<u> </u>	Interest					
	(Amounts in Th	ousands)	1					
2021	\$ 88,4	30 \$	49,926					
2022	102,4	-06	45,520					
2023	99,7	87	40,741					
2024	104,3	37	36,067					
2025	105,8	318	35,509					
2026-2030	472,9	87	123,813					
2031-2035	220,4	12	63,469					
2036-2040	85,9	77	32,023					
2041-2045	30,6	665	6,098					
2046-2050	12,4	26	908					
	\$ 1,323,2	45 \$	434,074					

The schedule of minimum principal and interest payments for construction loans above includes the amortization for a loan provided to the Division of Water Pollution Control by the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) in 2019. This amortization is based upon the full amount expected to be financed, regardless of whether the City has received all the loan proceeds. At December 31, 2020, the amount financed on the loan, which is reflected in the amortization schedule, exceeds the actual loan balance shown on the schedule of long-term debt outstanding and changes in long-term debt obligations by \$2,378,000. OWDA loans and Ohio Public Works Commission are direct borrowings.

OWDA completed an interest rate buy-down in 2015 which resulted in interest rate savings on the current loans. Market rate loans with interest rates higher than 4.0% saw a reduction in rates to 4.0% while rates over 3.0% on OWDA loans were reduced to 3.0%. The buy-down commenced retroactively to the January 1, 2016 payment.

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation Bonds: General Obligation Bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. Such bonds are payable from ad valorem property taxes levied within the limitations provided by law, irrespective of whether such bonds are secured by other receipts of the City in addition to such ad valorem property taxes.

On February 26, 2020, the City issued \$69,820,000 Subordinate Lien Income Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A (Federally Taxable). A portion of these bonds were used to refund \$17,340,000 of outstanding Various Purpose and Refunding General Obligation Bonds, also an additional portion of \$44,545,000 was used to refund outstanding 2014-2015 Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds for debt service savings.

Effective July 30, 2020, the City issued \$60,685,000 Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds Series 2020A. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to provide funds for public facilities improvements, parks and recreation improvements, road and bridge improvements and for neighborhood development projects.

Under the direct debt limitation imposed by the Ohio Revised Code, the City had the capacity to issue \$282,279,163 of additional unvoted debt at December 31, 2020.

Other Governmental Obligations

Subordinated Income Tax Variable Rate Refunding Bonds: Effective June 1, 1994, the City issued \$74,700,000 of Subordinated Income Tax Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 1994. The proceeds were used to fund the City's obligation for the employer's accrued liability to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (the Fund). The principal use of the proceeds was the current refunding of the City's obligation to the Fund for the employer's accrued liability in the amount of \$104,686,400, which was payable in semi-annual installments of \$2,696,243 through May 15, 2035. Pursuant to Section 742.30 (C) of the Ohio Revised Code, the City and the Fund entered into an agreement that permitted the City to make a one-time payment to the Fund to extinguish the City's obligation. The payment amount of \$70,493,204 was calculated by applying a 35% discount factor to the \$104,686,400 accrued liability plus adding accrued interest of \$2,447,044.

On November 18, 2015, the City issued \$28,975,000 Subordinate Lien Unrestricted Income Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2015 (Police & Fire Pension Payment). The City issued these bonds in order to refund \$30,310,000 of the outstanding Series 2008 Subordinate Lien Unrestricted Income Tax Bonds (Police & Fire Pension). Proceeds of the Series 2015 Bonds in the amount of \$33,492,387 were placed in an irrevocable escrow account to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds on the call date. As a result, the refunded bonds were defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from long-term debt. The City completed the refunding in order to achieve debt service savings of \$1,867,000 and an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the old and new debt service) of \$1,809,000 or 5.97%.

The Series 2015 Bonds are unvoted special obligations secured by a pledge of and a lien on the unrestricted municipal income taxes of the City, to the extent that such income taxes are not needed to pay debt service on the City's currently outstanding unvoted General Obligation Bonds or unvoted General Obligation Bonds issued in the future.

Interest Rate Swap Transaction:

<u>Terms:</u> On February 7, 2003, the City sold an option to JPMorgan Chase Bank (JPM) that gives JPM the right to execute an interest rate swap at its discretion at any time until the option expires on May 15, 2024 on a declining notional amount equal to the outstanding principal amount of the City's Subordinated Income Tax Variable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 1994. The swaption is now associated with portions of the Series 2015 Bonds. Under the swap agreement, the City will be the fixed rate receiver, receiving the fixed rate of 4.88% and JPM will be the floating rate receiver, receiving interest on what would have been the outstanding notional amount of the original 1994 Bonds of \$20,200,000 at December 31, 2020, at a rate equal to the weekly Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) index. If the option is exercised, the stated termination date under the swap agreement with JPM will be May 15, 2024. The obligation of the City under the swap agreement to make periodic floating rate payments (but not any termination payment) is secured by a subordinate pledge of the income tax receipts, subordinate to the pledge of the income tax receipts made under the "General Bond Ordinance" securing the City's General Obligation Bonds. The payment of any termination payment is subordinate to the payment of debt service on the Subordinate Lien Unrestricted Income Tax Bonds, Series 2015, and the periodic floating rate payments under the swap agreement.

<u>Objective</u>: The City entered into the swaption in order to potentially capture in the future the savings which could be derived from converting these bonds back to a variable rate if or when the option is exercised. In exchange for selling the option to JPM, the City received a premium payment of \$1,700,000.

<u>Basis Risk</u>: There is no basis risk for the City associated with this transaction with the exception of the risk inherent in all variable rate debt. If the option is exercised, the City will receive a fixed rate of 4.88% which is 12 basis points less than the fixed rate being paid on the Series 2015 Bonds. This transaction would leave the City paying the weekly SIFMA rate plus 12 basis points.

<u>Counterparty Risk</u>: The City selected JPM as a counterparty partly due to its credit strength. Over the long-term, it is possible that the credit strength of JPM could change and this event could trigger a termination payment on the part of the City.

<u>Termination Risk</u>: The swap agreement may be terminated prior to its stated termination date under certain circumstances. Upon termination, a payment may be owed by the City to JPM, or by JPM to the City, depending upon the prevailing economic circumstances at the time of the termination.

Fair Value: The fair value of the swaption at December 31, 2020 as reported by JPM was approximately \$306 which would be payable by the City.

Subordinated Lien Income Tax Bonds: Effective February 26, 2020, the City issued \$69,820,000 Subordinate Lien Income Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A (Federally Taxable). The proceeds of these bonds were used to refund \$44,545,000 of various outstanding Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds (Series 2014A-1, Series 2014 B-3, Series 2015 A-2 and Series 2015 A-3) and \$17,340,000 of outstanding Series 2012 Various Purpose and Refunding General Obligation Bonds. Proceeds in the amount of \$69,202,375 along with \$907,187 from the debt service fund, were placed in an irrevocable escrow account to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds on the call date. As a result, the refunded bonds were considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from long-term debt. This refunding resulted in debt service savings of \$10.26 million and an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the old and new debt service) of \$8.50 million or 13.7%.

These bonds are special obligations of the City and are not general obligation debt and are not secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the City. The bonds are payable from the City's municipal income tax revenues to the extent those revenues are not needed to pay debt service charges on the City's unvoted general obligation debt or unvoted general obligation debt issued in the future. It is the City's intention to continue paying the debt service on the Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds from the Restricted Income Tax collections to the extent that funds are available from that portion of income tax receipts. The portion of the debt service not covered by the Restricted Income Tax, if any, will be paid from the unrestricted General Fund portion of income tax receipts.

Non-Tax Revenue Bonds – Stadium: On September 4, 2014, the City issued \$7,745,000 Non-Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014 for the Cleveland Stadium Project. These bonds refunded \$8,275,000 of the outstanding 2004 Non-Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds (Cleveland Stadium Project). Net proceeds of the Series 2014 Bonds in the amount of \$8,478,644 were placed in an irrevocable escrow account to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds on December 1, 2014. As a result, the refunded bonds were defeased and the liability for the Series 2004 Bonds was removed from long-term debt. The City completed the refunding in order to achieve debt service savings of \$854,000 and an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the old and new debt service) of \$842,000 or 10.2%. The Series 2014 Bonds were paid off on December 1, 2020. These bonds did not represent a general obligation debt or pledge of the full faith and credit or taxing power of the City and were payable solely from non-tax revenues of the City.

Non-Tax Revenue Bonds – Economic Development Bonds Series 2003A and Series 2003B (Lower Euclid Avenue Project): In November 2003, the City issued \$7,200,000 Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2003A and \$1,000,000 Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2003B-1 for the Lower Euclid Avenue Project. In November 2004, the final \$1,000,000 Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2003B-2 were issued. The proceeds of these bonds were made available to the owners of certain properties on Euclid Avenue for the construction and renovation of commercial restaurant and retail facilities and the construction of a parking garage. These Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Bonds are secured by a pledge of (a) service payments in lieu of taxes received by the City from the owners of certain properties located within a tax increment financing district, (b) loan payments payable to the City and (c) by a pledge of certain non-tax revenues of the City, subject to the prior pledge by the City of such non-tax revenues to secure other obligations of the City. Only the Series 2003A Bonds remain outstanding.

Non-Tax Revenue Bonds – Taxable Economic and Community Development Revenue Bonds (Core City):

On October 9, 2020, the City issued \$2,050,000 of Taxable Economic and Community Development Bonds, Series 2020 (Core City Fund) through a private placement with Zions Bancorporation, N.A. These bonds were issued to provide funds for eligible projects including the acquisition, construction, equipping or improvement of multi-unit housing and commercial development and for the preparation or remediation of sites for these purposes. The principal and interest on these bonds are to be paid from the non-tax revenues of the City and net project revenues.

Events of default are those set forth in the indenture and include, but are not limited to, failure to pay principal of or interest on the bonds and failure to perform pursuant to certain covenants and provisions under the indenture. Upon an event of default and subject to certain provisions of the indenture, the Trustee may pursue any available remedy to enforce the payment of principal or interest on the bonds or the observance and performance of any other covenant, agreement or obligation under the Indenture or any other instrument providing security, directly or

indirectly, for the bonds. There is no right to accelerate the payment of principal or interest on the bonds under the indenture.

Effective April 9, 2015, the City issued \$15,280,000 Taxable Economic and Community Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 (Core City Fund). Similar to the 2020 Bonds, the proceeds of these bonds will be used to provide funds for eligible projects, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, equipping or improvement of multi-unit housing and commercial development and the preparation or remediation of sites for these purposes. The principal and interest on these bonds are to be paid from non-tax revenues of the City and net project revenues.

On September 4, 2014, the City issued \$12,365,000 Taxable Economic and Community Development Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2014 (Core City Fund). The City issued these bonds in order to refund \$11,845,000 of the outstanding Taxable Economic and Community Development Bonds, Series 2004. Net proceeds of the Series 2014 Bonds in the amount of \$12,156,019 were deposited into an irrevocable escrow account to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds on December 1, 2014. As a result, the refunded bonds were defeased and the liability for the Series 2004 Core City Bonds was removed from long-term debt. This refunding resulted in \$1,248,000 of debt service savings and an economic gain of \$1,219,000 or 10.3%. The Series 2014 Bonds were issued as fixed rate securities and are special obligations of the City, payable from non-tax revenues and net project revenues.

Effective July 24, 2008, the City issued \$28,160,000 Taxable Economic and Community Development Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2008 (Core City Fund). The proceeds of these bonds were used to refund the outstanding \$26,900,000 Series 2003 Taxable Economic and Community Development Revenue Bonds, to fund a bond reserve fund and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. The Series 2003 Bonds were refunded in order to address increased interest rates incurred on the bonds due to the collapse of the auction rate securities market. The Series 2008 Bonds, which were special obligations of the City, were issued as variable rate demand obligations secured by a letter of credit provided by Citizens Bank. Upon the expiration of the letter of credit in 2011, the City obtained a new letter of credit for the Series 2008 Bonds from PNC Bank. At the expiration of the PNC Bank letter of credit, the City elected to refund the outstanding \$25,360,000 Series 2008 Bonds with \$25,360,000 Taxable Economic and Community Development Bonds, Series 2013A, effective May 30, 2013. The bonds remained variable rate bonds and were privately placed with KeyBank National Association for a period of five years. Events of default under the agreement with the bank include, but are not limited to, 1) failure to pay principal of or interest on the Series 2013A Bonds or parity debt or general obligation debt payable from the City's general fund or failure to pay other obligations under the agreement; 2) failure to perform pursuant to certain covenants and provisions under the indenture; 3) certain representations and warranties under the agreement prove untrue in a material respect; 4) occurrence of bankruptcy and insolvency events; and 5) ratings downgrades of parity or general obligation debt of the City below certain levels. Upon an event of default, the Bonds shall bear interest at a default rate and the bank may cause a special mandatory redemption of the 2013A Bonds in accordance with the terms of the supplemental indenture and agreement. Under the agreement with the bank, no party has a right to accelerate the principal or interest on the 2013A Bonds. However, certain fees and expenses set forth in the agreement can be declared immediately due and payable under certain circumstances. In May 2018, the City entered into a new three year direct placement on the Series 2013A Bonds with PNC Bank, National Association upon the expiration of the old direct placement. The Bonds are payable from the City's non-tax revenues and net project revenues.

Annual Appropriation Bonds – Flats East Bank: On December 21, 2010, the City issued \$11,000,000 City Annual Appropriation Bonds through the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority. The proceeds of the bonds were used to provide funds for land purchase and public improvements in the area of the Flats East Development Project. The bonds are special obligations of the Port Authority payable from appropriation payments made by the City under a cooperative agreement. The City's obligation to make payments is subject to and dependent upon annual appropriations being made by the City. The City intends to make these debt service payments from the Restricted Income Tax collections.

Certificates of Participation (COPS) - Stadium: In June 1997, Certificates of Participation (COPS) in the amount of \$139,345,000 were issued to assist in the construction of an open-air stadium for the play of professional football and other events. The City makes lease payments subject to annual appropriation by City Council and certification by the Director of Finance as to the availability of funds from those appropriations. These obligations do not constitute a debt or pledge of the full faith and credit of the City.

Effective April 22, 2010, the City issued \$63,225,000 COPS, Series 2010A and \$69,900,000 COPS, Series 2010B to refund all of the outstanding \$108,390,000 COPS, Series 2007. Proceeds of the COPS, Series 2010, were used to currently refund the COPS, Series 2007, on the day of closing, to fund a required debt service reserve fund deposit in the amount of \$8,324,045, to make a termination payment on the existing hedge agreement with UBS in

the amount of \$17,322,000 and to pay costs of issuing the COPS. The final payment on the Series 2010A COPS was made November 15, 2020. The COPS, Series 2010B, were purchased by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as floating rate obligations for a period of three years, the interest on which is reset weekly based on the SIFMA index plus a spread. As a result of this refunding, the City achieved an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the old and new debt service) of approximately \$3,461,000 or 3.19%.

Effective March 21, 2013, the City completed a conversion and remarketing of the COPS, Series 2010B. This was done in order to change the index rate being charged on the bonds as well as to extend the interest rate period until March 2018. The COPS, Series 2010B, were again purchased by Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. Effective March 1, 2018, the City entered into an amended and restated Continuing Covenants Agreement with Wells Fargo Municipal Capital Strategies, LLC on the 2010B Stadium COPS. The agreement extended to March 2021 the period of time during which Wells Fargo Municipal Capital Strategies, LLC will be the owner of the COPS as a direct placement.

Events of default under the agreement with the bank include, but are not limited to, 1) failure to pay principal of or interest on the Series 2010B COPS or parity debt or general obligation debt payable from the City's general fund or failure to pay other obligations under the agreement; 2) failure to perform pursuant to certain covenants and provisions under the indenture; 3) certain representations and warranties under the agreement prove untrue in a material respect; 4) occurrence of bankruptcy and insolvency events; and 5) ratings downgrades of parity or general obligation debt of the City below certain levels. Upon an event of default, the 2010B COPS shall bear interest at a default rate and the bank may cause a special mandatory redemption of the 2010B COPS in accordance with the terms of the supplemental indenture and agreement. Under the agreement with the bank, no party has a right to accelerate the principal or interest on the 2010B COPS. However, certain fees and expenses set forth in the agreement can be declared immediately due and payable under certain circumstances.

Capital Lease Arrangements: The City has entered into various agreements to lease equipment. Such agreements are treated as lease purchases (Capital Leases) and are classified as long-term lease obligations in the financial statements. The lease contracts contain annual one-year renewal options that can be exercised by the City if sufficient funds are appropriated by City Council. Upon the exercise of each annual one-year renewal option and satisfaction of the lease obligations related thereto, title to the equipment will pass to the City.

On June 20, 2013, the City entered into a \$6,535,000 vehicle lease agreement with Huntington Public Capital Corporation. These funds were used to purchase a variety of vehicles including police cars, EMS ambulances and waste collection equipment. Payments on the equipment lease were made over a period of seven years from issuance from the Restricted Income Tax Fund. The final lease payment was made in June 2020.

The assets recorded by the City under Capital Leases were as follows as of December 31, 2020:

Governmental <u>Activities</u> (Amounts in Thousands)

Furniture, fixtures and equipment	\$ 42,178
Less – accumulated depreciation	 (36,626)
Net book value	\$ 5,552

West 150th Street Improvement Loan (SIB): The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) approved a loan to the City to finance a portion of the West 150th Street Improvement project. OPWC committed up to \$1,949,332 at a 0% interest rate for 20 years. The City and the City of Brook Park have an agreement to share the debt service requirements of the OPWC loan. The City of Brook Park will pay 100% of the annual debt service requirements and the City will reimburse the City of Brook Park 65% of the annual debt service requirement. The SIB is a direct borrowing.

Cleveland Browns Stadium Obligation: Pursuant to an agreement entered into in 2014 between the City and Cleveland Browns Stadium Company LLC (Browns), the City has agreed to pay the Browns \$2,000,000 per year on or before June 1 for fifteen years. This period of time coincides with the years remaining on the lease. These payments are to offset the capital improvements made by the Browns. The Browns may use this annual payment as they deem appropriate, including for operations and maintenance expenses. This payment is subject to annual appropriation by the City.

Ohio Water Development Authority Loan: This loan is payable from Economic Development revenues secured by a separate loan agreement, a promissory note and loan guarantee, as well as other departmental resources. This loan is a direct borrowing.

Lines of Credit: The City has no unused lines of credit.

Pledged Collateral: The City has no assets pledged as collateral for debt.

Accrued Wages and Benefits: Accrued wages and benefits, included in long-term obligations, consist of the non-current portion of vacation and sick pay benefits earned by employees of the City. The City accrues vacation and sick pay benefits when earned and future compensation is likely.

Police and Fire Overtime and Deferred Vacation Pay: Uniformed employees of the Police and Fire Divisions accumulate overtime compensation in accordance with the union contracts and the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. In addition, uniformed employees may defer earned vacation time, with the appropriate approvals, until retirement. The liabilities for overtime and deferred vacation time, at current pay rates including their related fringe benefits and converted to straight time hours, at December 31, 2020, follow:

		Overtime				Deferred Vacation					
Division		<u>Hours</u>	_	<u>Dollars</u> Amounts in	Th	<u>Hours</u> lousands)	<u>Dollars</u>				
Police		1,045	\$	39,056			\$				
Fire		117	_	4,443		51	_	2,029			
	Total	1,162	\$	43,499		51	\$	2,029			

Business-Type (Enterprise Fund) Obligations

Airport System Revenue Bonds: These bonds are secured by the pledge of airport revenues and moneys in the special funds which include, among others, the bond service fund, bond service reserve fund, the renewal and replacement fund and the airport development fund, as defined in the revenue bond indenture. Further, the City has assigned to the trustee all its interests in and rights to the airline use agreements under the revenue bond indenture.

On October 1, 2019, the City issued \$341,675,000 Airport System Revenue Bonds Series 2019 A-C. The \$301,665,000 Series 2019A Taxable Bonds were issued to advance refund the \$235,150,000 Series 2012A Bonds and to currently refund the outstanding \$52,050,000 of Series 2013A Bonds. Bond proceeds in the amount of \$248,355,650 along with 43,694,402 released from the debt service reserve fund and \$2,965,914 released from the Series 2012A Bonds Fund, were placed in an irrevocable escrow account for the payment of the principal and interest on the Series 2012A Bonds. The \$34,605,000 Series 2019B AMT Bonds currently refunded the variable rate \$20,100,000 Series 2009D Bonds and the \$18,170,000 Series 2014A Bonds. Finally, the \$5,405,000 Series 2019C Non-AMT Bonds currently refunded the outstanding variable rate \$5,975,000 Series 2008D Bonds. As a result of this refunding, the City achieved an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the old and new debt service) of \$22,494,000 of net present value debt service savings or 6.8% while also eliminating all of Port Control's remaining variable rate bonds and terminating its letters of credit and direct placements on those bonds.

Public Power System Revenue Bonds: These bonds are payable from the net revenues derived from the Public Power System and are secured by a pledge of and lien on such net revenues.

On February 19, 2020, Public Power System Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, were issued in the amount of \$83,580,000. The \$63,110,000 Series 2020A Tax-Exempt Bonds were issued to advance refund \$65,325,000 of outstanding Series 2014 Public Power System Refunding Revenue Bonds. The \$20,470,000 Federally Taxable Series 2020B Bonds were issued to advance refund \$11,560,000 of outstanding Series 2014 Public Power System Refunding Revenue Bonds and \$6,510,000 of the outstanding Series 2016 Public Power System Refunding Revenue Bonds. Bond proceeds in the amount of \$97,525,417, along with \$1,697,178 from the debt service fund, were placed in an irrevocable escrow account to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds when due. As a result of this refunding, the City realized an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the old and new debt service) of \$11,897,000 or 14.3%.

Waterworks Improvement Revenue Bonds: These bonds are payable from the revenues derived from operation of the Waterworks System after the payment of all operating and maintenance expenses (net revenue) and from monies and investments on deposit in the Revenue Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the Debt Service Reserve Fund, the Contingency Fund and the Additions and Improvements Fund.

On June 6, 2020, the City issued \$15,815,000 Federally Taxable Water Revenue Bonds, Series EE, 2020 to advance refund \$14,565,000 of the outstanding Water Revenue Bonds, Series X, 2012. Net bond proceeds in the amount of \$15,677,657, along with \$303,438 from the Series X debt service fund, were placed in an irrevocable escrow account to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds when due. As a result of this refunding, the Division of Water realized an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the old and new debt service) of \$2.7 million or 18.7%.

Effective June 11, 2020, the City issued \$70,270,000 of tax-exempt Water Revenue Bonds, Series FF, to currently refund all of the outstanding variable rate \$90,800,000 Series AA, 2015, Bonds (direct placing). The Series AA Bonds were refunded in order to eliminate the risks associated with potential fluctuations in variable interest rates. The Series FF Bonds refunded the last remaining variable rate bonds issued by Water.

The City issued \$99,145,000 Water Revenue Bonds, Series GG, 2020 (Federally Taxable) on August 13, 2020. These bonds advance refunded \$11,725,000 of Water Revenue Bonds, Series X, 2012, that did not produce savings at the time of the refunding earlier in the year. The GG Bonds also advance refunded \$76,060,000 of Water Revenue Bonds, Series Y, 2015. Net bond proceeds in the amount of \$98,460,704, along with \$293,728 from the Series X and Series Y debt service funds, were placed in an irrevocable escrow account to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds when due. As a result of this refunding, the City achieved another \$8.34 million of net present value debt service savings for the Division of Water or 9.5%.

Effective April 25, 2019, Water Revenue Bonds, Series DD, 2019, were issued in the amount of \$97,160,000. The bonds were issued to currently refund \$24,575,000 of outstanding Series T Bonds, \$54,935,000 of Series U Bonds, \$26,495,000 of Series V Bonds and \$1,230,000 of Series W Bonds. As part of this bond deal, the City also terminated all interest rate swaps entered into with Morgan Stanley and JP Morgan and made a termination payment of \$7,328,000 on the Series U and Series V swaps from the proceeds of the bonds. In addition, the Division used cash on hand in the amount of \$570,500 to terminate the swaps associated with the Series AA Bonds. Through this refunding, the City was able to eliminate the risk associated with most of the Division's variable rate debt by refunding them with fixed rate bonds and by terminating all existing swaps. Additionally, the Division achieved present value debt service savings of \$995,000.

In conjunction with the issuance of the Water Revenue Bonds, Second Lien Series A 2012, the City established a Subordinate Bonds indenture for the Division of Water. Bonds issued under this indenture are special obligations of the City payable solely from and secured solely by a pledge of and lien on the Subordinate Pledged Revenues and the Subordinate Pledged funds. The Subordinate Pledged Revenues generally consist of the net revenues of the Division which remain after the payment of all operating expenses and the deposit of all funds required to be made on behalf of the Senior Lien bonds. Bonds issued under this indenture are subordinate to those issued as senior lien bonds under the Division of Water's Amended and Restated Indenture.

Interest Rate Swap Transactions:

In conjunction with the issuance of the Water Revenue Bonds, Series DD, described above, the City terminated in 2019 all the Division's swaps with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Morgan Stanley Capital Services Inc., which were associated with the Series U, Series V and Series AA Bonds. Bond proceeds in the amount of \$7,328,000 and cash on hand of \$570,000 were used to make termination payments to the counterparties.

Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds: On April 14, 2016, the City issued \$32,390,000 Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, Series 2016 (Green Bonds). This was the first series of revenue bonds issued by the Division, with the bonds being issued under and secured by a newly created Master Trust Agreement. The proceeds of these bonds were used to pay capital costs relating to the acquisition, construction and improvement of the system along with funding the debt service reserve requirement and paying the costs of issuing the bonds.

In conjunction with the issuance of the Series 2016 Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, the City entered into a Master Trust Agreement for the Series 2016 Bonds and any future series of revenue bonds. Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Bonds are special obligations payable solely from and secured by a pledge of and lien on the net revenues of the Division and the Special Funds. The Special Funds include the construction fund, the debt service fund, the debt service reserve fund, the rate stabilization fund, the contingency fund and the balance subfund.

Ohio Water Development Authority and Ohio Public Works Commission Loans: These loans are payable from net revenues derived from the Waterworks and Water Pollution Control Systems. These obligations do not have a lien on revenues of the Divisions. OWDA and OPWC loans are direct borrowings.

Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds: These bonds are payable from net revenues generated from certain parking facilities and other operating revenues of the Division of Parking Facilities, including parking meter revenue. In addition, the City has pledged other non-tax revenue to meet debt service requirements. The City has pledged and assigned to the trustee a first lien on pledged revenues consisting of fines and penalties collected as a result of the violation of municipal parking ordinances and fines, waivers and costs relating to citations for misdemeanor offenses and the special funds as defined within the bond indenture.

Effective October 6, 2011, the City completed the sale of the City-owned Gateway North Parking Garage to Rock Ohio Caesars Gateway LLC. The garage is now used by the purchaser in conjunction with a casino constructed in the Higbee Building adjacent to the garage. The net proceeds of the sale of the garage received by the City totaled \$20,915,504. Of this amount, \$19,578,288 was placed into an irrevocable escrow fund, along with \$1,967,425 released from the debt service reserve fund as a result of the transaction, to be used to pay the principal and interest as it comes due on \$16,145,000 Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2006. As a result, these bonds were considered to be defeased and the liability for the bonds was removed from long-term debt. In addition, \$480,000 of the sale proceeds was used to terminate the portion of an existing basis swap which was associated with the bonds being defeased. Sale proceeds were also utilized to pay costs of the transaction. As a result of this transaction, the City expects to save approximately \$600,000 annually through 2022.

Effective August 15, 2006, the City issued \$57,520,000 of Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2006. The bonds were issued to currently refund \$56,300,000 of the outstanding Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1996. In addition, proceeds were also used to fund a portion of a payment owed by the City upon early termination under an interest rate swaption agreement entered into in 2003. At the time of the issuance of the Series 2006 Bonds, the City entered into a basis swap agreement with UBS, AG (UBS) which is described below.

On April 16, 2013, the City entered into a novation agreement with UBS and PNC Bank, National Association (PNC) under which the basis swap was transferred from UBS to PNC effective March 15, 2013. All of the terms of the original basis swap remain the same. The City agreed to transfer the swap to PNC based upon UBS' mandate to downsize its swap portfolio.

Interest Rate Swap Transaction:

<u>Terms:</u> Simultaneously with the issuance of the City's \$57,520,000 Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2006 on August 15, 2006, the City entered into a floating-to-floating rate basis swap agreement with a notional amount equal to the total declining balance of the Series 2006 Bonds. UBS was the counterparty on the transaction. As stated above, the basis swap was transferred to PNC Bank, National Association in 2013. Under the swap agreement for the Series 2006 Bonds, the City is a floating rate payor, paying a floating rate based on the SIFMA index. The counterparty is also a floating rate payor, paying the City 67% of one month LIBOR. The City also received an upfront payment in the amount of \$1,606,000. Net payments are exchanged semi-annually each March 15 and September 15. The obligation of the City to make periodic payments (but not any termination payment) is secured by a pledge of and lien on the parking revenues and additional pledged revenues as defined in the trust indenture securing the Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2006, on parity with the pledge and lien securing the payment of debt service on the bonds.

<u>Objective</u>: The City entered into the swap in order to maximize the savings associated with the refunding of the bonds and to reduce the City's risk exposure. The actual overall savings to be realized by the City will depend upon the net payments received under the swap agreement.

<u>Basis Risk</u>: By entering into a swap based upon the 30 day LIBOR rate of interest, the City has undertaken basis risk associated with a change in tax rates and structure. While the average relationship between the SIFMA (tax-exempt) and LIBOR (taxable) interest rates has been 67%, this relationship may not always apply. Since late 2008, this relationship has been significantly higher or lower for various periods of time due to disruptions in the financial markets. The payments received from the counterparty may be less than the amount owed to the counterparty, resulting in a net increase in debt service. From 2013 to early 2016, the SIFMA/LIBOR relationship was significantly lower than 67%. In this case, payments received from the counterparty were greater than the amount owed to the counterparty which resulted in a net decrease in debt service. In addition, a reduction in federal income tax rates, such as the one that was approved in late 2017, might increase the percentage relationship between

SIFMA and LIBOR and increase the cost of the financing. In 2020, payments owed to the counterparty exceeded payments received from the counterparty by approximately \$20,000.

<u>Counterparty Risk</u>: The City selected a highly rated counterparty in order to minimize this risk. However, over the long-term it is possible that the credit strength of PNC could change and this event could trigger a termination payment on part of the City.

<u>Termination Risk</u>: The swap agreement may be terminated prior to its stated termination date under certain circumstances. Upon termination, a payment may be owed by the City to PNC or by PNC to the City, depending upon the prevailing economic circumstances at the time of the termination. The City obtained insurance to mitigate much of the risk associated with termination due to the event of a downgrade of the City's bond rating. An amount due by the City to PNC upon early termination of the agreement is insured by FSA (now Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.) up to a maximum amount of \$8,000,000.

Fair Value: The fair value of the swap at December 31, 2020 as reported by PNC totaled \$4,000, which would be payable by the City.

Debt Covenants: The Enterprise Funds' bond agreements have certain restrictive covenants and principally require that bond reserve funds be maintained for most series of bonds and that fees charged to customers be in sufficient amounts, as defined, to satisfy the obligations under the indenture agreements. In addition, special provisions exist regarding covenant violations, redemption of principal and maintenance of properties in good condition.

Defeasance of Debt

The City has defeased certain debt by placing cash or the proceeds of new bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and defeased bonds are not recorded in the City's financial statements.

The aggregate amount of defeased debt outstanding at December 31, 2020 is as follows:

Bond Issue			Bond Issue		
	(A1	mounts in Thous	ands)		
Parking Facilities Bonds:			Subordinate Lien Income Tax	Bonds:	
Series 2006	\$	3,625	Series 2013A	\$	12,745
Water Revenue Bonds:			Series 2014A		15,040
Series X, 2012	\$	43,125	Series 2014B		19,475
Second Lien Series A, 2012		45,850	Series 2015A		77,615
Series Y, 2015		76,060			
Airport Revenue Bonds:			General Obligation Bonds:		
Series 2012A	\$	235,150	Series 2012	\$	17,340

Airport Special Facilities Revenue Bonds

Airport Special Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 1998, totaling \$75,120,000, were issued in 1998 to finance the design and construction of certain airport facilities leased to Continental Airlines, including a new regional jet concourse. Because principal and interest on these bonds are unconditionally guaranteed by Continental Airlines (now United Continental Holdings, Inc.) and paid directly by Continental Airlines, these bonds do not constitute a debt, liability or general obligation of the City or a pledge of the City's revenues. As such, no liabilities relating to these bonds are included in the accompanying financial statements.

Pledges of Future Revenues

The City has pledged future airport revenues to repay \$603,930,000 in various Airport System Revenue Bonds issued in various years since 2006. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for airport operations. The bonds are payable from airport net revenues and are payable through 2048. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 67% of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the various Airport System Revenue Bonds is \$758,499,000. Principal and interest funded in the current year and total net revenues (including other available funds) were \$66,589,000 and \$96,766,000 respectively.

The City has pledged future power system revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$180,083,000 in various Public Power System Revenue Bonds issued in various years since 2008. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for Public Power System improvements. The bonds are payable from Public Power System net revenues and are payable through 2038. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 65% of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the various Public Power System Revenue Bonds is \$312,804,000. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total net revenues were \$9,882,000 and \$24,428,000 respectively.

The City has pledged future water system revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$426,870,000 in various Senior Lien Water Revenue Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds issued in various years since 2012. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for Water System improvements. The bonds are payable from Water System net revenues and are payable through 2042. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 35% of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the various Senior and Subordinate Lien Water Revenue Bonds is \$537,247,000. Amounts deposited for principal and interest in the current year on the Senior Lien Bonds and total net revenues were \$32,568,000 and \$140,452,000 respectively.

The City has pledged future water pollution control revenues to repay \$30,070,000 in Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds issued in 2016. Proceeds from the bonds are being used to pay capital costs relating to the acquisition, construction and improvement of the system. The bonds are payable from water pollution control net revenues and are payable through 2045. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 28% of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds is \$53,327,000. Principal and interest funded in the current year and total net revenues (including other available funds) were \$2,132,000 and \$7,718,000 respectively.

The City has pledged future revenues from certain parking facilities, net of specified operating expenses and other operating revenues to repay \$7,660,000 of Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds issued in 2006. Proceeds from the bonds initially issued provided financing for the construction of parking facilities. The bonds are payable from parking facilities net revenues and are payable through 2022. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require the full amount of net operating revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds is \$8,268,000. Principal and interest paid for the current year (including net swap payments) and total net revenues were \$4,148,000 and \$71,000 respectively.

In 2020, no additional pledged revenue was required to meet the debt service on the Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds. The trust indenture requires, among other things, that the Division will fix parking rates and will charge and collect fees for the use of the parking facilities and will restrict operating expenses. As of December 31, 2020, the Division of Parking Facilities was in compliance with the terms and requirements of the trust indenture.

Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments are contracts, the value of which depends on, or derives from, the value of an underlying asset, index or rate. The most common types of derivatives used by governments are interest rate swaps and interest rate locks. The City has entered into various derivative or hedging agreements since 1999. A detailed description of each outstanding derivative, including its terms, objectives, risks and fair value, can be found in the section discussing the bonds to which the derivative relates.

The derivative instruments are classified as Level 2 inputs of the fair value hierarchy and are considered to be significant other observable inputs. The derivative instruments are calculated using the zero-coupon discounting method which takes into consideration the prevailing interest rate environment, the specific terms and conditions of a given transaction and assumes that the current forward rate implied by the yield curve are the market's best estimate of future spot interest rates. The income approach is then used to obtain the fair value of the swaps, where future amounts are converted to a single current (discounted) amount, using a rate of return that takes into account the relative risk of nonperformance associated with the cash flows and time value of money.

The table below presents the fair value balances and notional amounts of the City's derivative instruments outstanding at December 31, 2020, classified by type and the changes in fair value of these derivatives during fiscal year 2020 as reported in the 2020 financial statements. The fair values of the interest rate swaps, which reflect the prevailing interest rate environment at December 31, 2020 and the specific terms and conditions of each swap, have been provided by the respective counterparty for each swap and confirmed by the City's financial advisor.

	Changes in Fair	Value		Fair Value	, 2020		
	Classification	Amou	nt	Classification		Amount	Notional
			(Am	ounts in Thousand	s)		
Investment Derivatives:							
Governmental Activities:							
Fixed to floating interest rate swap							
2003 Subordinated Income Tax Swaption	Investment Revenue	\$	-	Debt	\$	- \$	20,200
Business-Type Activities:							
Floating to floating interest rate swap							
2006 Parking Basis Swap	Investment Revenue		10	Debt		(4)	7,660

The table below presents the objective and significant terms of the City's derivative instruments at December 31, 2020, along with the credit rating of each swap counterparty.

			Notional	Effective	Maturity		Counterparty
Bonds	Туре	Objective	Amount	Date	Date	Terms	Credit Rating
Subordinated Income Tax Bonds	Receive Fixed Interest Rate Swaption	Hedge of changes in fair value of Series 1994 Subordinated Income Tax Bonds	\$ 20,200,000	2/7/2003	5/15/2024	If option is exercised, Receive 4.88%, pay SIFMA	Aa2/A+/AA
2006 Parking Bonds	Basis Swap - Pay Floating/Receive Floating	Exchange floating rate payments on Series 2006 Parking SystemBonds	\$ 7,660,000	8/15/2006	9/15/2022	Pay SIFMA, receive 67% of LIBOR	A2/A/A+

NOTE 6 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Self Insurance: The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City does not carry commercial insurance for such risks, except for certain proprietary funds and the football stadium. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, claims liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs). Claims that meet this criteria are reported as liabilities of either governmental or business-type activities in the government-wide statement of net position. In the fund financial statements, claims liabilities that relate to proprietary funds are reported. The current portion of claims is reported as a fund liability in governmental funds; however, the long-term portion of claims liabilities is not reported.

The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many complex factors, such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines and damage awards. Accordingly, claims are re-evaluated periodically to consider the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends (including frequency and amount of pay-outs) and other economic and social factors. The estimate of the claims liability also includes amounts for incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims and other claim adjustment expenses, regardless of whether allocated to specific claims. Estimated recoveries, for example from salvage or subrogation, are another component of the claims liability estimate.

Changes in the estimated claims payable for all funds during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	(4	<u>2020</u> Amounts ir	The	<u>2019</u> ousands)
Estimated claims payable, January 1	\$	18,675	\$	11,178
Current year claims (including IBNRs) and changes				
in estimates		5,963		16,328
Claim payments	_	(11,088)		(8,831)
Estimated claims payable, December 31	\$	13,550	\$	18,675

The estimated claims liabilities are based on the estimated cost of settling claims (including incremental claim adjustment expenses) through a case-by-case review of all outstanding claims and by using historical experience. Claims payable are included as accounts payable on the modified accrual financial statements and are reclassed to long-term obligations as due within one year or due in more than one year on the statement of net position.

Insurance: Certain proprietary funds carry insurance to cover particular liability risks and property protection. Otherwise, the City is generally self-insured. No material losses, including incurred but not reported losses, occurred in 2020. There was no significant decrease in any insurance coverage in 2020. In addition, there were no insurance settlements in excess of insurance coverage during the past four years.

The City provides the choice of two separate health insurance plans to its employees. The operating funds are charged a monthly rate per employee by type of coverage.

Expenses for claims are recorded on a current basis. Claims are accrued based upon an actuarially estimated claims liability IBNR. These estimates are based on past experience and current claims outstanding. Actual claims may differ from the estimates. This claims liability is recorded in the Internal Service Fund and the government-wide statements as claims payable.

Changes in the estimated claims payable for the Health and Prescription Self Insurance Funds during the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020 (Amounts in	2019 Thousands)
Estimated claims payable, January 1 Current year claims (including IBNRs) and changes	\$ 9,466	\$ 9,701
in estimates Claim payments	100,788 (98,746)	97,099 (97,334)
Estimated claims payable, December 31	\$ 11,508	\$ 9,466

In January of 2003, the City exercised the option of retrospective rating as the premium rating mechanism for its workers' compensation program. The total estimated claims liability outstanding at December 31, 2020 was \$15,650,000. Of this amount, \$6,013,000 was recorded as a fund liability within each respective fund. The remaining \$9,637,000 is due in future years and is recorded as a liability in the Workers' Compensation Reserve Internal Service Fund. This liability is funded by charging the appropriate funds their proportionate share of this liability and recording the associated due to or due from as appropriate.

NOTE 7 – CONTINGENCIES

General Contingencies: Various claims and lawsuits are pending against the City. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 10, those claims which are considered "probable" are accrued (see Note 6 – Risk Management), while those claims that are considered "reasonably possible" are disclosed but not accrued.

As of December 31, 2020, the City had \$16,171,000 in claims for which an unfavorable outcome is deemed to be reasonably possible.

These estimates were based on a case-by-case review of outstanding claims by the City's in-house legal department.

Contingent Liabilities: The City is a member of American Municipal Power (AMP) and has participated in the AMP Generating Station (AMPGS) Project. This project intended to develop a pulverized coal power plant in Meigs County, Ohio. The City's share was 80,000 kilowatts of a total 771,281 kilowatts, giving the City a 10.37% share. The AMPGS Project required participants to sign "take or pay" contracts with AMP. As such, the participants are obligated to pay any costs incurred for the project. In November 2009, the participants voted to terminate the AMPGS Project due to projected escalating costs. These costs were therefore deemed impaired and participants were obligated to pay costs already incurred. In prior years, payment of these costs was not required due to AMP's pursuit of legal action to collect them from Bechtel Corporation (Bechtel). As a result of a March 31, 2014 legal ruling, the AMP Board of Trustees on April 15, 2014 and the AMPGS participants on April 16, 2014

approved the collection of the impaired costs and provided the participants with an estimate of their liability. The City's estimated share at March 31, 2014 of the impaired costs is \$13,813,694. The City received a credit of \$6,447,719 related to their participation in the AMP Fremont Energy Center (AFEC) Project and another credit of \$3,617,994, related to the AMPGS costs deemed to have future benefit for the project participants, classified as Plant Held for Future Use (PHFU), leaving a net impaired cost estimate of \$3,747,981. Because payment is now probable and reasonably estimable, the City is reporting a payable to AMP in its business-type activities and in its electric enterprise fund for these impaired costs. AMP financed these costs on its revolving line of credit. Any additional costs (including line-of-credit interest and legal fees) or amounts received related to the project will impact the City's liability. These amounts will be recorded as they become estimable.

In late 2016, AMP reached a settlement in the Bechtel litigation. On December 8, 2016, at the AMPGS Participants meeting, options for the allocation of the settlement funds were approved. The AMPGS Participants and the AMP Board of Trustees voted to allocate the settlement among the participants and the AMP General Fund based on each participant's original project share in kW including the AMP General Fund's project share. Since March 31, 2014, the City has made payments of \$2,505,814 to AMP toward its net impaired cost estimate. Also since March 31, 2014, the City's allocation of additional costs incurred by the project is \$168,966 and interest expense incurred on AMP's line-of-credit of \$288,646. As part of the Bechtel Settlement, the City received a credit of \$394,149 against its stranded cost liability, resulting in a net impaired cost estimate at December 31, 2020, of \$1,305,630.

The City does have a potential PHFU liability of \$4,073,013 resulting in a net total potential liability of \$5,378,643, assuming the assets making up the PHFU (principally the land comprising the Meigs County site) has no value and also assuming the City's credit balance would earn zero interest. Stranded costs as well as PHFU costs are subject to change, including future borrowing costs on the AMP line of credit. Activities include negative items such as property taxes as well as positive items like revenue from leases or sale of all or a portion of the Meigs County site property.

The City intends to recover these costs and repay AMP over the next 9 years through a power cost adjustment, thus this incurred cost has been capitalized and reported as a regulated asset, as allowed by GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities.* The City intends to recover 50% of these costs from the customers through the Energy Adjustment Charge passed along to customer's monthly bills.

Cleveland Public Power (CPP) has an additional claim that could result in a material adverse effect on the CPP fund. This amount is indeterminable at this time.

Contingencies Under Grant Programs: The City participates in a number of federally assisted Investment Act Grant Programs, principal of which are Community Development Block Grants, the Healthy Start Initiative, Federal HOME Program, Youth Opportunity Area Grant, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Grant, Empowerment Zone and Federal Aviation Administration Airport Improvement Grant Programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives.

In addition to the federally assisted Investment Act Grant Programs, the City also received CARES Act funds in 2020. These federal funds are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantor or their representative and are subject to availability.

NOTE 8 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Interfund Transactions: During the course of normal operations, the City records numerous transactions between funds including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, subsidize operations and service debt.

The City has the following types of transactions among funds:

Nonreciprocal interfund transfers – Flows of assets between funds without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. This includes transfers to subsidize various funds.

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

							Trans	fers In				
Transfers Out			Public Health		Other Govern- mental		Total Govern- mental		Enterprise		S	iternal ervice
		Total	Fund Funds Funds (Amounts in Thousands)							Funds	ŀ	unds
Governmental Funds:												
General	\$	56,441	\$	7,689	\$	43,100	\$	50,789	\$	4,855	\$	797
Other Governmental	-	51,156	_		_	51,156		51,156			_	
Total Governmental Funds		107,597	_	7,689	_	94,256		101,945		4,855	_	797
Total	\$	107,597	\$	7,689	\$	94,256	\$	101,945	\$	4,855	\$	797

Interfund Balances: Interfund balances at December 31, 2020 represent charges for services or reimbursable expenses. These remaining balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods or services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting records and (3) payments between funds are made. All are expected to be paid within one year.

Reciprocal interfund services provided and used – Purchases and sales of goods and services between funds for a price approximating their external exchange value.

Interfund receivable and payable balances as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

								Due From					
Due To	_	<u>Total</u>	General <u>Fund</u>	Public Health <u>Fund</u>	Other Govern- mental <u>Funds</u>	Total Govern- mental <u>Funds</u>	Division of Water <u>Fund</u> (Amounts	Division of Water Polution Control <u>Fund</u> in Thousands)	Cleveland Public Power <u>Fund</u>	Department of Port Control <u>Fund</u>	Other Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Total Enterprise <u>Funds</u>	Internal Service <u>Funds</u>
Governmental Funds:													
General	\$	3,420	\$	\$	\$ 33	\$ 33	\$	\$ 1	\$ 1,031	\$ 2	\$ 13	\$ 1,047	\$ 2,340
Public Health		165		90		90			8			8	67
Other Governmental	_	17,197	1,643	1,325	13,760	16,728	81		10		1	92	377
Total Governmental	\$	20,782											
Enterprise Funds:													
Division of Water	\$	1,791	6			6		24	1,132		1	1,157	628
Division of Water Polution													
Control		2,707			119	119	2,542		9			2,551	37
Cleveland Public Power		554	10			10	33					33	511
Department of Port													
Control		1,255	962			962		3	19			22	271
Other Enterprise	_	123	15			15			53			53	55
Total Enterprise	\$	6,430											
Internal Service Funds	_	105	1			1		1	6		4	11	93
Total Due To/Due From	\$	27,317	\$ 2,637	\$ 1,415	\$ 13,912	\$ 17,964	\$ 2,656	\$ 29	\$ 2,268	\$ 2	\$ 19	\$ 4,974	\$ 4,379

NOTE 9 – INCOME TAXES

During 2020, the City income tax rate remained at 2.5% and the credit provided to City residents for income taxes paid to other municipalities remained at 100% with a maximum credit limited to 2.5%. A portion of the City income tax is restricted in its use to capital expenditures and debt service and is included in the Restricted Income Tax Special Revenue Fund. All other income tax proceeds are included in the General Fund.

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

NOTE 10 – PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. The 2019 levy for collection in 2020 was based upon an assessed valuation of approximately \$5.1 billion. Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 10 mills of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is 4.4 mills, of which 4.35 mills is dedicated to debt service and .05 mills is dedicated to the payment of fire pension obligations. A revaluation of all property is required to be completed no less than every six years, with a statistical update every third year. The last update was completed in 2018. Assessed values are established by the Cuyahoga County (County) Fiscal Officer. The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City.

Real property taxes, excluding public utility property, are assessed at 35% of appraised market value. Pertinent real property tax dates are:

• Collection Dates January 28 and July 15 of the current year

• Lien Date January 1 of the year preceding the collection year

Levy Date
 October 1 of the year preceding the collection year

An electric company's taxable utility production equipment is assessed at 25% of true value, while all of its other taxable property is assessed at 88% of true value. Pertinent public utility tangible personal property tax dates are:

• Collection Dates January 28 and July 15 of the current year

• Lien Date January 1 of the year preceding the collection year

• Levy Date October 1 of the year preceding the collection year

NOTE 11 – DEFERRED INFLOWS / DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

On the modified accrual basis of accounting, the City has recorded certain receivables relating to property taxes and unavailable revenue. Unavailable revenues and property taxes levied to finance 2020 operations have been reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental fund balance sheet for the following:

	Governmental Type Funds											
				Public		Other						
				Health	Gov	vernmental						
		<u>General</u>		Funds		Funds		Totals				
	(Amounts in Thousands)											
Income taxes receivable	\$	21,120	\$		\$	2,638	S	23,758				
Property taxes receivable	Ψ	51,671	*		Ψ	26,918	Ψ	78,589				
Special assessments receivable		10,593				21,599		32,192				
Local government receivable		9,268						9,268				
Homestead rollback		3,024				1,576		4,600				
Emergency medical service receivable		160						160				
Motor vehicle taxes receivable						1,528		1,528				
Municipal gas tax receivable						1,046		1,046				
State gasoline tax receivable						3,466		3,466				
Due from other governments		2,499		3		419		2,921				
Accounts receivable		650						650				
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	98,985	\$	3	\$	59,190	\$	158,178				

NOTE 12 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

The ORC 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 Statement No. 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State Statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State Statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual COLA to members of the Traditional Plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the ORC. OPERS issues a standalone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that mav be obtained bv visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

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

Group A

Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013

Group B

20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013

Group C

Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service

credit
or Age 55 with 25 years of service
credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

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 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 3.0% 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 (CPI), capped at 3.0%.

Funding Policy: The ORC provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2020, member contribution rates were 10.0% of salary and employer contribution rates were 14.0%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$42,095,000 for 2020. All required payments have been made.

Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F): City full-time police and firefighters participate in OP&F, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual COLA 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 ORC. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OP&F fiduciary net position. The report that may be obtained by visiting the OP&F website at www.op-f.org or by writing to the OP&F Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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

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

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5% for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.0% for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.5% for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72.0% of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit.

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

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to either 3.0% or the percent increase, if any, in the 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 3.0% of their base pension or disability benefit.

Funding Policy: The ORC provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	Police	Firefighters
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25	12.25
2020 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00	23.50
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50	0.50
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$38,921,000 for 2020. All required payments have been made.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2019 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019 and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	(OPERS		OP&F		Total
	(Amounts in Thousands)			ds)		
Proportionate Share of the Net						
Pension Liability	\$	388,322	\$	504,798	\$	893,120
Proportion of the Net Pension						
Liability	1	1.985574%		7.493444%		
Change in Proportion	(0	.023422)%		0.078806%		
Pension Expense	\$	69,476	\$	65,234	\$	134,710

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

OPERS		OP&F		Total	
(Amounts in Thousands)					
\$		\$	19,108	\$	19,108
	21,351		12,391		33,742
	1,069		13,706		14,775
	42,095		38,921		81,016
\$	64,515	\$	84,126	\$	148,641
\$	5,873	\$	26,034	\$	31,907
	78,742		24,386		103,128
	3,029		8,658		11,687
\$	87,644	\$	59,078	\$	146,722
	\$	\$ 21,351 1,069 42,095 \$ 64,515 \$ 5,873 78,742 3,029	\$ 21,351 1,069 42,095 \$ 64,515 \$ 5,873 \$ 78,742 3,029	\$ 19,108 21,351 \$ 19,108 21,351 12,391 1,069 13,706 42,095 38,921 \$ 64,515 \$ 84,126 \$ 5,873 \$ 26,034 78,742 24,386 3,029 8,658	\$ 19,108 \$ 21,351 12,391

The \$81,016,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	(OPERS		OP&F		Total
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
Year Ending December 31:						
2021	\$	(9,671)	\$	(4,520)	\$	(14,191)
2022	Ψ	(26,319)	Ψ	2,337	Ψ	(23,982)
2023		2,984		11,550		14,534
2024		(31,506)		(21,318)		(52,824)
2025		(210)		(1,922)		(2,132)
Thereafter		(502)				(502)
Total	\$	(65,224)	\$	(13,873)	\$	(79,097)

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

December 31, 2019
3.25%
3.25 to 10.75%
3.25%, simple
Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3%, simple
Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 1.4%, simple
through 2020, then 2.15%, simple
7.2%
Individual Entry Age
RP-2014

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

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

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

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

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit Portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2019 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	25.00 %	1.83 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	5.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.20
Private Equity	12.00	10.70
International Equities	21.00	7.66
Other Investments	13.00	4.98
Total	100.00 %	5.61 %

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

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

	1%	Decrease	Curren	t Discount Rate	1%	6 Increase	
		6.2%	7.2%			8.2%	
			(Amoun				
City's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	578,126	\$	388,322	\$	230,881	

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F: OP&F's total pension liability as of December 31, 2019 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2019 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 25, 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, 2019, are presented below:

Valuation Date	January 1, 2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.75%-10.50%
Payroll Increases	3.25%
Inflation Assumptions	2.75%
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.20% and 3.00%

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

Health Mortality: Mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table and projected with the Conduent Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120.0%.

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	%	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16	5.40
Non-US Equity	16	5.80
Private Markets	8	8.00
Core Fixed Income *	23	2.70
High Yield Fixed Income	7	4.70
Private Credit	5	5.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds *	17	2.50
Master Limited Partnerships	8	6.60
Real Assets	8	7.40
Private Real Estate	12_	6.40
Total	120 %	

^{*} levered 2x

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

Discount Rate: The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 8.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State Statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return 8.0%. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8.0%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.0%), or one percentage point higher (9.0%) than the current rate.

	Current						
	1%	Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	1%	6 Increase	
		7.0%	8.0%			9.0%	
	(Amounts in Thousands)						
City's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	699,633	\$	504,798	\$	341,839	

NOTE 13 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

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

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

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

GASB Statement No. 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 ORC 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 accrued wages and benefits on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description – OPERS: OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the Traditional Pension Plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan, a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for Member-Directed Plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or 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 OPEB as described in GASB Statement No. 75. See OPERS' Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2020, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary. This is the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the ORC. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the 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 0.0% for both plans. The 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 2019 was 4.0%.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, OPERS did not allocate any employer contributions to the OPEB plan.

Plan Description – **OP&F:** The City contributes to the 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 OPEB as described in GASB Statement No. 75.

The ORC 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 ORC.

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 writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164. The report is also available on the OP&F's website at www.op-f.org.

Funding Policy: The ORC 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% and 24.0% of covered payroll for police and fire employer units, respectively. The ORC states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.0% 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 2019, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5% 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.

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$961,000 for 2020. All required payments have been made.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB: The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date as of December 31, 2019, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment and interest accruals during the year. OP&F's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2019 and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	 OPERS		OP&F	_	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:					
Current Measurement Date	1.958141 %		7.493444 %)	
Prior Measurement Date	 1.985567		7.414638	-	
Change in Proportionate Share	 (0.027426) %		0.078806 %) =	
					Total
Proportionate Share of the Net	(Amour	nts in Thousai	nds)	
OPEB Liability	\$ 270,468	\$	74,018	\$	344,486
OPEB Expense	\$ 17,778	\$	10,538	\$	28,316

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

	(DPERS		OP&F		Total		
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(Amounts in Thousands)							
Differences between expected and actual								
economic experience	\$	7	\$		\$	7		
Changes in assumptions		42,815		43,274		86,089		
Changes in proportion and differences								
between City contributions and								
proportionate share of contributions		203		4,116		4,319		
Contributions subsequent to the								
measurement date				961		961		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	43,025	\$	48,351	\$	91,376		
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Differences between expected and actual								
economic experience	\$	24,736	\$	7,960	\$	32,696		
Changes of assumptions				15,774		15,774		
Net difference between projected and								
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		13,772		3,406		17,178		
Changes in proportion and differences								
between City contributions and proportionate								
share of contributions		3,381		3,185		6,566		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	41,889	\$	30,325	\$	72,214		

The \$961,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	OPERS		OP&F		Total	
Year Ending December 31:		(An	nounts	in Thous	nds)	
2021	\$	4,724	\$	2,984	\$	7,708
2022		2,284		2,984		5,268
2023		11		3,683		3,694
2024		(5,883)		2,581		(3,302)
2025				3,096		3,096
Thereafter				1,737		1,737
Total	\$	1,136	\$	17,065	\$	18,201

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date as of December 31, 2019. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Plans Other Than Pension Plans:

Wage Inflation	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases,	
including wage inflation	3.25% to 10.75%
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	3.16%
Prior Measurement Date	3.96%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	2.75%
Prior Measurement Date	3.71%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	10.50%, initial
	3.50%, ultimate in 2030
Prior Measurement Date	10.00%, initial
	3.25%, ultimate in 2029
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

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

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

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contributions are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health-care related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested for the Health Care portfolio was 19.7% for 2019.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	36.00 %	1.53 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	5.75
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.69
International Equities	23.00	7.66
Other Investments	14.00	4.90
Total	100.00 %	4.55 %

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

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.16%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.16%) or one-percentage-point higher (4.16%) than the current rate:

				Current		
	1% Decrease (2.16%)			scount Rate (3.16%)	1% Increase (4.16%)	
City's proportionate share		(A	mount	ts in Thousands))	
of the net OPEB liability	\$	353,943	\$	270,468	\$	203,621

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 one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2020 is 10.50%. 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 that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health Care						
	Cost Trend Rate						
	1% Decrease (2.50%)			Assumption (3.50%)		1% Increase (4.50%)	
City's proportionate share		(A	mou	ınts in Thousands	<u> </u>		
of the net OPEB liability	\$	262,481	\$	270,468	\$	278,342	

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F: OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2019, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2019 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

Valuation Date	January 1, 2019, with actuarial liabilities
	rolled forward to December 31, 2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.75% to 10.50%
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 3.25%
Single Discount Rate:	
Currrent Measurement Date	3.56%
Prior Measurement Date	4.66%
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00%; 2.20% Simple
	for increased based on the lesser of the
	increase in CPI and 3.00%

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 120.0%.

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

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

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	%	1.00 %
Domestic Equity	16	5.40
Non-US Equity	16	5.80
Private Markets	8	8.00
Core Fixed Income *	23	2.70
High Yield Fixed Income	7	4.70
Private Credit	5	5.50
U.S. Inflation Lined Bonds *	17	2.50
Master Limited Partnerships	8	6.60
Real Assets	8	7.40
Private Real Estate	12_	6.40
Total	120 %	

^{*} levered 2x

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

Discount Rate: The total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 3.56%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State Statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.0%. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 2.75% at December 31, 2019 and 4.13% at December 31, 2018, was blended with the long-term rate of 8.0%, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 3.56%.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.56%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.56%), or one-percentage-point higher (4.56%) than the current rate.

	Current						
	1% Decrease (2.56%)		Discount Rate (3.56%)		1% Increase (4.56%)		
City's proportionate share		(A	moun	ts in Thousands)		
of the net OPEB liability	\$	91,778	\$	74,018	\$	59,261	

NOTE 14 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

		Balance January 1,					D	Balance ecember 31,
		<u>2020</u>	_	<u>additions</u> Amounts in	_	<u>teductions</u> isands)		<u>2020</u>
Governmental Activities:			(-					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	68,513	\$	2,682	\$	(3)	\$	71,192
Construction in progress		262,618		61,845		(28,733)		295,730
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		331,131		64,527		(28,736)		366,922
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Land improvements		228,127		126				228,253
Buildings, structures and improvements		713,976		1,906				715,882
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles		281,524		15,880		(6,850)		290,554
Infrastructure		829,211		37,013		(4,691)		861,533
Total capital assets, being depreciated		2,052,838		54,925		(11,541)		2,096,222
Less accumulated depreciation for:				<u>.</u>				
Land improvements		(152,959)		(8,622)				(161,581)
Buildings, structures and improvements		(362,008)		(16,757)				(378,765)
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles		(201,143)		(15,426)		4,798		(211,771)
Infrastructure		(415,587)		(30,291)		3,913		(441,965)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,131,697)		(71,096)		8,711		(1,194,082)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		921,141		(16,171)		(2,830)		902,140
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	1,252,272	\$	48,356	\$	(31,566)	\$	1,269,062
		Balance						Balance
		January 1,					D	ecember 31,
	`	2020	A	dditions	R	eductions		2020
				Amounts in	_			
Business-Type Activities:								
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	191,625	\$	288	\$	-	\$	191,913
Construction in progress		358,671		147,263		(133,230)		372,704
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		550,296		147,551		(133,230)		564,617
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Land improvements		129,217		1,044		(272)		129,989
Utility plant		2,787,295		88,628		(10,798)		2,865,125
Buildings, structures and improvements Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles		784,934 816,169		11,117 50,617		(5,136)		796,051 861,650
Infrastructure		1,018,128		50,017		(3,130)		1,018,128
Total capital assets, being depreciated		5,535,743		151,406		(16,206)		5,670,943
Less accumulated depreciation for:		3,333,743	_	131,400	_	(10,200)		3,070,743
Land improvements		(62,369)		(3,520)		272		(65,617)
Utility plant		(1,127,910)		(66,835)		10,797		(1,183,948)
Buildings, structures and improvements		(481,266)		(16,318)		-,		(497,584)
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles		(633,183)		(36,654)		4,951		(664,886)
Infrastructure		(748,315)		(40,983)				(789,298)
Total accumulated depreciation	_	(3,053,043)		(164,310)		16,020		(3,201,333)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		2,482,700		(12,904)		(186)		2,469,610
Business-Type activities capital assets, net	\$	3,032,996	\$	134,647	\$	(133,416)	\$	3,034,227

The additions to accumulated depreciation may not match depreciation expense due to assets transferred between Business-Type Activities and Governmental Activities, if the transferred assets have been depreciated prior to this year.

Depreciation: Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

	(Amoun	<u>ts in Thousands)</u>
Governmental Activities:		
General Government	\$	26,771
Public Works		30,355
Public Safety		8,792
Building and Housing		120
Community Development		1,520
Public Health		347
Economic Development		303
Depreciation expense on capital assets held by the City's		
internal service funds that is charged to the various functions		
based on their usage of the assets		435
Total depreciation expense charged to governmental activities	\$	68,643
Business-Type Activities:		
Water	\$	73,098
Sewer		4,721
Electricity		22,375
Airport Facilities		60,666
Nonmajor activities		3,333
Depreciation expense on capital assets held by the City's		
internal service funds that is charged to the various functions		
based on their usage of the assets		115
Total depreciation expense charged to business-type activities	\$	164,308

Capital Commitments: Significant commitments of the City as of December 31, 2020 are composed of the following:

Project Description	Spent-to-Date (Amounts in	Remaining <u>Commitment</u> Thousands)
Governmental Activities:	`	,
Police Headquarters Building \$	1,830	\$ 58,170
East 105 SR 10 Quebec to Chester	8,286	17,566
Demo 2020	1,226	12,774
Ward 1 Recreation Center	5,824	11,135
Pedestrian Bridge		9,363
E/C Street Resurfacing	3,825	8,775
Ken Johnson Recreation Center	734	8,283
Vehicles 2020	2,933	5,536
Northcoast Pedestrian Bridge	7,605	5,471
CD Financing		5,000
Demo 2021		5,000
West 65 Denison to Herman	327	4,887
LED Lighting	23,585	4,815
Demo 2018	9,223	4,777
West 130 Brookpark to Lorain	947	4,653
Kovacic Roof and Locker Room	3,447	4,491
		Remaining
Project Description	Spent-to-Date	Commitment
	(Amounts in	Thousands)
Business-Type Activities:		
NAI Phase IV/FAA Phase V \$	86	\$ 17,306
Nottingham Sedimentation Basins	8,424	10,232
Kirtland Crib	436	9,748
Harvard Denison Interconnect		8,500
Suburban Water Main Renewal	8,833	7,763
Water Main Renewal 2020	2,749	7,251
Sanitary Sewer System Relocation	527	6,473
Secondary Station Improvements Cycle H	388	6,032
Crown Improvments		6,000
Suburban Water Main		5,845
General Engineering Services XII	612	5,388
Baldwin Filter Underdrain	60	5,000
Water Main Renewal 2021		5,000
Vehicles 2020		4,987
Truck Main Renewal 2016	4,648	4,352

Capital Grant Programs: The City participates in the State Issue 2 program and the Local Transportation Improvement Program. Through these programs, the State of Ohio (State) provides financial assistance to the City for its various road and bridge improvements and storm water detention facilities. The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) is the State agency which oversees the allocation of State bond proceeds and tax revenue to selected projects which have met funding requirements. Upon approval of the OPWC, the City and the State create project agreements establishing each entity's financial contribution toward each project. During 2020, the State funded \$7,855,243 of road and bridge improvement projects.

Capitalized Interest: Interest expense incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed, net of interest income earned on invested debt proceeds. For 2020, interest expense incurred for the Enterprise Funds was \$58,250,000 of which \$2,866,000 was capitalized net of \$31,000 of interest income capitalized.

NOTE 15 – SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

In 2010, the City entered into an agreement with Cleveland Metropolitan Park District (Cleveland Metroparks) under which Cleveland Metroparks will operate and collect user fees from Seneca Golf Course for 99 years. Cleveland Metroparks has paid the City \$99 for this agreement. They have agreed to complete at least \$4,000,000 of capital improvements. As completed, all capital improvements performed by Cleveland Metroparks will become an asset of Seneca Golf Course and the City. Upon expiration of the agreement, all improvements will vest in the City. Cleveland Metroparks is required to operate and maintain the golf course in accordance with the City Contract.

The City reports the golf courses and related equipment as a capital asset with a carrying amount of \$2,689,000 at year end.

NOTE 16 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

The City has issued revenue bonds and construction loans to finance the activities accounted for in the following Enterprise Funds:

- Division of Water
- Cleveland Public Power
- Department of Port Control
- Water Pollution Control
- Municipal Parking Lots

Investors in the revenue bonds rely solely on the revenues generated from the specific enterprise activity to which the debt obligations pertain for repayment.

Shown below is summarized financial information for the City's enterprise activity that has issued long-term obligations and is not reported as a major fund in the proprietary funds financial statements:

Condensed Statement of Net Position Information

	N	Aunicipal
	Pa	rking Lots
	(Amoun	ts in Thousands)
Assets:		
Current assets	\$	5,413
Restricted assets		8,945
Capital assets, net		35,998
Total assets		50,356
Deferred outflows of resources		448
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities		4,275
Long-term liabilities		6,001
Total liabilities		10,276
Deferred inflows of resources		393
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets		31,537
Restricted for debt service		5,797
Unrestricted		2,801
Total net position	\$	40,135

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Information

		unicipal rking Lots
	(Amount	s in Thousands)
Charges for services	\$	3,875
Depreciation (expense)		(1,721)
Other operating (expenses)		(3,695)
Operating income (loss)		(1,541)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):		
Investment income (loss)		63
Interest expense		(614)
Capital contibutions		177
Operating transfers in		2,000
Change in net position		85
Net position at beginning of year		40,050
Net position at end of year	\$	40,135

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows Information

	\mathbf{N}	Iunicipal
	Pai	rking Lots
	(Amount	s in Thousands)
Net cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities	\$	(192)
Noncapital financing activities		2,000
Capital and related financing activities		(4,148)
Investing activities		71
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,269)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		16,572
Ending cash and cash equivalents	\$	14,303

The balances of the restricted asset accounts in the enterprise funds are as follows:

<u>Purpose</u>	Division of <u>Water</u>	Cleveland Public <u>Power</u>	Department of Port Control (Amounts in	Municipal Parking <u>Lots</u> Thous ands)	Cemeteries	Water Pollution <u>Control</u>
Construction activities	\$ 9,100	\$ 2,399	\$ 31,960	\$ 3,148	\$	\$ 1,517
Debt retirement Accrued passenger	31,078	2,663	123,710	5,797		2,672
facility charges			18,720			
Other	1		54,752		4,826	
Total	\$ 40,179	\$ 5,062	\$ 229,142	\$ 8,945	\$ 4,826	\$ 4,189

NOTE 17 - FUND BALANCES / NET POSITION

Fund Balance Classifications: Fund balance is classified into five categories (1) Nonspendable, (2) Restricted, (3) Committed, (4) Assigned and (5) Unassigned. Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that are not in spendable form or are legally required to remain intact. Restricted fund balances include amounts that have external restrictions by either grantors, debt covenants, laws or other governments. Committed fund balances include amounts that are committed to a specific purpose. To establish, modify or rescind committed fund balances legislation must go before administration with passage by council ordinance. Per City policy, assigned fund balances include amounts that have an intended use by the Mayor and/or the Director of Finance to be used for a specific purpose. Unassigned fund balances include amounts that have not been assigned to any purpose. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance. Fund expenditures and encumbrances are from restricted resources to the extent of the restricted fund reserve and followed by committed then assigned and unassigned resources.

Below are the fund balance classifications for the governmental funds by category with specific purpose information at December 31, 2020:

ecember 51, 2020.	G	eneral <u>Fund</u>	Public Health (Amounts in		Other ernmental isands)	Gov	Total vernmental
Fund Balances			`				
Nonspendable							
Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$	8,082	\$ 32	\$	128	\$	8,242
Nonspendable Total		8,082	 32		128		8,242
Restricted							
Debt Service					102,918		102,918
Recreation capital expenditures					47,938		47,938
Public Facilities capital expenditures					84,333		84,333
Road & Bridges capital expenditures					83,261		83,261
Cemetery capital expenditures					106		106
Stadium capital expenditures					5,381		5,381
Other capital expenditures					6,971		6,971
Repair & building of streets					14,412		14,412
Health & wellness			1,897				1,897
Protection & enforcement					4,063		4,063
Housing, community & economic development					55,715		55,715
Parks, properties & recreational services					488		488
Municipal Court					6,997		6,997
Casino					5,309		5,309
Neighborhood & sidewalk maintenance					2,234		2,234
Utilities programs					69		69
General governance			 		348		348
Restricted Total		-	1,897		420,543		422,440
Committed							
Health & wellness			584				584
Protection & enforcement					1,215		1,215
Parks, properties & recreational services					754		754
Housing, community & economic development					57,975		57,975
Municipal Court					1,324		1,324
Neighborhood & sidewalk maintenance					4,181		4,181
Lakefront management					2,659		2,659
Utilities programs					129		129
General governance			 		693		693
Committed Total		-	584		68,930		69,514
Assigned							
General governance		11,514					11,514
Protection & enforcement		6,260					6,260
Parks, properties & recreational services		2,679					2,679
Housing, community & economic development		2,160					2,160
Other purpose		61,987					61,987
Assigned Total		84,600	-		-		84,600
Unassigned	_	121,872		_			121,872
Total Fund Balances	\$	214,554	\$ 2,513	\$	489,601	\$	706,668

Net Position: Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, 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 borrowings issued to acquire, construct or improve those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The City applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Net position is restricted for debt service, loans and other purposes. Other purposes include street construction and maintenance, grant programs and debt or capital funding from restricted income tax.

Rainy Day Reserve Fund: The City, in accordance with Section 5705.13(A), Revised Code, has established by ordinance the Rainy Day Reserve Fund (Rainy Day). The Rainy Day's goal is to accumulate at least 5% for budget stabilization and up to 5% for self-insurance claims liabilities. The City funds the Rainy Day through transfers from the General Fund, when funds become available. In order to use the Rainy Day, the City must pass an ordinance. The amount of the Rainy Day is reported within the unassigned fund balance classification in the City's General Fund.

NOTE 18 – GATEWAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

In accordance with an agreement with Gateway Economic Development Corporation (Gateway), Gateway is required to reimburse the City for the excess of the debt service requirements of the Parking Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds attributed to the two Gateway garages over the net revenues generated by the two Gateway garages. In October 2011, the City sold one of the Gateway garages and defeased the applicable bonds. Going forward the amounts required to be reimbursed will be calculated based upon the net revenues of the remaining garage and remaining applicable bonds outstanding.

The first garage on the Gateway site was completed in January 1994. The second garage was completed in August 1994.

In 2020, net revenues generated by the remaining Gateway garage were less than the debt service payments attributed to that garage by \$2,785,000. Cumulative debt service payments funded by the City that are due from Gateway totaled \$57,071,000 at December 31, 2020. Due to the uncertainty of collecting such amounts, an allowance has been recorded to offset the amounts in full; therefore, these amounts do not appear in the accompanying financial statements.

To enhance the security of the bonds issued by the County for the construction of facilities at Gateway, the City has agreed to pledge annually a percentage of admissions taxes on all events held at the arena to pay debt service if other revenue sources are not sufficient. Any exempted admissions tax not required for debt service will be reimbursed to the City. The City's current admissions tax rate is 8%. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the City pledged \$1,421,071.

NOTE 19 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

At December 31, 2020, the following funds had a net position deficiency. These deficiencies are the result of changes in accounting for net pension and net OPEB liabilities for which there are no repayment schedules.

	Aı	nount
	(Amounts	in Thousands)
Printing and Reproduction	\$	263
Utilities Administration		16,815
Sinking Fund Administration		575
Municipal Income Tax Administration		11,357
Telephone Exchange		868

NOTE 20 – TAX ABATEMENTS

Pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 77, the City is required to disclose certain information about tax abatements as defined in the Statement. For purposes of GASB Statement No. 77, a tax abatement is a reduction in tax revenues that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promise to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the City or the citizens of the City. The City has entered into such agreements. A description of each of the City's abatement programs where the City has promised to forgo taxes follows:

Community Reinvestment Area (CRA)

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 3735, the City established a Community Reinvestment Area which includes all land within the boundaries of the City. The City authorizes abatements through passage of public ordinances, based on residential investment criteria and through an application process, including proof that the improvements have been made. The abatement equals an agreed upon percentage of the additional property tax resulting from the increase in assessed value as a result of the improvements. 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 provide incentives for the development of safe and affordable housing in Cleveland's neighborhoods. The City's tax abatement program provides incentives for current residents to rehabilitate their homes and to attract new residents into the City.

Taxes are abated on the improved value of a parcel, where new construction occurs, or on the structure where remodeling applies. The collection of taxes continues on the land and unimproved portion of a remodeled structure. The tax abatement is revoked when the tax abated property has code violations and the property is not maintained and/or when the portion of taxes on a property or parcel that was not abated becomes delinquent.

Ohio Enterprise Zone Program

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 5709, the City established an Enterprise Zone in 1995, which included all land within the boundaries of the City. The City authorizes incentives through passage of public ordinances, based upon each project's criteria and through a contractual application process with each business, including proof that the improvements have been made. The abatement equals a percentage of the additional real property tax resulting from the increase in real property tax bill. Abated taxes may be recouped if the project is not completed and/or required job creation is not met. The establishment of the Enterprise Zone gave the City the ability to retain and expand businesses located in the City and create new jobs by partially abating real property taxes of new or improved business real estate including mixed-use and commercial improvements.

The City has offered tax incentives including Enterprise Zone tax abatements of up to 60% for a period of ten years to businesses making a substantial investment in the City with new development or redevelopment of commercial real property. To qualify, the City considers projects where the enterprise must meet one of the following conditions:

- An investment in an expansion must equal at least 10% of the market value of the facility prior to the expenditure.
- The renovation of an existing facility requires expenditures totaling at least 50% of the market value of the subject facility.
- When occupying a vacant facility or site an enterprise must incur expenditures to renovate or expand the facility equal to at least 20% of the market value of the subject facility.
- Establishing a new facility in an Enterprise Zone.

Businesses which submit applications for tax abatement must be willing and able to attest that without abatement, the proposed investment would not take place in the City. The business must justify this statement documenting that the investment would not be cost effective without abatement or that they are considering a more economically advantageous location outside the City. Additionally, to address the existence of food deserts, the City extended the term of the tax abatement to the maximum allowable amount. Accordingly and pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 5709.62, the City offers up to a 15-year, 75% tax abatement to business improving real property with a grocery store

Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

The City uses tax increment financing authorized by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 5709 as a tool to support development in the City and are often used to support financing to close project funding gaps, without which the project would not be able to move forward. TIFs are analyzed by Department of Economic Development staff to ensure that the project meets a "but-for" test, confirming that the development would not proceed without the incentive, as well as to determine that the City receives an adequate return on its investment in the form of other taxes or policy goals.

A TIF works by locking in the taxable worth of real property at the value it holds at the time the authorizing legislation was approved by City Council. Payments derived from a percentage of the increased assessed value of any improvement to real property beyond that amount are directed towards a separate fund to finance construction of public infrastructure defined within the TIF legislation. While the property holders continue to pay their full property taxes, the incremental payments above the base value are called paid-in-lieu of taxes (PILOT).

Most TIFs authorized by the City are "Non-School" TIFs, providing that the Cleveland Metropolitan School District receives its share of the tax revenues generated by the development, approximately 60% of the total taxes.

As a result of these projects, thousands of jobs have been created, adding millions of dollars to the City in total payroll and income tax revenue generated annually.

Below is the information relevant to the disclosure of these programs for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Tax Abatement Program	Taxe For the	Amount of s Abated e year 2020 in Thous ands)
Community Reinvestment Area (CRA)	\$	4,371
Enterprise Zone Program		228
Tax Increment Financing (TIF)		2,377

NOTE 21 - RESTATEMENT

For year ending December 31, 2020, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. GASB Statement No. 84 establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of state and local governments. Certain activities previously reported in agency funds no longer meet the definition of fiduciary activity.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 had the following effect on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

	Custo	dial Funds
	(Amounts	in Thousands)
Net Position, as previously reported Adjustments:	\$	-
Custodial Funds		5,793
Net Position, as restated	\$	5,793

NOTE 22 – ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

Ohio Revised Code Section 6111.44 requires the City to submit any changes to their sewage treatment system to the Ohio EPA for approval. Through this permitting process, the City would be responsible to address any public safety issues associated with their sewage treatment system and the permit would specify the procedures required to dispose of all or part of the sewage treatment system. At this time, the City does not have an approved permit from Ohio EPA to dispose of all or part of their sewage treatment system. Due to the lack of specific legal requirements for retiring the sewage treatment system, the City has determined that the amount of the Asset Retirement Obligation cannot be reasonably estimated.

NOTE 23 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 1, 2021, the City entered into a Second Amended and Restated Continuing Covenants Agreement with Wells Fargo Municipal Capital Strategies, LLC with regard to the \$69,900,000 2010B Stadium Certificates of Participation. Effective March 18, 2021, the interest rate being paid by the City converted from a variable rate to a fixed rate of interest for the period from March 18, 2021 to November 14, 2023.

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) was signed into law. The City anticipates it will receive approximately \$512.0 million in funding. The funds are to be distributed in two disbursements. The first occurred in June 2021. The second disbursement is anticipated one year later. The City is awaiting formal guidelines from the U.S. Treasury before determining how the funds will be used.

On March 22, 2021, City Council approved legislation authorizing the issuance not to exceed \$58,500,000 of General Obligation Bonds. These bonds will be issued to fund park and recreation improvements, public facility improvements and road and bridge improvements.

Also on March 22, 2021, City Council approved legislation authorizing the issuance not to exceed \$65,000,000 of Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds. These bonds will be issued to provide funds for public facility improvements, specifically for the construction of a new police headquarters and for renovations needed for a new training facility.

City Council also approved on March 22, 2021, legislation in an amount not to exceed \$16,000,000 for the issuance of Economic and Community Development Bonds (Core City Fund). These bonds will be paid with non-tax revenues of the City and will fund loans for the acquisition, construction, equipping or improvement of industrial and commercial development for the purpose of creating or preserving jobs and employment opportunities in the City.

Effective May 3, 2021, the City entered into an agreement with U.S. Bank National Association under which the bank became the purchaser of the City's outstanding \$19,160,000 Taxable Economic and Community Development Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A (Core City Fund). Under this agreement, the City will be paying a fixed rate of interest for the period from May 3, 2021 to May 3, 2024.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Seven Years (1), (2)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
			(Ame	(Amounts in Thousands)	(spur		
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	1.985574%	2.008996%	1.988234%	1.988234% 1.918603% 1.991565%	1.991565%	2.005665%	2.005665%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 388,322	\$ 547,978	\$ 309,209	\$ 434,615	\$ 343,995	\$ 241,132	\$ 236,084
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 295,329	\$ 287,186	\$ 265,054	\$ 254,500	\$ 253,925	\$ 250,992	\$ 227,331
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	131.49%	190.81%	116.66%	170.77%	135.47%	%20.96	103.85%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

(1) Information presented for each year was determined as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior year end.

Notes to Schedule:

increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2018. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of Change in assumptions. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016. 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 assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of return and discount rate were reduced from 7.5% down to assumed rate of return from 8.0% down to 7.5% (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary 7.2%. There are no changes for 2020.

⁽²⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. The City will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

Schedule of Contributions - Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Eight Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
				(Amounts in	Thousands)			
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 42,095	\$ 42,095 \$ 41,346 \$ 40,206	\$ 40,206	\$ 34,457 \$ 30,540	\$ 30,540	\$ 30,471	\$ 30,471 \$ 30,119 \$ 29,553	\$ 29,553
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually								
Required Contributions	(42,095)	(41,346)	(40,206)	(34,457)	(30,540)	(30,471)	$(30,471) \qquad (30,119)$	(29,553)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	٠	٠	١ -	٠	· S	· S	· S	· •
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 300,679	\$ 295,329	\$ 287,186	\$ 287,186 \$ 265,054	\$ 254,500	\$ 253,925	\$ 250,992	\$ 227,331
Contributions as a Percentage of								
Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

(1) Represents City's calendar year. Information prior to 2013 is not available. The City will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Seven Years (1), (2)

	2020	2019	2018	2018 2017	2016	2015	2014
			(Amo	(Amounts in Thousands)	ands)		•
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	7.493444%	7.414638%	7.316628%	7.413054%	7.121475%	7.414638% 7.316628% 7.413054% 7.121475% 7.672388%	7.672388%
		0	0	000			
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 504,798	\$ 605,230	\$ 449,054	\$ 449,054 \$ 469,535	\$ 458,129	\$ 397,462	\$ 3/3,669
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 182,586	\$ 168,650	\$ 156,994	\$ 157,731	\$ 160,828	\$ 160,828 \$ 154,514	\$ 187,096
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability							
as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	276.47%	358.87%	286.03%	297.68%	284.86%	257.23%	199.72%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the							
Total Pension Liability	%68.69	63.07%	70.91%	68.36%	%21.99	71.71%	73.00%

⁽¹⁾ Information presented for each year was determined as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior year end.

Notes to Schedule:

Change in assumptions. In 2018, changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ending December 31, 2016. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 8.25% to 8.00%, a reduction in the wage inflation rate from 3.75% to 3.25% and transition from the RP-2000 mortality tables to the RP-2014 mortality tables. There are no changes for 2020.

⁽²⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. The City will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

Schedule of Contributions - Net Pension Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Eight Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
				(Amounts in	Thousands)			
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 38,921		\$ 34,978	\$ 37,704 \$ 34,978 \$ 32,482 \$ 32,808	\$ 32,808	\$ 33,420	33,420 \$ 32,108 \$ 31,956	\$ 31,956
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually								
Required Contributions	(38,921)	(37,704)	(34,978)	(32,482)	(32,482) (32,808)	(33,420)	(32,108)	(31,956)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	· •	· •			· •	· •	s>	
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 192,200	\$ 182,586	\$ 168,650	\$ 156,994	\$ 157,731	\$ 160,828	\$ 154,514	\$ 187,096
d								
Contributions as a referentiage of Covered Payroll	20.25%	20.65%	20.74%	20.69%	20.80%	20.78%	20.78%	17.08%

(1) Represents City's calendar year. Information prior to 2013 was not available. The City will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Four Years (1), (2)

		2020		2019		2018		2017	
				(Amounts in Thousands)	Tho	usands)			
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	1.	1.958141%	Ţ.	1.985567% 1.955919%	1	955919%	_	1.884621%	
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	8	270,468	↔	258,873	↔	212,398	↔	190,355	
City's Covered Payroll	\$	295,329	↔	287,186	↔	287,186	>>	265,054	
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		91.58%		90.14%		73.96%		71.82%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		47.80%		46.33%		54.14%		54.04%	

(1) Information presented for each year was determined as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior year end.

(2) Information prior to 2017 is not available. The City will continue to present information for years available until a full tenyear trend is compiled.

Note to Schedule:

to 3.96%, the investment rate at return changed from 6.50% to 6.00%, and the health care cost trend rate changed from In 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%. In 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.85% 7.5% initial to 10.0% initial. In 2020, the single discount rate changed from 3.96% to 3.16% and the health care cost trend rate changed from 10.0 % initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2020 to 10.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2030.

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

Schedule of Contributions - Net OPEB Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Five Years (1), (2), (3)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2	2016
		(An	(Amounts in Thousands)	sands)		
Contractually Required Contributions	\$	•	\$	\$ 2,651	⊗	\$ 5,090
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually						
Required Contributions				(2,651)		(5,090)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	ı ⊘	ı ∽	ı ∽	ı ⊊	€.	ı
))))	÷	
City's Covered Payroll	8 300,679	\$ 295,329	\$ 295,329	\$ 265,054	8	\$ 254.500
))))	I	
Contributions as a Percentage of						
Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%		2.00%

(1) Beginning in 2016, OPERS used one trust as the funding vehicle for all health care plans; therefore, information prior to 2016 is not presented.

(2) The OPEB plan includes the members from the Traditional Plan, the Combined Plan and the Member Directed Plan.

(3) Represents City's calendar year. Information prior to 2016 is not available. The City will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Four Years (1), (2)

		2020		2019		2018		2017	
)	(Amounts in Thousands)	The	(spuesn			
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	7	7.493444%	7	7.414638% 7.316628%	7	.316628%	(-	7.413054%	
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	↔	74,018	8	67,521 \$ 414,550	↔	414,550	↔	\$ 351,881	
City's Covered Payroll	⊗	182,586	↔	168,650	↔	\$ 168,650	↔	156,994	
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		40.54%		40.04%		245.80%		224.14%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		47.08%		46.57%		14.13%		15.96%	

⁽¹⁾ Information presented for each year was determined as of the City's measurement date, which is the prior year end.

Note to Schedule:

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

⁽²⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. The City will continue to present information for years available until a full tenyear trend is compiled.

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

Schedule of Contributions - Net OPEB Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Five Years (1)

	2	2020	2(2019	2018	18	2017	17	2(2016
				(Am	ounts i	n Thous	ands)			
Contractually Required Contributions	⊗	961	\$	929 \$ 866 \$ 801	\$	998	↔	801	↔	789
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually										
Required Contributions		(961)		(929)	I	(998)	I	(801)		(789)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	S		S		S	,	↔	1	↔	ı
City's Covered Payroll	\$	\$ 192,200	\$ 18	\$ 182,586		\$ 168,650	\$ 150	\$ 156,994	\$ 15	\$ 157,731
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		0.50%		0.50%	•	0.50%		0.50%		0.50%

(1) Represents City's calendar year. Information prior to 2016 is not available. The City will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-GENERAL FUND-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

				Variance-
	Original	Final		Positive
	Budget	Budget	<u>Actual</u>	(Negative)
REVENUES:				
Income taxes	\$ 444,330	\$ 411,000	\$ 410,100	\$ (900)
Property taxes	38,749	38,749	38,373	(376)
State local government funds	26,289	26,289	25,504	(785)
Other taxes	40,830	26,491	17,939	(8,552)
Other shared revenues	13,728	13,728	10,689	(3,039)
Licenses and permits	19,658	19,658	15,956	(3,702)
Charges for services	36,164	36,164	33,575	(2,589)
Fines, forfeits and settlements	10,917	10,917	6,934	(3,983)
Investment earnings	4,300	4,300	1,715	(2,585)
Grants	417	60,417	60,005	(412)
Miscellaneous	28,017	28,017	29,368	1,351
TOTAL REVENUES	663,399	675,730	650,158	(25,572)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General Government:				
Council and clerk of council:				
Personnel	5,615	5,615	5,517	98
Other	2,340	2,340	1,476	864
Total council and clerk of council	7,955	7,955	6,993	962
Municipal court-judicial division:				
Personnel	21,955	20,455	18,179	2,276
Other	4,066	4,716	3,906	810
Total municipal court-judicial division	26,021	25,171	22,085	3,086
Municipal court-clerks division:				
Personnel	11,067	11,067	9,957	1,110
Other	2,455	2,455	1,808	647
Total municipal court-clerks division	13,522	13,522	11,765	1,757
Municipal court-housing division:				
Personnel	4,700	4,700	3,934	766
Other	406	406	142	264
Total municipal court-housing division	5,106	5,106	4,076	1,030
Office of the mayor:				
Personnel	2,858	2,848	2,028	820
Other	103	113	75	38
Total office of the mayor	2,961	2,961	2,103	858
Office of capital projects:				
Personnel	6,294	6,294	5,863	431
Other	676	676	469	207
Total office of capital projects	6,970	6,970	6,332	638

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-GENERAL FUND-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

(Amounts in Tho	ousanus)			
	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)
Office of quality control and performance management:				
Personnel	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,071	\$ 3
Other	145	145	35	110
Total office of quality control and performance management	1,219	1,219	1,106	113
Landmarks commission:				
Personnel	207	207	193	14
Other	12	12	5	7
Total landmarks commission	219	219	198	21
Board of building standards and appeals:				
Personnel	131	131	122	9
Other	28	28	5	23
Total board of building standards and appeals	159	159	127	32
Board of zoning appeals:				
Personnel	210	212	212	-
Other	26	24	14	10
Total board of zoning appeals	236	236	226	10
Civil service commission:				
Personnel	777	777	586	191
Other	694	694	311	383
Total civil service commission	1,471	1,471	897	574
Community relations board:				
Personnel	1,855	1,855	1,667	188
Other	386	386	278	108
Total community relations board	2,241	2,241	1,945	296
City planning commission:				
Personnel	2,038	2,038	1,733	305
Other	335	335	223	112
Total city planning commission	2,373	2,373	1,956	417
Boxing and wrestling commission:				
Personnel	29	29	17	12
Total boxing and wrestling commission	29	29	17	12
Office of sustainability:				
Personnel	807	807	753	54
Other	510	510	220	290
Total office of sustainability	1,317	1,317	973	344
•				

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-GENERAL FUND-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)
Office of equal opportunity:				
Personnel	\$ 786	\$ 786	\$ 650	\$ 136
Other	151	151	133	18
Total office of equal opportunity	937	937	783	<u>154</u>
Office of Prevention, Intervention, and Opportunity:				
Personnel	1,277	1,277	311	966
Other	3,266	3,266	3,051	215
Total office of equal opportunity	4,543	4,543	3,362	1,181
Office of budget and management:				
Personnel	848	848	668	180
Other	33	33	4	29
Total office of budget and management	881	881	672	209
Department of aging:				
Personnel	1,400	1,400	1,134	266
Other	373	373	225	148
Total department of aging	1,773	1,773	1,359	414
Office of personnel:	1.007	1.007	1.544	262
Personnel	1,907	1,907	1,544	363
Other	1,773	2,173	2,153	20
Total office of personnel	3,680	4,080	3,697	383
Department of law:				
Personnel	7,981	7,581	6,796	785
Other	6,192	14,662	14,080	582
Total department of law	14,173	22,243	20,876	1,367
Finance administration:				
Personnel	1,169	1,089	980	109
Other	389	469	432	37
Total finance administration	1,558	1,558	1,412	146
Division of accounts:				
Personnel	1,363	1,373	1,362	11
Other	854	854	573	281
Total division of accounts	2,217	2,227	1,935	292
Division of assessments and licenses:	2.007	2 507	2 200	200
Personnel	3,987	3,587	3,299	288
Other Total division of assessments and licenses	1,635 5,622	1,185	1,035	150
rotal division of assessments and neenses	3,022	4,772	4,334	438
Division of treasury:				
Personnel	792	792	644	148
Other	134	134	109	25
Total division of treasury	926	926	753	173

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-GENERAL FUND-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts	s in Thousands)			
	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)
Division of purchases and supplies:				
Personnel	\$ 769	\$ 769	\$ 568	\$ 201
Other	34	34	15	19
Total division of purchases and supplies	803	803	583	220
Bureau of internal audit:				
Personnel	793	668	561	107
Other	697	297	263	34
Total bureau of internal audit	1,490	965	824	141
Division of financial reporting and control:				
Personnel	1,549	1,549	1,310	239
Other	132	132	17	115
Total division of financial reporting and control	1,681	1,681	1,327	354
Division of information system services:				
Personnel	3,259	3,109	2,856	253
Other	3,771	4,078	4,004	74
Total division of information system services	7,030	7,187	6,860	327
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	119,113	125,525	109,576	15,949
Public Health:				
Public health administration:				
Personnel	1,215	1,215	1,106	109
Other	804	804	764	40
Total public health administration	2,019	2,019	1,870	149
Division of health:				
Personnel	2,734	2,614	2,245	369
Other	2,463	2,583	2,401	182
Total division of health	5,197	5,197	4,646	551
Division of environment:				
Personnel	1,762	1,762	1,638	124
Other	487	437	247	190
Total division of environment	2,249	2,199	1,885	314
Division of air quality:				
Personnel	582	582	493	89
Other	459	459	383	76
Total division of air quality	1,041	1,041	876	165
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH	10,506	10,456	9,277	1,179

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-GENERAL FUND-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)
Public Safety:				
Public safety administration:				
Personnel	\$ 4,146	\$ 4,119	\$ 3,945	\$ 174
Other	2,602	2,629	2,248	381
Total public safety administration	6,748	6,748	6,193	555
Division of police:				
Personnel	204,834	204,459	198,000	6,459
Other	13,536	13,586	12,837	749
Total division of police	218,370	218,045	210,837	7,208
Division of fire:				
Personnel	91,985	93,485	92,122	1,363
Other	4,604	4,604	3,879	725
Total division of fire	96,589	98,089	96,001	2,088
Division of emergency medical services:				
Personnel	33,436	32,061	29,427	2,634
Other	4,295	4,295	3,775	520
Total division of emergency medical services	37,731	36,356	33,202	3,154
Division of animal control services:				
Personnel	2,405	2,405	2,086	319
Other	756	756	471	285
Total division of animal control services	3,161	3,161	2,557	604
Division of correction:				
Personnel	317	317	110	207
Other	8,058	3,941	2,456	1,485
Total division of correction	8,375	4,258	2,566	1,692
Office of Professional Standards:				
Personnel	1,346	1,286	1,224	62
Other	75	135	121	14
Total office of professional standards	1,421	1,421	1,345	76
Police Review Board:				
Personnel	164	165	154	11
Other	11	10	1	9
Total police review board	175	175	155	20
Community Police Commission:				
Personnel	395	430	428	2
Other	344	309	103	206
Total community police commission	739	739	531	208

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-GENERAL FUND-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)
Police Inspector General:				
Personnel	\$ 263	\$ 263	\$ 158	\$ 105
Other	23	23	3	20
Total police inspector general	286	286	161	125
Department of Justice:				
Personnel	1,976	1,776	1,405	371
Other	2,180	1,580	1,164	416
Total department of justice	4,156	3,356	2,569	787
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	377,751	372,634	356,117	16,517
Public Works:				
Division of public works administration:				
Personnel	3,179	3,179	2,903	276
Other	222	222	189	33
Total division of public works administration	3,401	3,401	3,092	309
Division of recreation:				
Personnel	10,548	9,948	8,938	1,010
Other	4,804	4,604	3,880	724
Total division of recreation	15,352	14,552	12,818	1,734
Division of parking facilities:				
Personnel	1,187	1,187	896	291
Other	76	76	67	9
Total division of parking facilities	1,263	1,263	963	300
Division of property management:				
Personnel	6,080	6,080	5,905	175
Other	2,363	2,363	1,988	375
Total division of property management	8,443	8,443	7,893	550
Division of park maintenance and properties:				
Personnel	10,334	10,334	10,192	142
Other	6,801	6,801	6,276	525
Total division of park maintenance and properties	17,135	17,135	16,468	667
Division of waste collection and disposal:				
Personnel	16,642	16,642	15,618	1,024
Other	15,163	15,163	14,654	509
Total division of waste collection and disposal	31,805	31,805	30,272	1,533

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-GENERAL FUND-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(mioun	ts in Thousands)			
	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)
Division of traffic engineering:				
Personnel	\$ 3,022	\$ 3,022	\$ 2,874	\$ 148
Other	912	912	837	75
Total division of traffic engineering	3,934	3,934	3,711	223
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	81,333	80,533	75,217	5,316
Community Development: Director's office:				
Personnel	676	476	349	127
Other	1,532	1,537	1,523	14
Total director's office	2,208	2,013	1,872	141
TOTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,208	2,013	1,872	141
Building and Housing: Director's office:				
Personnel	2,531	2,531	2,068	463
Other	740	740	619	121
Total director's office	3,271	3,271	2,687	584
Division of code enforcement:				
Personnel	8,581	8,331	8,165	166
Other	310	310	215	95
Total division of code enforcement	8,891	8,641	8,380	261
Division of construction permitting:				
Personnel	1,772	1,772	1,462	310
Other	25	25	14	11
Total division of construction permitting	1,797	1,797	1,476	321
TOTAL BUILDING AND HOUSING	13,959	13,709	12,543	1,166
Economic Development:				
Economic development administration:				
Personnel	2,064	2,059	1,644	415
Other	19	24	12	12
Total economic development administration	2,083	2,083	1,656	427
TOTAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,083	2,083	1,656	427

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-GENERAL FUND-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final Budget	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)
Non-Departmental Expenditures:				
Other TOTAL NON-DEPARTMENTAL	\$ 21,795	\$ 21,795	\$ 21,107	\$ 688
EXPENDITURES	21,795	21,795	21,107	688
Capital outlay	6,825	13,962	13,962	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	635,573	642,710	601,327	41,383
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES				
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	27,826	33,020	48,831	15,811
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	8,140			-
Transfers out	(39,496)	(52,359)	(49,925)	2,434
Sale of City assets	4,200	9	9	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING				
SOURCES (USES)	(27,156)	(52,350)	(49,916)	2,434
DECERTIFICATION OF PRIOR YEAR				
ENCUMBRANCES AND PRE-ENCUMBRANCES			798	<u>798</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	670	(19,330)	(287)	19,043
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	43,802	43,802	43,802	
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$ 44,472	\$ 24,472	\$ 43,515	\$ 19,043
				(Concluded)

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Public Safety Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted or committed by the City to expenditures for particular purposes. The City's Special Revenue Funds are described below:

Division of Streets To account for motor vehicle license tax and gasoline excise tax used for the repair and building of streets. Restricted Income Tax To account for one-ninth of the City's income tax collections. Monies are to be used for capital improvement purposes, repayment of debt and elimination of any deficit balance in any fund of the City. To account for the operating activities of Cleveland **Cleveland Stadium Operations** Browns Stadium. To account for revenue from the federal government Community Development Block Grants and expenditures as prescribed under the Community Development Block Grant Program. Community Development Funds To account for revenue earmarked citywide for development. **Building and Housing Funds** To account for revenue earmarked to administer and enforce the provisions of the Cleveland building, housing and zoning codes plus the national electrical code and state building, plumbing and elevator codes. **Urban Development Action Funds** To account for revenue from the federal government under the Urban Development Action Grant Program. **Economic Development Funds** To account for revenue earmarked to revitalize distressed cities by stimulating economic development. Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) To account for revenue and expenditures from the State of Ohio under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. To account for revenue earmarked for general government General Government Funds activities. **Public Works Funds** To account for specific revenue earmarked for the public

works activity.

To account for revenue earmarked for public safety activities.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)

Gateway Shared Income Tax Funds

To account for municipal income tax revenue derived from

persons employed at the Arena and Progressive Field with 50% of the revenues shared with the other taxing districts

in the City.

Neighborhood Development Investment Fund To account for revenue earmarked for the Neighborhood

Development Investment Fund.

Core City Program Funds

To account for revenue earmarked for certain economic and

community development projects.

Supplemental Empowerment Zone To account for revenue from the U.S. Department of Housing

and Urban Development Program designed to help rebuild

specified urban communities.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (for budgetary purposes only)

These funds are rolled into the General Fund for Modified Accrual Financial Statements.

Rainy Day Reserve Fund To account for revenue which is eligible to be used during

significant periods of economic downturn.

Schools Recreation and Cultural

Activities Fund

To account for revenue from special taxes earmarked for Cleveland Municipal Schools for recreation and cultural

activities.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of financial resources for and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs. The City's Debt Service Funds are described below:

Unvoted Tax Supported Obligations Fund

To account for the accumulation of resources for the

payment of General Obligation Bonds of the City. These bonds do not require a vote of the electors, other than selfsupporting obligations. They are payable from ad valorem property taxes levied within the limitations provided by law.

Stadium Bond Fund To account for the accumulation of resources for the

payment of nontax revenue bonds pertaining to the Stadium.

Subordinated Income Tax Fund

To account for the accumulation of resources for the payment

of Subordinated Income Tax Variable Rate Refunding Bonds

payable from pledged income taxes.

Lower Euclid Avenue TIF To account for the accumulation of resources for the payment

of Economic Development Bonds payable from tax increment financing revenues and a pledge of the non-tax revenue of the

City.

Core City Bonds To account for the accumulation of resources for the payment

of taxable Economic and Community Development Bonds

payable from non-tax and net project revenues.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS (Continued)

Subordinate Lien Income Tax Fund To account for the accumulation of resources for the payment

of Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds payable from pledged

income taxes.

Cleveland Stadium Debt Service Fund To account for the accumulation of resources earmarked for

the repayment of debt related to Cleveland Browns Stadium.

CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

Capital Project Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds). The City's Capital Project Funds are described below:

Capital/Urban Renewal Bond Construction To account for all bond proceeds and capital projects costs

of bond-funded capital acquisitions, tax increment Urban Renewal Bond issues and construction within the City.

Grant Improvement To account for capital grant revenues which fund

Capital Improvement Projects within the City.

Capital Improvement To account for miscellaneous revenues which fund

capital projects.

Cleveland Stadium Construction To account for bond proceeds and capital projects costs

of the Cleveland Browns Stadium.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET-NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Special Revenue Funds - Budgeted							
		Division of Streets		Restricted Income Tax		Cleveland Stadium Operations		Total Budgeted <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	14,615	\$	20,581	\$	34,592	\$	69,788
Investments								-
Receivables:								
Taxes				7,602				7,602
Grants								-
Loans								-
Accrued interest						1		1
Assessments			_					
Receivables, net			_	7,602	_	1	_	7,603
Due from other funds		119		8,448				8,567
Due from other governments		8,744						8,744
Prepaid expenditures and other assets		121	_		_			121
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	23,599	\$	36,631	\$	34,593	\$	94,823
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	1,138	\$	2,448	\$		\$	3,586
Accrued wages and benefits		1,505						1,505
Due to other governments				32		830		862
Unearned revenue								-
Due to other funds		383						383
Total liabilities		3,026		2,480		830		6,336
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred Inflow		6,040		2,638				8,678
Total deferred inflows of resources		6,040		2,638		-		8,678
FUND BALANCES								
Nonspendable		121						121
Restricted		14,412		31,513		33,763		79,688
Committed			_		_		_	-
Total fund balances		14,533	_	31,513	_	33,763		79,809
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS								
OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	23,599	\$	36,631	\$	34,593	\$	94,823

				Special Revenue Funds - Non-Budgeted												
Dev	nmunity elopment ek Grants		Community Development <u>Funds</u>		Community Development		Building and Urban Housing Developme			Economic Development <u>Funds</u>			WIOA <u>Grants</u>		General Government <u>Funds</u>	
\$		\$	2,149	\$		\$	22,356	\$	15,142	\$		\$	25,310			
	2,595 5,747		4,207 6,741		680		16,047		160 58,687		191		152			
	2,281		1,291		4,597								37			
	10,623		12,239		5,277		16,047		58,847	_	191		189			
	407		282		673				13,457				306 826 5			
\$	11,030	\$	14,672	\$	5,950	\$	38,403	\$	87,446	\$	191	\$	26,636			
\$	24 280 54	\$	1 22 300	\$	189	\$	3	\$	50,926	\$	7 23 49	\$	798 35 232			
	8,411		588 1,073		318 870		3,471		1,027		112		1,032 137			
	8,769		1,984		1,377	_	3,474		51,993		191		2,234			
	2,261		1,281		4,566				13,457				453			
	2,261		1,281		4,566		-		13,457		-		453			
			9,689 1,716 11,407	_	2 5 7	_	34,929 34,929	_	20,383 1,613 21,996	_			5 14,958 8,986 23,949			
\$	11,030	\$	14,672	\$	5,950	\$	38,403	\$	87,446	\$	191	\$	26,636			

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET-NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Special Revenue Funds - Non-Budgeted					
		Public Works <u>Funds</u>		Public Safety <u>Funds</u>		ateway Shared come Tax Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,099	\$	3,983	\$	2,494
Investments						
Receivables:						
Taxes				2.052		
Grants Loans				2,053		
Accrued interest						
Assessments						
			_	2,053	_	
Receivables, net				2,033	_	
Due from other funds		207				
Due from other governments		207				465
Prepaid expenditures and other assets				2		105
Treputa emperiantares una emer assets			_			
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,306	\$	6,038	\$	2,959
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$	43	\$	292	\$	
Accrued wages and benefits				23		
Due to other governments				17		1,561
Unearned revenue		21		137		
Due to other funds				291		1,398
Total liabilities	_	64		760		2,959
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Inflow						
Total deferred inflows of resources		-				-
FUND BALANCE						
Nonspendable						
Restricted		488		4,063		
Committed		754		1,215		
Total fund balances		1,242	_	5,278		
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS						
OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	1,306	\$	6,038	\$	2,959

	Special 1	Reve	nue Funds - Non-l							
Neighborhood Development Investment <u>Fund</u>			Core City Program <u>Funds</u>	Supplemental Empowerment <u>Zone</u>		No	Total n-Budgeted <u>Funds</u>	Total Special Revenue <u>Funds</u>		
\$	2,618	\$	21,205	\$	7,581	\$	103,937	\$	173,725	
	2,773		14,282		10,049		10,038 114,326 - 8,206		7,602 10,038 114,326 1 8,206	
	2,773		14,282		10,049		132,570		140,173	
		_			3,470		5,345 14,748 9		13,912 23,492 130	
\$	5,391	\$	35,487	\$	21,100	\$	256,609	\$	351,432	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	21,100	\$	1,397 383 74,239 3,123 15,763 94,905	\$	4,983 1,888 75,101 3,123 16,146 101,241	
		_					22,018 22,018		30,696 30,696	
	5,391 5,391		21,166 14,321 35,487		<u> </u>		7 70,749 68,930 139,686		128 150,437 68,930 219,495	
\$	5,391	\$	35,487	\$	21,100	\$	256,609	\$	351,432	

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET-NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Debt Service Funds - Budgeted									
	Unvoted Tax Supported Obligations <u>Fund</u>		ted Stadium ons Bond		Subordinated Income Tax <u>Fund</u>		Lower Euclid Avenue <u>TIF</u>		Core City <u>Bonds</u>	
ASSETS										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	13,436	\$		\$	3,328	\$	2,073	\$	1,806
Investments		223								
Receivables:										
Taxes		26,918								
Grants Loans										
Accrued interest		1								
Assessments		1								
		26.010								
Receivables, net		26,919					_			
Due from other funds										
Due from other governments		1,575								
Prepaid expenditures and other assets							_			
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	42,153	\$	-	\$	3,328	\$	2,073	\$	1,806
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Accrued wages and benefits										
Due to other governments										
Unearned revenue										
Due to other funds							_		_	
Total liabilities				-				-		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Deferred Inflow		28,494								
Total deferred inflows of resources		28,494		-				-		-
FUND BALANCE										
Nonspendable										
Restricted		13,659				3,328		2,073		1,806
Committed		- /				- ,		,		,
Total fund balances	_	13,659		-		3,328		2,073		1,806
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS										
OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	42,153	\$	_	\$	3,328	\$	2,073	\$	1,806
OF REPORTED WIND FOUND DUTINGER	<u> </u>	,			· —		_	,	<u> </u>	,

		_			Service Funds on-Budgeted	
I Inco	Subordinate Lien Income Tax <u>Fund</u>		Total Budgeted <u>Funds</u>	Cleveland Stadium Debt Service <u>Fund</u>		Total Debt Service <u>Funds</u>
\$	8,234	\$	28,877 223	\$	8,542	\$ 37,419 223
			26,918 - - 1			26,918 - - 1
			26,919		<u>-</u>	 26,919
			1,575 -			 - 1,575 -
\$	8,234	\$	57,594	\$	8,542	\$ 66,136
\$		\$	- - -	\$		\$ - - - -
		_	<u>-</u>			 <u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>		28,494 28,494			 28,494 28,494
	8,234		- 29,100 -		8,542	- 37,642 -
	8,234		29,100		8,542	 37,642
\$	8,234	\$	57,594	\$	8,542	\$ 66,136

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET-NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Capital Projects Funds Non-Budgeted							
		Capital/ Urban Renewal Bond onstruction	<u>Im</u>	Grant provement	<u>In</u>	Capital nprovement	S	leveland tadium istruction
ASSETS	ф	225 500	Ф		Ф	14.260	Ф	5.201
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$	225,508	\$		\$	14,268	\$	5,381
Receivables:								
Taxes								
Grants				1,241				
Loans				-,				
Accrued interest		7						
Assessments								
Receivables, net		7		1,241				
Due from other funds								
Due from other governments								
Prepaid expenditures and other assets	_							
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	225,515	\$	1,241	<u>\$</u>	14,268	\$	5,381
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	7,248	\$	72	\$	5,370	\$	
Accrued wages and benefits								
Due to other governments				• • • •				
Unearned revenue		92		200 969				
Due to other funds Total liabilities		7,330		1,241		5,370		
Total habilities		/,330		1,241		3,370		<u> </u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred Inflow Total deferred inflows of resources								
Total deferred lilliows of resources								
FUND BALANCE								
Nonspendable								
Restricted		218,185				8,898		5,381
Committed		210 105				0.000		
Total fund balances		218,185				8,898		5,381
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS								
OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	225,515	\$	1,241	\$	14,268	\$	5,381

(P	Total Capital Projects <u>Funds</u>	Noi Gove	otal nmajor rnmental unds
\$	245,157	\$	456,301 223
	1,241 - 7 - 1,248		34,520 11,279 114,326 9 8,206 168,340
	- - -		13,912 25,067 130
\$	246,405	\$	663,973
\$	12,690 - - 200 1,051 13,941	\$	17,673 1,888 75,101 3,323 17,197 115,182
	<u>-</u> -		59,190 59,190
	232,464		128 420,543 68,930 489,601
\$	246,405	\$	663,973

(Concluded)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Special Revenue Funds - Budgeted				
	Division of Streets	Restricted Income Tax	Cleveland Stadium <u>Operations</u>	Total Budgeted <u>Funds</u>	
REVENUES:					
Income taxes	\$	\$ 51,855	\$	\$ 51,855	
Property taxes				· -	
Other shared revenues	17,17	5	4,838	22,013	
Licenses and permits	86-	4		864	
Charges for services	2	7	250	277	
Fines, forfeits and settlements				-	
Investment earnings	7.	3 167	95	335	
Grants				-	
Contributions				-	
Miscellaneous	35			356	
Total revenues	18,49	52,022	5,183	75,700	
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government				-	
Public Works	27,85	8	1,232	29,090	
Public Safety				-	
Community Development				-	
Building and Housing				-	
Economic Development				-	
Capital outlay	7,93	1 13,510		21,441	
Debt service:					
Principal retirement		897		897	
Interest		575		575	
General Government		1.000		1.000	
Other	25.70	1,088	1 222	1,088	
Total expenditures	35,78	9 16,070	1,232	53,091	
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES					
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(17,29	4) 35,952	3,951	22,609	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in	13,90	0	10,337	24,237	
Transfers out		(35,380)	(9,537)	(44,917)	
Issuance of bonds				-	
Premium on bonds				-	
Payment to refund bonds					
Total other financing sources (uses)	13,90	(35,380)	800	(20,680)	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(3,39	4) 572	4,751	1,929	
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	17,92	7 30,941	29,012	77,880	
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 14,53	3 \$ 31,513	\$ 33,763	\$ 79,809	

			Special Revenue Fu	nds - Non-Budgeted		
Community Development <u>Block Grants</u>	Community Development <u>Funds</u>	Building and Housing <u>Funds</u>	Urban Development Action Funds	Economic Development <u>Funds</u>	WIOA <u>Grants</u>	General Government <u>Funds</u>
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
				12,103		1,258
103	127	561		4		882 1,290
21,292	9,127	1,072	436	4 144	1,112	68 61,284
247 21,642	9,257	1,633	59 495	617 12,868	1,116	1,010 65,792
					1,116	19,712 39 44,145
20,848	8,781	1,640				77,173
794	119	1,010	3,985	11,646		1,695
				15 14		
21,642	8,900	1,640	3,985	11,675	1,116	65,591
	357	(7)	(3,490)	1,193		201
			8,000	(632)		68
		<u> </u>	8,000	(632)		68
-	357	(7)	4,510	561	-	269
	11,050	14	30,419	21,435		23,680
\$ -	<u>\$ 11,407</u>	\$ 7	\$ 34,929	\$ 21,996	\$ -	\$ 23,949

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Special Revenue Funds - Non-Budgeted		
	Public Works <u>Funds</u>	Public Safety <u>Funds</u>	Gateway Shared Income Tax <u>Funds</u>
REVENUES:			
Income taxes	\$	\$	\$
Property taxes			
Other shared revenues			
Licenses and permits	9		
Charges for services	8		
Fines, forfeits and settlements		309	
Investment earnings	3	24	
Grants	301	3,467	
Contributions	21	5	
Miscellaneous		368	
Total revenues	342	4,173	
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government			
Public Works	347		
Public Safety		3,703	
Community Development			
Building and Housing			
Economic Development			
Capital outlay		331	
Debt service:			
Principal retirement			
Interest			
General Government			
Other			
Total expenditures	347	4,034	
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES			
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(5)	139	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers in			
Transfers out			
Issuance of bonds			
Premium on bonds			
Payment to refund bonds			
Total other financing sources (uses)			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(5)	139	-
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,247	5,139	
EUNID DAT ANGES AT END OF VEAD	¢ 1.242	¢ 5079	¢
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,242	\$ 5,278	<u> </u>

	evenue Funds - Non	-Budgeted	-	
Neighborhood Development Investment <u>Fund</u>	Core City Program <u>Funds</u>	Supplemental Empowerment Zone	Total Non- Budgeted <u>Funds</u>	Total Special Revenue <u>Funds</u>
\$	\$	\$	\$ -	\$ 51,855
	332	415	14,108	36,121
	352		9	873
			1,681	1,958
			1,599	1,599
	80	33	213	548
			98,235	98,235
			26	26
352	169		2,828	3,184
352	581	448	118,699	194,399
			20,828	20,828
			386	29,476
			47,848	47,848
			29,629	29,629
			1,640	1,640
1,221	483	448	17,783	17,783
			2,939	24,380
			- 1.5	- 012
			15 14	912
			14	589
			- -	1,088
1,221	483	448	121,082	174,173
(869)	98		(2,383)	20,226
			8,068	32,305
			(632)	(45,549)
	2,050		2,050	2,050
			-	=
	2,050		9,486	(11,194)
(869)	2,148	_	7,103	9,032
6,260	33,339		132,583	210,463
0,200			132,363	210,703
\$ 5,391	\$ 35,487	\$ -	\$ 139,686	\$ 219,495

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Debt Service Funds - Budgeted				
	Unvoted Tax Supported Obligations <u>Fund</u>	Stadium Bond <u>Fund</u>	Subordinated Income Tax <u>Fund</u>	Lower Euclid Avenue <u>TIF</u>	Core City Bonds	
REVENUES:						
Income taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Property taxes	19,991					
Other shared revenues	1,657					
Licenses and permits Charges for services						
Fines, forfeits and settlements						
Investment earnings	197	1	13	3	15	
Grants	177	-	13	3	15	
Contributions						
Miscellaneous						
Total revenues	21,845	1	13	3	15	
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General Government						
Public Works						
Public Safety						
Community Development						
Building and Housing						
Economic Development Capital outlay						
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	25,170	1,550	4,465	226	2,280	
Interest	12,896	78	1,125	138	991	
General Government						
Other						
Total expenditures	38,066	1,628	5,590	364	3,271	
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES						
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(16,221)	(1,627)	(5,577)	(361)	(3,256)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers in	16,700	1,616	5,639	632	1,541	
Transfers out						
Issuance of bonds						
Premium on bonds Payment to refund bonds						
Total other financing sources (uses)	16,700	1,616	5,639	632	1,541	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	479	(11)	62	271	(1,715)	
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	13,180	11	3,266	1,802	3,521	
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 13,659	\$ -	\$ 3,328	\$ 2,073	\$ 1,806	

		Debt Service Funds Non-Budgeted	
Subordinate Lien Income Tax <u>Fund</u>	Total Budgeted <u>Funds</u>	Cleveland Stadium Debt Service <u>Fund</u>	Total Debt Service <u>Funds</u>
\$	\$ -	\$	\$ -
	19,991		19,991
	1,657		1,657
	-		-
	-		-
5.4	-	2.4	- 217
54	283	34	317
	-		-
217	217		217
271	22,148	34	22,182
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	-		-
	_		_
	_		_
	-		-
	-		-
	-		-
			-
12,685	46,376	7,815	54,191
14,281	29,509	1,255	30,764
	-		-
26,966	75,885	9,070	84,955
20,700		<u> </u>	
(26,695)	(53,737)	(9,036)	(62,773)
23,380	49,508	8,536	58,044
(907)	(907)		(907)
	-		-
	-		-
	40.601	0.505	
22,473	48,601	8,536	57,137
(4,222)	(5,136)	(500)	(5,636)
12,456	34,236	9,042	43,278
\$ 8,234	\$ 29,100	\$ 8,542	\$ 37,642

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Capital Projects Funds			
	Non-Budgeted				
	Capital/ Urban Renewal Bond <u>Construction</u>	Grant <u>Improvement</u>	Capital <u>Improvement</u>		
REVENUES:					
Income taxes	\$	\$	\$		
Property taxes			204		
Other shared revenues			294		
Licenses and permits Charges for services					
Fines, forfeits and settlements					
Investment earnings	824		22		
Grants	624	6,984	22		
Contributions		0,704	351		
Miscellaneous			331		
Total revenues	824	6,984	667		
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government					
Public Works					
Public Safety					
Community Development					
Building and Housing					
Economic Development	64.022	6.094	2 952		
Capital outlay Debt service:	64,022	6,984	2,852		
Principal retirement					
Interest					
General Government	1,088				
Other	-,,,,,				
Total expenditures	65,110	6,984	2,852		
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES					
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(64,286)		(2,185)		
OTHER FINANCING COURGE (LIGES).					
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in	907				
Transfers out	(4,700)				
Issuance of bonds	130,505				
Premium on bonds	5,200				
Payment to refund bonds	(70,109)				
Total other financing sources (uses)	61,803				
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(2,483)	-	(2,185)		
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	220,668		11,083		
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 218,185	\$ -	\$ 8,898		

Cleveland Stadium <u>Construction</u>	Total Capital Projects <u>Funds</u>	Total Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>
\$	\$ -	\$ 51,855
·	<u>-</u>	19,991
	294	38,072
	_	873
	_	1,958
	-	1,599
27	873	1,738
	6,984	105,219
	351	377
	-	3,401
27	8,502	225,083
	-	20,828
	-	29,476
	-	47,848
	-	29,629
	-	1,640
	-	17,783
4,179	78,037	102,417
	<u>-</u>	55,103
	_	31,353
	1,088	1,088
	-	1,088
4,179	79,125	338,253
(4,152	(70,623)	(113,170)
2 000	2.005	04056
3,000	3,907	94,256
	(4,700)	(51,156)
	130,505	132,555
	5,200	5,200
2.000	(70,109)	(70,109)
3,000	64,803	110,746
(1,152	(5,820)	(2,424)
6,533	238,284	492,025
\$ 5,381	\$ 232,464	\$ 489,601

(Concluded)

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-BUDGETED SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Division of Streets							
		Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)			
REVENUES:								
Income taxes	\$	\$		\$	\$ -			
Other shared revenues		18,664	18,664	17,289	(1,375)			
Licenses and permits		895	895	930	35			
Charges for services		35	35	148	113			
Investment earnings		100	100	73	(27)			
Miscellaneous				1	1			
Total revenues	-	19,694	19,694	18,441	(1,253)			
EXPENDITURES: Current:								
Public Works:								
Personnel		18,698	18,818	18,315	503			
Other		10,298	10,178	9,551	627			
Capital outlay		11,373	11,373	11,373	-			
Principal retirement		ŕ		,	-			
Interest					-			
Total expenditures		40,369	40,369	39,239	1,130			
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES								
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(20,675)	(20,675)	(20,798)	(123)			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Transfers in		7,674	12,674	13,900	1,226			
Transfers out		7,07.	12,07	13,500	-			
Total other financing sources (uses)		7,674	12,674	13,900	1,226			
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES		(13,001)	(8,001)	(6,898)	1,103			
DECERTIFICATION OF PRIOR YEAR ENCUMBRANCES AND PRE-ENCUMBRANCES					-			
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		13,054	13,054	13,054				
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$	53 \$	5,053	\$ 6,156	\$ 1,103			

		Restricted I	ncome Tax		Rainy Day Reserve Fund						
	Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)	Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)			
\$	55,541 \$	55,541	\$ 51,262	\$ (4,279)	\$	\$	\$	\$ -			
				-				-			
	450	450	166	- (20.4)	700	250	212	- (25			
	450	450	166	(284)	700	250	213	(37			
	55,991	55,991	51,428	(4,563)	700	250	213	(37			
				-				-			
	39,925	19,962	16,485	3,477				-			
	3,806	1,958	1,953	5				-			
	1,149	575	575								
	44,880	22,495	19,013	3,482	-			-			
	11,111	33,496	32,415	(1,081)	700	250	213	(37			
				-				-			
	(13,364)	(35,749)	(35,380)	369							
	(13,364)	(35,749)	(35,380)	369		-		-			
	(2,253)	(2,253)	(2,965)	(712)	700	250	213	(37			
			750	750				-			
	2,253	2,253	2,253		37,073	37,073	37,073				
5	- \$	} -	\$ 38	\$ 38	\$ 37,773	\$ 37,323	\$ 37,286	\$ (37			

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)-BUDGETED SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Schools Recreation and Cultural Activities						
	Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)			
REVENUES:							
Income taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$ -			
Other shared revenues				-			
Licenses and permits				-			
Charges for services				-			
Investment earnings Miscellaneous				-			
Total revenues			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>			
EXPENDITURES:							
Current:							
Public Works:							
Personnel				-			
Other	1,12	5 1,125	1,125	-			
Capital outlay				-			
Principal retirement Interest				-			
	1.12		1 125				
Total expenditures	1,12	5 1,125	1,125				
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES							
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(1,12	5) (1,125)	(1,125)				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):							
Transfers in	1,12	1,125	1,125				
Transfers out	1,12	.5 1,125	1,123	-			
	1 12	5 1,125	1,125				
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,12	3 1,123	1,123				
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES							
AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND							
OTHER FINANCING USES	-	-	-	-			
DECERTIFICATION OF PRIOR YEAR							
ENCUMBRANCES AND							
PRE-ENCUMBRANCES				-			
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING							
OF YEAR				-			
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
TOND DALANCES AT END OF TEAR	φ -	ψ -	ψ -	Ψ -			

	Cleveland Stadius	m Operations	Totals								
Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)	Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)				
\$		\$	S -	\$ 55,541		\$ 51,262	\$ (4,279				
4,334	4,334	4,838	504	22,998	22,998	22,127	(871				
250	250	250	-	895	895	930	35				
250	250	250	- 120	285	285	398	113				
		128	128	1,250	800	580 1	(220				
4,584	4,584	5,216	632	80,969	80,519	75,298	(5,221				
4,304	4,304	3,210	032	80,707	60,319	73,296	(3,221)				
			-	18,698	18,818	18,315	503				
1,149	1,199	1,186	13	12,572	12,502	11,862	640				
			-	51,298	31,335	27,858	3,477				
			-	3,806	1,958	1,953	5				
				1,149	575	575					
1,149	1,199	1,186	13	87,523	65,188	60,563	4,625				
3,435	3,385	4,030	645	(6,554)	15,331	14,735	(596)				
10,516	10,516	10,337	(179)	19,315	24,315	25,362	1,047				
(12,366)	(24,316)	(9,537)	14,779	(25,730)	(60,065)	(44,917)	15,148				
(1,850)	(13,800)	800	14,600	(6,415)	(35,750)	(19,555)	16,195				
1,585	(10,415)	4,830	15,245	(12,969)	(20,419)	(4,820)	15,599				
			-	-	-	750	750				
29,760	29,760	29,760		82,140	82,140	82,140					
\$ 31,345	\$ 19,345 \$	34,590	5 15,245	\$ 69,171	\$ 61,721	\$ 78,070	\$ 16,349				

(Concluded)

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) BUDGETED DEBT SERVICE FUNDS-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Unvoted Tax Supported Obligations Fund							
		Original <u>Budget</u>		Revised Budget		<u>Actual</u>		Variance- Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:								
Property taxes	\$	20,137	\$	20,137	\$	19,991	\$	(146)
Other shared revenues		1,657		1,657		1,657		-
Investment earnings		400		400		204		(196)
Miscellaneous								-
Total revenues		22,194		22,194		21,852		(342)
EXPENDITURES:								
Principal retirement		25,590		25,590		25,170		420
Interest		14,178		14,178		12,896		1,282
Total expenditures	_	39,768		39,768	_	38,066		1,702
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF								
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(17,574)		(17,574)		(16,214)		1,360
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Transfers in:								
From other subfunds		5,600		5,600		4,700		(900)
Restricted income tax fund		12,000		12,000		12,000		-
Transfers out:								
To other subfunds								
Total other financing sources (uses)		17,600		17,600		16,700		(900)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES								
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES		26		26		486		460
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		13,161	-	13,161		13,161		
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$	13,187	\$	13,187	\$	13,647	\$	460

	Stadium	Bond Fund			Subordinated I	ncome Tax Fund		
Original <u>Budget</u>			Variance- Positive (Negative)	Original Revised <u>Budget</u> <u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)	
\$	\$	\$	\$ -	\$	\$	\$	\$ -	
4	4	1	(3)	61	61	17	- (44) -	
4	4	1	(3)	61	61	17	(44)	
1,550	1,550	1,550	-	4,465	4,465	4,465	-	
78 1,628	78 1,628	78 1,628	<u>-</u> -	1,125 5,590	1,125 5,590	1,125 5,590	<u> </u>	
(1,624)	(1,624)	(1,627)	(3)	(5,529)	(5,529)	(5,573)	(44)	
1,627	1,627	1,616	(11) -	5,703	5,703	5,639	(64) -	
1,627	1,627	1,616	(11)	5,703	5,703	5,639	(64)	
3	3	(11)	(14)	174	174	66	(108)	
11	11	11		3,262	3,262	3,262	_	
\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ -	\$ (14)	\$ 3,436	\$ 3,436	\$ 3,328	\$ (108)	

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) BUDGETED DEBT SERVICE FUNDS-LEGAL APPROPRIATION LEVEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Lower Euclid	Avenue TIF			Core	City Bonds	
	Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)	Original Budget	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:								
Property taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$ -	\$	\$	\$	\$ -
Other shared revenues				-				-
Investment earnings	25	25	6	(19)	64	64	18	(46)
Miscellaneous								
Total revenues	25	25	6	(19)	64	64	18	(46)
EXPENDITURES:								
Principal retirement	226	226	226	-	2,280	2,280	2,280	-
Interest	139	139	138	1	1,548	1,542	991	551
Total expenditures	365	365	364	1	3,828	3,822	3,271	551
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF								
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(340)	(340)	(358)	(18)	(3,764)	(3,758)	(3,253)	505
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in: From other subfunds	365	365	632	267	3,574	3,568	1,541	(2,027)
Restricted income tax fund	303	303	032	-	3,371	3,300	1,5 11	-
Transfers out: To other subfunds				_				_
Total other financing sources (uses)	365	365	632	267	3,574	3,568	1,541	(2,027)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND								
OTHER FINANCING USES	25	25	274	249	(190)	(190)	(1,712)	(1,522)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,799	1,799	1,799		3,518	3,518	3,518	
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,824	\$ 1,824	\$ 2,073	\$ 249	\$ 3,328	\$ 3,328	\$ 1,806	\$ (1,522)

	Subordinate Lien	Income Tax Bonds			Totals						
Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)	Original <u>Budget</u>	Revised <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance- Positive (Negative)				
\$	\$	\$	\$ -	\$ 20,137			\$ (146				
336	336	67	(269)	1,657 890	1,657 890	1,657 313	- (57)				
431	431	217	(209)	431	431	217	(577) (214				
767	767	284	(483)	23,115	23,115	22,178	(93'				
12,685	12,685	12,685	-	46,796	46,796	46,376	420				
14,508	14,508	14,281	227	31,576	31,570	29,509	2,06				
27,193	27,193	26,966	227	78,372	78,366	75,885	2,48				
(26,426)	(26,426)	(26,682)	(256)	(55,257)	(55,251)	(53,707)	1,54				
			-	16,869	16,863	14,128	(2,73)				
23,767	23,767	23,380	(387)	35,767	35,767	35,380	(38				
(907)	(907)	(907)		(907)	(907)	(907)					
22,860	22,860	22,473	(387)	51,729	51,723	48,601	(3,122				
(3,566)	(3,566)	(4,209)	(643)	(3,528)	(3,528)	(5,106)	(1,578				
12,443	12,443	12,443		34,194	34,194	34,194					
\$ 8,877	\$ 8,877	\$ 8,234	\$ (643)	\$ 30,666	\$ 30,666	\$ 29,088	\$ (1,57)				

(Concluded)

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private sector businesses where the intent of the governing body is that the expense (including depreciation) of providing goods or services primarily or solely to the general public be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The City's nonmajor Enterprise Funds are as follows:

Public Auditorium is a multi-purpose performing arts, entertainment and conference center. It was constructed in the grand opera tradition and features a spacious 21,780 square foot registration lobby, a 10,000 seat auditorium, the 3,000 seat Cleveland Music Hall and 600 seat Little Theater.

West Side Market provides a public market where Cleveland area residents can purchase a variety of quality foods in a centralized location.

East Side Market provides a public market where Cleveland area residents can purchase a variety of quality foods in a centralized location.

Municipal Parking Lots

The Division of Parking was established to provide municipal parking within the City's limits.

Cemeteries

The Division of Cemeteries was established to provide interment and cremation services for the City and its neighboring communities.

Golf Courses

The Golf Course Division was established to provide the City and neighboring communities with recreational facilities for golfing and cross country skiing. Currently, one of the City golf courses is being leased out. Seneca is being leased by Cleveland Metroparks.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Public <u>Auditorium</u>	West Side <u>Market</u>	East Side <u>Market</u>
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 111	\$ 377	\$
Receivables:			
Accounts	75		
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(60)		
Receivables, net	15		<u> </u>
Due from other funds			
Inventory of supplies			
Prepaid expenses and other assets	10	3	
Total current assets	136	380	
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Total restricted assets	-		
Capital assets:			
Land	4,261	198	413
Land improvements	.,201	848	484
Buildings, structures and improvements	25,847	15,213	8,241
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	1,071	1,788	450
Construction in progress	4,851	462	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(22,326)	(12,220)	(2,884)
Total capital assets, net	13,704	6,289	6,704
Total noncurrent assets	13,704	6,289	6,704
Total assets	13,840	6,669	6,704
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Loss on refunding			
Pension	271	77	
OPEB	150	43	
Total deferred outflows of resources	421	120	

Municipal Parking <u>Lots</u>	<u>Cemeteries</u>	Golf <u>Courses</u>	Total Nonmajor Enterprise <u>Funds</u>		
\$ 5,358	\$ 88	\$ 1,179	\$ 7,113		
28			103		
	-		(60)		
28			43		
19			19		
	5		5		
8	8		29		
5,413	101	1,179	7,209		
8,945	4,826		13,771		
8,945	4,826	-	13,771		
5,478	1,259	1,822	13,431		
4,374	5,692	4,083	15,481		
56,483	12,200	1,965	119,949		
2,213	642	334	6,498		
4,640	1,912		11,865		
(37,190)	(7,432)	(5,515)	(87,567)		
35,998	14,273	2,689	79,657		
44,943	19,099	2,689	93,428		
50,356	19,200	3,868	100,637		
142			142		
177	174		699		
129	129		451		
448	303		1,292		
			(Continued)		

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Public West Side <u>Auditorium Market</u>			East Side <u>Market</u>		
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	101 \$	107	\$		
Accrued wages and benefits		144	63			
Due to other funds		62	17			
Due to other governments						
Accrued interest payable						
Current portion of long-term obligations						
Total current liabilities		307	187	-		
Long-term liabilities:						
Accrued wages and benefits		25	9			
Revenue bonds payable						
Net pension liability		1,681	388			
Net OPEB liability		1,013	270			
Total liabilities		3,026	854	-		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Derivative instruments-interest rate swaps						
Pension		354	86			
OPEB		167	42			
Total deferred inflows of resources		521	128	-		
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets		13,704	6,289	6,704		
Restricted for debt service		,, .	0,200	0,701		
Unrestricted		(2,990)	(482)			
Total net position	<u>\$</u>	10,714 \$	5,807	\$ 6,704		

Municipal Parking <u>Lots</u>		<u>Cemeteries</u>		Golf <u>Courses</u>			Total Nonmajor Enterprise <u>Funds</u>		
\$	42	\$	13	\$	8	30	\$	343	
	97		106					410	
	27 261		17					123 261	
	118							118	
	3,730							3,730	
	4,275		136		{	30		4,985	
	16 4,009 1,165 811 10,276		28 1,165 811 2,140			<u>30</u>		78 4,009 4,399 2,905 16,376	
	4							4	
	263		259					962	
	126		126					461	
	393		385		-			1,427	
	31,537		14,273		2,68	39		75,196	
	5,797							5,797	
	2,801		2,705		1,09	99		3,133	
\$	40,135	\$	16,978	\$	3,78	38	\$	84,126	
								(Concluded)	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION-NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>A</u>			West Side <u>Market</u>		East Side <u>Market</u>
OPERATING REVENUES:						
Charges for services	\$	595	\$	929	\$	
Total operating revenue		595		929		-
OPERATING EXPENSES:						
Operations		2,764		1,480		
Maintenance		5		18		
Depreciation		293		564		60
Total operating expenses		3,062		2,062		60
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		(2,467)		(1,133)		(60)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES): Investment income (loss) Interest expense Other revenues (expenses)				3		
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)				3	-	
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS		(2,467)		(1,130)		(60)
Capital contributions Transfers in		2,252 1,750		352 250		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		1,535		(528)		(60)
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		9,179		6,335		6,764
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR	\$	10,714	\$	5,807	\$	6,704

Municipal Parking <u>Lots</u>	<u>Cemeteries</u>	Total Nonmajoi Golf Enterpris <u>Cemeteries Courses Funds</u>			
\$ 3,875	\$ 1,677	\$ 674	\$ 7,750		
3,875	1,677	674	7,750		
3,657	1,918	1,141	10,960		
38	1	3	65		
1,721	593	102	3,333		
5,416	2,512	1,246	14,358		
(1,541)	(835)	(572)	(6,608)		
63	38		104 (614)		
(614)		14	14		
(551)	38_	14	(496)		
(2,092)	(797)	(558)	(7,104)		
177	4	1	2,786		
2,000	150	705	4,855		
85	(643)	148	537		
40,050	17,621	3,640	83,589		
\$ 40,135	\$ 16,978	\$ 3,788	\$ 84,126		

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Public <u>Auditorium</u>	West Side <u>Market</u>	East Side <u>Market</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash received from customers Cash payments to suppliers for goods or services Cash payments to employees for services Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 718 (1,198) (1,194) (1,674)	\$ 927 (1,056) (505) (634)	\$	
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Cash received through transfers from other funds Cash received for royalties	1,750	250		
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	1,750	250		
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Acquisition and construction of capital assets Principal paid on long-term debt Interest paid on long-term debt				
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	-			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest received on investments Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities		3 3		
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	76	(381)	-	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	35	758		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 111	\$ 377	\$ -	

Municipal Parking <u>Lots</u>	<u>Cemeteries</u>	Golf <u>Courses</u>	Total Nonmajor Enterprise <u>Funds</u>
\$ 3,819 (2,877) (1,134) (192)	\$ 1,679 (455) (1,265) (41)	\$ 674 (1,156) (482)	\$ 7,817 (6,742) (4,098) (3,023)
 2,000	150	705 14 719	4,855 14 4,869
(3,540) (608)	(617)		(617) (3,540) (608)
(4,148)	(617)		(4,765)
71 71	38	<u> </u>	112 112
(2,269) 16,572	(470) 5,384	237 942	(2,807) 23,691
\$ 14,303	\$ 4,914	\$ 1,179	\$ 20,884 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Public <u>iditorium</u>	West Side <u>Market</u>	East Side <u>Market</u>	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)					
TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR)					
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating income (loss)	\$	(2,467) \$	(1,133)	\$ (60)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to					
net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:					
Depreciation		293	564	60	
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:					
Receivables, net		125			
Prepaid expenses and other assets		1			
Due from other funds					
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows of Resources:					
Pension		480	104		
OPEB		(83)	(21)		
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		66	(86)		
Accrued wages and benefits		33	(25)		
Net pension liability		(639)	(160)		
Net OPEB liability		46	11		
Due to other funds		(5)	(7)		
Due to other governments					
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Pension		311	78		
OPEB		165	41		
Total adjustments		793	499	60	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR)					
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	(1,674) \$	(634)	\$ -	
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED					
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
	\$	2,252 \$	352	\$	
Contributions of Capital Assets	Φ	2,232 \$ 47	332	φ	
Capital Assets Added from Accounts Payable		4/	1		

	Municipal Parking <u>Lots</u>	<u>Cemeteries</u>	Golf <u>Courses</u>		Total Nonmajor Enterprise <u>Funds</u>
\$	(1,541) \$	(835)	\$	(572)	\$ (6,608)
	1,721	593		102	3,333
	(13) (1) (7)				112 - (7)
	330 (62)	331 (61)			1,245 (227)
	(502)	8 7		(12)	(526) 15
	(479) 34 (49) 16	(479) 34 4			(1,757) 125 (57) 16
	237 124 1,349	233 124 794		90	859 454 3,585
<u>\$</u>	(192) \$	(41)	\$	(482)	<u>\$ (3,023)</u>
\$	177 \$ 15	4 4	\$	1 3	\$ 2,786 70 (Concluded)

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department of the City to other departments of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's Internal Service Funds are described below:

Motor Vehicle Maintenance The Division of Motor Vehicle Maintenance was

established to provide centralized maintenance, repairs and

fueling of certain City vehicles.

Printing and Reproduction The Division of Printing and Reproduction was established

to provide printing and reproduction services for all City

divisions.

City Storeroom and Warehouse The City's Storeroom and Warehouse Division provides

centralized mailroom service.

Utilities Administration The Division of Utilities Administration was established

to provide administrative assistance to the Department

of Public Utilities.

Sinking Fund Administration The Sinking Fund Administration Fund was established

to account for personnel and other operating expenditures

related to the administration of the Debt Service Fund.

Municipal Income Tax Administration

The Municipal Income Tax Administration Fund was established to account for operating expenditures related

to the collection of municipal income tax for the City

and other municipalities.

Telephone Exchange The Division of Telephone Exchange was established to

operate the communications system for the City at minimal

cost.

Radio Communications The Office of Radio Communications was established to

operate the 800MHZ radio communication system.

Workers' Compensation Reserve was established to

account for liabilities related to workers' compensation claims

under the retrospective rating policy.

Health Self Insurance Fund The Health Self Insurance Fund was established to account for

liabilities related to health insurance claims.

Prescription Self Insurance Fund The Prescription Self Insurance Fund was established to

account for liabilities related to prescription drug claims.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - ALL INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Vehic	Vehicle a		Printing and production		City Storeroom and <u>Warehouse</u>		Utilities <u>Administration</u>	
ASSETS									
Current assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,292	\$	407	\$	120	\$	1,049	
Receivables: Accounts									
Due from other funds		1,580		162		32			
Inventory of supplies		1,298		73					
Prepaid expenses and other assets		44		29				92	
Total current assets	1	1,214		671		152		1,141	
Noncurrent assets:									
Capital assets:									
Land		663							
Land improvements		146							
Buildings, structures and improvements		3,170		884				317	
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	1	7,200		1,497				1,916	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1	8,984)		(1,705)				(1,657)	
Total capital assets, net		2,195		676				576	
Total noncurrent assets		2,195		676				576	
TOTAL ASSETS	1	3,409		1,347		152		1,717	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES									
Pension		830		134				1,430	
OPEB		623		107				1,160	
Total deferred outflows of resources		1,453		241				2,590	

I	inking Fund nistration	Municipal Income Tax <u>Administration</u>	Telephone <u>Exchange</u>	Radio <u>Communications</u>	Workers' Compensation <u>Reserve</u>	Health Self Insurance <u>Fund</u>	Prescription Self Insurance <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$	179	\$ 1,717	\$ 1,094	\$ 1,418	\$ 41,127	\$ 23,688	\$ 5,646	\$ 84,737
						13		13
	41		2,088	476				4,379
		44	222	120				1,371 551
	220	1,761	3,404	2,014	41,127	23,701	5,646	91,051
		557 (414)	131 (131)	33 112 400 (290)				663 179 4,483 21,701 (23,181)
		143		255				3,845
		143		255				3,845
	220	1,904	3,404	2,269	41,127	23,701	5,646	94,896
	10	1,070	239	139				3,852
	43	731	149	43				2,856
	53	1,801	388	182	_	-		6,708
	_	_	_				·	(Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - ALL INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	V	Iotor ehicle <u>ntenance</u>	Printing and <u>Reproduction</u>		City Storeroom and <u>Warehouse</u>		Utilities ninistration
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	1,225	\$ 89	\$		\$	55
Accrued wages and benefits		854	174	1	9		1,736
Claims payable							
Due to other funds		25	2	2			5
Due to other governments		2					
Total current liabilities		2,106	26:	<u> </u>	9		1,796
Long-term liabilities:							
Accrued wages and benefits		221	4	l	2		371
Net pension liability		5,277	61	7			8,499
Net OPEB liability		3,798	552	<u> </u>			7,056
Total liabilities		11,402	1,47	<u> </u>	11		17,722
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Pension		1,289	25	l			2,228
OPEB		628	12:	5			1,172
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,917	370	5	-		3,400
NET POSITION							
Net investment in capital assets		2,195	670	5			576
Unrestricted		(652)	(939	9)	141	-	(17,391)
Total net position	\$	1,543	\$ (263	<u>\$</u>	141	\$	(16,815)

1	nking Fund nistration	Municipal Income Tax <u>Administration</u>	Telephone <u>Exchange</u>	Radio <u>Communications</u>	Workers' Compensation <u>Reserve</u>	Health Self Insurance <u>Fund</u>	Prescription Self Insurance <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$	11	\$ 104	\$ 1,729	\$ 102	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3,315
	36	925	171	62	9,637			13,604
						11,170	338	11,508
		70		3				105
		632		14				648
	47	1,731	1,900	181	9,637	11,170	338	29,180
	14 388 270 719	173 6,358 4,598 12,860	28 1,233 1,024 4,185	26 491 270 968	9,637	11,170	338	876 22,863 17,568 70,487
	87	1,490	334	90				5,769
	42	712	141	42				2,862
	129	2,202	475	132				8,631
		143		255				3,845
-	(575)	(11,500)	(868)	1,096	31,490	12,531	5,308	18,641
\$	(575)	\$ (11,357)	\$ (868)	\$ 1,351	\$ 31,490	\$ 12,531	\$ 5,308	\$ 22,486

(Concluded)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - ALL INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Motor Vehicle <u>Maintenance</u>		Printing and <u>Reproduction</u>		Stor	City reroom and rehouse	Utilities <u>Administration</u>		
OPERATING REVENUES:									
Charges for services	\$	19,037	\$	1,987	\$	445	\$	13,991	
Total operating revenue		19,037		1,987		445		13,991	
OPERATING EXPENSES:									
Operations		17,364		2,220		446		16,360	
Maintenance		1,043		89				131	
Depreciation		254		70				115	
Total operating expenses		18,661		2,379		446		16,606	
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		376		(392)		(1)		(2,615)	
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):									
Investment income		42		2				12	
Total non-operating									
revenues (expenses)		42		2				12	
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS		418		(390)		(1)		(2,603)	
Capital contributions Transfers in		102		13					
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		520		(377)		(1)		(2,603)	
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		1,023		114		142		(14,212)	
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR	\$	1,543	\$	(263)	\$	141	\$	(16,815)	

Sinking Fund <u>Administration</u>	Municipal Income Tax <u>Administration</u>	Telephone <u>Exchange</u>	Radio <u>Communications</u>	•		Insurance	<u>Total</u>
\$ 60	\$ 9,926	\$ 12,412	\$ 2,770	\$ 33,857	\$ 87,514	\$ 18,027	\$ 200,026
60	9,926	12,412	2,770	33,857	87,514	18,027	200,026
840	11,037 159 59	12,537 35	1,452 1,699 52	7,889	83,678	15,068	168,891 3,156 550
840	11,255	12,572	3,203	7,889	83,678	15,068	172,597
(780)	(1,329)	(160)	(433)	25,968	3,836	2,959	27,429
	90	8	13				167
	90	8	13		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	167
(780)	(1,239)	(152)	(420)	25,968	3,836	2,959	27,596
797							115 797
17	(1,239)	(152)	(420)	25,968	3,836	2,959	28,508
(592)	(10,118)	(716)	1,771	5,522	8,695	2,349	(6,022)
<u>\$ (575)</u>	\$ (11,357)	\$ (868)	\$ 1,351	\$ 31,490	\$ 12,531	\$ 5,308	\$ 22,486

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS-ALL INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	,	Motor Vehicle <u>Maintenance</u>		rinting and roduction	City Storeroom and <u>Warehouse</u>		tilities inistration
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:							
Cash received from customers	\$	18,935	\$	1,962	\$	453	\$ 13,986
Cash payments to suppliers for goods or services		(11,193)		(1,063)		(370)	(2,439)
Cash payments to employees for services		(6,288)		(1,020)		(66)	 (11,893)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities		1,454		(121)		17	 (346)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL							
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:							
Cash received through transfers from other funds							
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities							 <u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:							
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(63)		1			
Net cash provided by (used for) capital				_			
and related financing activities		(63)		1			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:							
Interest received on investments		42		2			12
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities		42		2			12
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,433		(118)		17	(334)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		6,859		525		103	 1,383
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$	8,292	\$	407	\$	120	\$ 1,049

Sinking Fund ninistration	Municipal Income Tax <u>Administration</u>	Telephone <u>Exchange</u>	Radio <u>Communications</u>	Workers' Compensation <u>Reserve</u>	Health Self Insurance <u>Fund</u>	Prescription Self Insurance <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 50 (527) (223) (700)	\$ 8,945 (2,991) (6,743) (789)	\$ 11,779 (10,312) (1,395) 72	(2,619)	\$ 26,449	\$ 87,501 (81,617) 5,884	\$ 18,027 (15,087) 2,940	\$ 190,600 (128,218) (28,165) 34,217
 797 797							
 	(32)		(40) (40)				<u>(134)</u> (134)
 	90 90	8 8	13 13				167 167
97	(731)	80	(670)	26,449	5,884	2,940	35,047
 82	2,448	1,014	2,088	14,678	17,804	2,706	49,690
\$ 179	\$ 1,717	\$ 1,094	\$ 1,418	\$ 41,127	\$ 23,688	\$ 5,646	\$ 84,737

(Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS-ALL INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Ve	lotor ehicle atenance	Printing and <u>Reproduction</u>		City Storeroom and <u>Warehouse</u>		Utilities ministration
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:							
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	\$	376	\$ (39	92) 5	§ (1)	\$	(2,615)
Depreciation		254	,	70			115
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:		234	,	U			113
Receivables, net							
Prepaid expenses and other assets		2			1		4
Due from other funds		(102)	C	24)	9		
Inventory of supplies		(250)		2			
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows of Resources:		()					
Pension		1,645	33	88	6		3,027
OPEB		(309)	(6	52)			(576)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:			· ·				
Accounts payable		148		1			(23)
Accrued wages and benefits		120	2	24	2		529
Net pension liability		(2,395)	(47	79)			(4,471)
Net OPEB liability		174		34			325
Claims Payable							
Due to other funds		2		(1)			3
Due to other governments		2					
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Pension		1,169	23	34			2,182
OPEB		618	12	24			1,154
Total adjustments		1,078	27	71	18		2,269
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	1,454	\$ (12	21) 5	<u>17</u>	\$	(346)
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Contributions of Capital Assets	\$	102	*	.3 5	5	\$	
Capital Assets Added from Accounts Payable]	3			

Sinking Fund <u>sinistration</u>	Municipal Income Tax <u>Administration</u>	Telephone <u>Exchange</u>	Radio <u>Communications</u>	Workers' Compensation <u>Reserve</u>	Health Self Insurance <u>Fund</u>	Prescription Self Insurance <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ (780)	\$ (1,329)	\$ (160)	\$ (433)	\$ 25,968	\$ 3,836	\$ 2,959	\$ 27,429
	59		52				550
2	2	1			(13)		(13) 12
(11)	-	(632)	(257)				(1,017) (238)
127 (21)	2,066 (349)	314 (61)	100 (20)				7,623 (1,398)
(4)	(13)	628	(67)				670
16 (160) 11	169 (2,714) 197	70 (479) 35	11 (160) 11	481			1,422 (10,858) 787
11	57	(1)			2,061	(19)	2,042 60
	(973)		1				(970)
78 42	1,339 700	234 123	78 41				5,314 2,802
 80	540	232	(210)	481	2,048	(19)	6,788
\$ (700)	\$ (789)	<u>\$ 72</u>	\$ (643)	\$ 26,449	\$ 5,884	\$ 2,940	\$ 34,217
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 115 13

(Concluded)

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

CUSTODIAL FUNDS

Custodial Funds are used to account for assets received and held by the City acting in the capacity of an agent or custodian. The City's Custodial Funds are described below:

Municipal Courts To account for assets received and disbursed by the

Municipal Courts as agent or custodian related to Civil

and Criminal Court matters.

Central Collection Agency

To account for the collection of the Municipal Income

Tax for the City of Cleveland and any other municipalities that employ the Central Collection Agency as their agency.

Other Custodials To account for miscellaneous assets held by the City for

governmental units or individuals.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Central Collection Municipal Courts Agency					Other		Total	
Assets									
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,753	\$	5,034	\$	8,168	\$	14,955	
Taxes Receivable				17,727				17,727	
Accounts Receivable						1,872		1,872	
Due From Other Governments				1,409				1,409	
Total assets		1,753	_	24,170	_	10,040	_	35,963	
Liabilities									
Accounts Payable						3,474		3,474	
Due to Others		1,753						1,753	
Due to Other Government	-			24,170		498		24,668	
Total liabilities		1,753		24,170		3,972	_	29,895	
Net Position									
Restricted		-		-		6,068		6,068	
Total net position	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,068	\$	6,068	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Munici	pal Courts	(Central Collection Agency		Other		Total
Additions	¢.		Ф		¢.	510	d.	546
Fire Escrow	\$	-	\$	-	\$	546	\$	546
Law Enforcement Trust Funds						504		504
Governmental and Trust and Agency Funds				120 (04		15		15
Income Tax Collected for Other Governments		17.070		129,604				129,604
Fines Collected for Other Governments		17,079				1		17,079
Investment Income	-	17.070		120 (04		1 066	_	1 17 7 10
Total additions		17,079		129,604		1,066		147,749
Deductions Special Assessments Governmental and Trust and Agency Funds Law Enforcement Trust Funds Payments of Income Tax to Other Governments Payments of Fines to Other Governments Other Total deductions		17,079		129,604	_	136 231 401 23 791		136 231 401 129,604 17,079 23 147,474
Change in net position		-		-		275		275
Net position, beginning of year (as restated)						5,793		5,793
Net position, end of year	\$		\$		\$	6,068	\$	6,068

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE BY TYPE* DECEMBER 31, 2020

Governmental Funds Ca	pital Assets:
-----------------------	---------------

1	
Land	\$ 70,529
Land improvements	228,074
Buildings, structures and improvements	711,716
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	270,769
Infrastructure	861,533
Construction in progress	295,730
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS CAPITAL ASSETS	\$ 2,438,351

^{*} This schedule presents only the capital asset balances related to governmental funds, excluding accumulated depreciation. Accordingly, the capital assets reported in internal service funds are excluded from the above amounts. Generally, the capital assets of internal service funds are included as governmental activities in the statement of net assets.

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY* DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Land</u>	Land <u>Improvements</u>	Buildings, Structures and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Vehicles	<u>Infrastructure</u>	Construction In <u>Progress</u>
General Government:							
General government	\$ 355,294	\$ 2,479	\$ 2,314	\$ 306,959	\$ 30,666	\$ 6,942	\$ 5,934
City Hall	29,538	877		26,004		1,347	1,310
Engineering and construction	512,799		28,083		1,789	482,622	305
Research, planning and development	49,035	903	39,786	4,326	61	2,997	962
Charles V. Carr Municipal Center	647		15	632			
Total general government	947,313	4,259	70,198	337,921	32,516	493,908	8,511
Public Works:							
Waste collection	43,042	499		9,999	30,996	1,460	88
Streets	585,865	1,540	11,602	14,393	27,864	337,328	193,138
Traffic engineering	5,508			813	2,478	2,200	17
Park maintenance and properties	184,274	38,657	70,407	27,361	17,779	316	29,754
Recreation	174,246	847	64,138	78,367	2,749		28,145
Other	136,597	2,669		115,673	4,129	74	14,052
Total public works	1,129,532	44,212	146,147	246,606	85,995	341,378	265,194
Public Safety:							
Police	152,823	4,978	1,183	52,629	88,486	162	5,385
Fire	84,462	1,663		37,333	43,486		1,980
Emergency medical service	21,211			1,168	13,059	5,614	1,370
Correction	7,608	249		6,570	766	23	
Dog pound	8,810			8,036	771		3
Other	6,968				1,318		5,650
Total public safety	281,882	6,890	1,183	105,736	147,886	5,799	14,388
Public Health:							
Health and environment	14,557	1,112	208	10,846	2,335	56	
Total public health	14,557	1,112	208	10,846	2,335	56	
Community Development:							
Community development	47,858	7,138	7,376	9,467	1,533	15,807	6,537
Total community development	47,858	7,138	7,376	9,467	1,533	15,807	6,537
Economic Development:							
Economic development	12,674	6,918	2,962	740		1,004	1,050
Total economic development	12,674	6,918	2,962	740		1,004	1,050
Building and Housing:							
Building and housing	4,535			400	504	3,581	50
Total building and housing	4,535		-	400	504	3,581	50
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL							
FUNDS CAPITAL ASSETS	\$ 2,438,351	\$ 70,529	\$ 228,074	\$ 711,716	\$ 270,769	\$ 861,533	\$ 295,730

^{*} This schedule presents only the capital asset balances related to governmental funds, excluding accumulated depreciation. Accordingly, the capital assets reported in internal service funds are excluded from the above amounts. Generally, the capital assets of internal service funds are included as governmental activities in the statement of net assets.

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE OF CHANGES BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY* FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Balance January 1,				Balance December 31,
	<u>2020</u>	Additions	Deductions	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>2020</u>
General Government:					
General government	\$ 353,564	\$ 3,348	\$ (1,514)	\$ (104)	\$ 355,294
City Hall	28,724	814			29,538
Engineering and construction	512,799				512,799
Research, planning and development	49,035				49,035
Charles V. Carr Municipal Center	647				647
Total general government	944,769	4,162	(1,514)	(104)	947,313
Public Works:					
Waste collection	42,163	1,159	(649)	369	43,042
Streets	551,645	38,838	(5,074)	456	585,865
Traffic engineering	5,490	18			5,508
Park maintenance and properties	183,024	1,801	(645)	94	184,274
Recreation	153,963	20,283			174,246
Other	133,843	2,711	(22)	65	136,597
Total public works	1,070,128	64,810	(6,390)	984	1,129,532
Public Safety:					
Police	148,524	5,551	(578)	(674)	152,823
Fire	79,679	5,448	(31)	(634)	84,462
Emergency medical service	20,536	737		(62)	21,211
Correction	7,627		(19)		7,608
Dog pound	8,751	59			8,810
Other	2,423	4,545			6,968
Total public safety	267,540	16,340	(628)	(1,370)	281,882
Public Health:					
Health and environment	14,272	226	(10)	69	14,557
Total public health	14,272	226	(10)	69	14,557
Community Development:					
Community development	47,096	762			47,858
Total community development	47,096	762			47,858
Economic Development:					
Economic development	12,302	372			12,674
Total economic development	12,302	372			12,674
Building and Housing:					
Building and housing	4,498	37			4,535
Total building and housing	4,498	37			4,535
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS					
CAPITAL ASSETS	\$ 2,360,605	\$ 86,709	\$ (8,542)	\$ (421)	\$ 2,438,351

^{*} This schedule presents only the capital asset balances related to governmental funds, excluding accumulated depreciation. Accordingly, the capital assets reported in internal service funds are excluded from the above amounts. Generally, the capital assets of internal service funds are included as governmental activities in the statement of net assets.

STATISTICAL SECTION

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.

Statistical Section

This part of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

<u>Contents</u>	Page
Financial Trends These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	S3-S6
Revenue Capacity These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the municipal income tax.	S7-S11
Debt Capacity These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	S12-S19
Economic and Demographic Information These schedules offer economic and demographic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	S20-S22
Operating Information These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	S23-S24
Schedule of Statistics – General Fund	S25

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the relevant year.

Net Position By Component Last Ten Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (Amounts in Thousands)

	2020	 2019	2018	2017
Governmental Activities				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 722,806	\$ 722,633	\$ 714,288	\$ 719,579
Restricted	209,288	208,522	188,612	161,003
Unrestricted	(702,088)	(677,805)	(933,271)	(433,843)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	\$ 230,006	\$ 253,350	\$ (30,371)	\$ 446,739
Business-Type Activities				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,724,704	\$ 1,633,097	\$ 1,544,414	\$ 1,482,861
Restricted	184,926	207,837	219,202	214,161
Unrestricted	 417,570	438,760	474,284	548,411
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	\$ 2,327,200	\$ 2,279,694	\$ 2,237,900	\$ 2,245,433
Primary Government				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,447,510	\$ 2,355,730	\$ 2,258,702	\$ 2,202,440
Restricted	394,214	416,359	407,814	375,164
Unrestricted	 (284,518)	 (239,045)	(458,987)	114,568
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$ 2,557,206	\$ 2,533,044	\$ 2,207,529	\$ 2,692,172

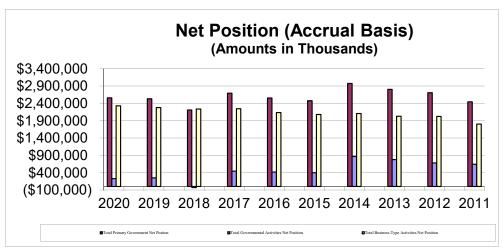
GASB issued Statement No. 65 effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2012. This statement changed the treatment of bond issuance costs to expense in the period incurred. Previously, the costs were recorded as assets and amortized over the life of the related debt issued. This change is reflected in the 2013 net position figures. The City did not restate prior years in this statistical table.

In 2011, Water restated their capital assets due to entering into amended Water agreements with 21 member communities prior to 2011. As part of the agreements, ownership of distribution mains was transferred to the Division of Water. The City did not restate these figures in this statistical table.

GASB issued Statement No. 68 and 71 effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2014. These statements established standards for measuring and recognizing pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditures. The City did not restate prior years in this statistical table.

GASB issued Statement No. 75 effective for periods after June 15, 2017. This statement established standards for measuring and recognizing OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditures. The City did not restate prior years in this statistical table.

2016	2015 2014		2013	2012	2011		
\$ 722,785	\$ 653,925	\$ 828,002	\$ 686,794	\$ 572,213	\$ 543,460		
155,224	167,042	152,360	145,729	122,488	117,765		
(459,804)	(422,125)	(110,650)	(53,448)	(12,383)	(19,771)		
\$ 418,205	\$ 398,842	\$ 869,712	\$ 779,075	\$ 682,318	\$ 641,454		
\$ 1,367,544	\$ 1,354,871	\$1,335,195	\$1,307,661	\$1,303,584	\$ 1,130,178		
236,772	240,979	244,937	244,196	227,826	234,050		
532,257	482,852	525,970	474,185	492,956	438,767		
\$ 2,136,573	\$ 2,078,702	\$2,106,102	\$2,026,042	\$2,024,366	\$ 1,802,995		
\$ 2,090,329	\$ 2,008,796	\$2,163,197	\$1,994,455	\$1,875,797	\$ 1,673,638		
391,996	408,021	397,297	389,925	350,314	351,815		
72,453	60,727	415,320	420,737	480,573	418,996		
\$ 2,554,778	\$ 2,477,544	\$2,975,814	\$2,805,117	\$2,706,684	\$ 2,444,449		



Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Years
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Amounts in Thousands)

		2020		2019 (3)	2018	 2017
Program Revenues						
Governmental Activities:						
Charges for Services:						
General Government (1)	\$	13,105	\$	19,447	\$ 20,408	\$ 19,573
Public Works (1)		18,452		19,395	17,973	18,408
Public Safety		15,853		14,262	15,123	17,803
Community Development (1)		1,167		1,072	359	777
Building and Housing		18,827		20,900	19,008	16,377
Public Health		2,389		3,827	3,715	3,091
Economic Development		142		158	140	103
Subtotal - Charges for Services		69,935		79,061	76,726	76,132
Operating Grants and Contributions:						
General Government (1)		9,649		4,293	4,450	3,343
Public Works (1)		22,350		16,228	14,729	24,106
Public Safety		51,911		3,130	5,067	6,144
Community Development		30,668		28,560	30,325	26,173
Building and Housing		2,390		540	2,360	2,413
Public Health		7,983		8,056	8,327	8,809
Economic Development		14,593		19,487	18,843	3,023
Subtotal - Operating Grants and Contributions		139,544		80,294	 84,101	 74,011
Capital Grants and Contributions:		137,511		00,271	 01,101	 7 1,011
General Government		115		5,918	1,259	34
Public Works (1)		12,173		17,121	19,561	35,744
Public Safety		12,173		17,121	17,501	97
Economic Development		294		240	308	,,
Subtotal - Capital Grants and Contributions		12,582		23,279	 21,128	 35,875
Subtotal - Capital Grants and Contributions		12,362	-	23,219	 21,120	 33,673
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues		222,061		182,634	 181,955	 186,018
Business-Type Activities:						
Charges for Services:						
Water		327,272		320,168	306,159	301,621
Sewer		29,392		32,176		
Electricity		192,583		209,787	218,096	194,904
Airport facilities		103,088		148,421	145,981	145,206
Nonmajor activities		7,750		14,040	44,352	42,643
Subtotal - Charges for Services		660,085		724,592	714,588	684,374
Operating Grants and Contributions:					 	
Water		3,085		3,041	8,346	4,087
Sewer		222		741		
Electricity		188		598	409	4,105
Airport facilities		575		1,750	1,399	314
Nonmajor activities		68		199	588	648
Subtotal - Operating Grants and Contributions		4,138		6,329	 10,742	 9,154
Capital Grants and Contributions:	-	.,		-,	 ,	
Water		7,816		18,635	17,686	50,693
Sewer		3,967		4,154	17,000	50,055
Electricity		2,134		1,455	1,458	189
Airport facilities		74,313		52,972	53,867	56,757
Nonmajor activities		50		296	5,318	4,452
Subtotal - Capital Grants and Contributions		88,280		77,512	 78,329	 112,091
Subtotal - Capital Grants and Contributions		00,200	_	11,312	 10,349	 112,091
Total Business-Type Activities Program Revenues		752,503		808,433	 803,659	 805,619
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	\$	974,564	\$	991,067	\$ 985,614	\$ 991,637

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012 (2)	2011
f 1972	£ 22.007	e 21.590	Ф 20.002	ф 20.606	ф 22.22 <i>(</i>
\$ 18,636	\$ 23,007	\$ 31,589	\$ 29,983	\$ 30,696	\$ 32,336
18,301	17,587	17,706	17,561	18,369	16,271
18,075	13,032 844	15,318	17,078	15,049	15,034
952 17,717	16,408	1,483 11,984	11,734	5 757	18,072
3,463	2,544	2,754	2,917	5,757 2,967	2,931
103	103	2,734	377	100	2,931
77,247	73,525	80,935	79,650	72,938	84,681
77,247	13,323	80,933	79,030	72,938	64,081
3,468	4,349	4,351	5,601	4,345	3,673
14,802	14,753	20,373	29,770	28,342	27,364
46,421	3,806	7,315	9,180	13,805	12,497
28,950	32,729	35,673	42,608	69,004	68,887
4,380	3,609	2,804	9,133	6,679	5,698
8,122	8,974	11,040	9,249	10,321	13,228
8,614	11,752	18,234	14,046	11,387	4,008
114,757	79,972	99,790	119,587	143,883	135,355
134	415	2,862	56,610	1,330	23
87,304	45,581	85,253	38,348	24,515	13,982
6	91	173			
87,444	46,087	88,288	94,958	25,845	14,005
279,448	199,584	269,013	294,195	242,666	234,041
210.111	201.202	202.442	200 (0.4)		
310,111	301,283	303,412	272,674	280,323	236,626
192,967	192,861	181,843	170,342	165,227	168,448
142,433	128,033	131,724	113,244	116,694	114,967
42,133	39,351	34,276	34,135	35,188	34,600
687,644	661,528	651,255	590,395	597,432	554,641
1,678	413	301	5,984	4,567	3,305
3,340	3,225	4,030	656	97	883
191	85	73	132	177	002
218	299	161	86	478	278
5,427	4,022	4,565	6,858	5,319	4,466
4,326	25,158	34,699	12,446	21,800	2,284
354	481	2	393	964	206
32,280	20,159	19,775	35,089	25,025	56,385
1,092	1,245	3,280	808	5,773	5,716
38,052	47,043	57,756	48,736	53,562	64,591
731,123	712,593	713,576	645,989	656,313	623,698
\$ 1,010,571	\$ 912,177	\$ 982,589	\$ 940,184	\$ 898,979	\$ 857,739

(Continued)

Changes in Net Position Last Ten Years (Amounts in Thousands)

	2020	2019 (3)	2018	2017
Expenses				
Governmental Activities:				
General Government (1)	\$ 160,148	\$ 191,388	\$ 157,730	\$ 160,117
Public Works (1)	156,576	172,526	151,476	137,256
Public Safety	397,692	75,355	415,703	357,248
Community Development (1)	33,643	31,523	33,464	28,555
Building and Housing	15,320	16,974	15,294	14,240
Public Health	18,321	21,269	19,189	18,038
Economic Development Interest on debt	20,454	28,428	27,251	36,189
Interest on debt	27,198	27,059	26,286	28,630
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	829,352	564,522	846,393	780,273
Business-Type Activities				
Water	300,180	316,588	302,725	293,148
Sewer	29,358	31,318	302,723	273,140
Electricity	199,950	220,883	219 261	107 612
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			218,261	197,613
Airport facilities	168,310	187,779	173,624	172,383
Nonmajor activities	14,916	17,834	44,863	41,990
Total Business-Type Activities Expenses	712,714	774,402	739,473	705,134
Total Primary Government Program Expenses	1,542,066	1,338,924	1,585,866	1,485,407
N. m.				
Net (Expense)/Revenue				
Governmental Activities	(607,291)	(381,888)	(664,438)	(594,255)
Business-Type Activities	39,789	34,031	64,186	100,485
Total Primary Government Net Expense	(567,502)	(347,857)	(600,252)	(493,770)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental Activities				
Taxes:				
Income taxes	458,943	487,077	480,966	451,929
Property taxes	57,955	58,252	53,839	51,985
Other taxes	16,349	44,633	45,235	46,704
Unrestricted shared revenues	15,556	20,894	19,338	37,428
State and local government funds	25,936	26,658	25,191	24,331
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e				
Unrestricted investment earnings	3,827	14,997	10,730	4,392
Other	13,022	20,210	19,070	14,374
Transfers	(7,641)	(7,112)	(4,852)	(8,354)
Total Governmental Activities	583,947	665,609	649,517	622,789
Business-Type Activities				
Unrestricted investment earnings	11	26	24	13
Other	65	625		8
Special items - gain on sale of capital assets				
Transfers	7,641	7,112	4,852	8,354
Total Business-Type Activities Expenses	7,717	7,763	4,876	8,375
Total Primary Government General Revenues				
and Other Changes in Net Position	591,664	673,372	654,393	631,164
CI V D W				
Change in Net Position	(22.24.1)	202 52:	(14.001)	20.524
Governmental Activities	(23,344)	283,721	(14,921)	28,534
Business-Type Activities	47,506	41,794	69,062	108,860
Total Primary Government Change in Net Position	\$ 24,162	\$ 325,515	\$ 54,141	\$ 137,394
Notes				

Note

Program revenues and expenses previously reported as "Other" program revenues and expenses in Governmental activities on the Statement of Activities are now classified as General Government program revenues and expenses as appropriate.

Business-type activities on the Government-wide Statement of Activities summarizes other Enterprise Funds as Nonmajor activities. In years 2018 and prior these include Sewer, Public Auditorium, West Side Market, East Side Market, Municipal Parking Lots, Cemeteries and Golf Courses. In 2019, Sewer was reclassified as a major enterprise fund.

- S4 -

⁽¹⁾ In 2012, a departmental reorganization occurred that merged the departments of Public Service with Parks, Recreation and Properties becoming the Department of Public Works. The Office of Capital Projects was created from the Divisions of Architecture, Engineering and Construction and Research, Planning and Development and is reported under General Government. In addition, the Division of Consumer Affairs was merged with Community Development and was moved from General Government.

⁽²⁾ GASB issued Statement No. 65 effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2012. This statement changed the treatment of bond issuance costs to expense in the period incurred. Previously, the costs were recorded as assets and amoritzed over the life of the related debt issued. The City did not restate prior years in this statissistical table.

⁽³⁾ In 2019, the Division of Water Polution Control (Sewer) was reclassified as a major enterprise fund. Previously the fund was included with Nonmajor Business-Type Activities.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012 (2)	2011
\$ 139,022 119,019 383,453 32,173	\$ 140,946 117,040 328,453 35,026	\$ 121,050 129,551 298,768 39,099	\$ 115,793 130,108 310,246 44,337	\$ 106,141 128,276 310,745 70,705	\$ 95,833 139,577 308,051 75,778
14,111 16,110 37,913	13,433 16,841 29,474	11,059 18,236 32,508	17,694 15,405 18,142	14,729 17,385 13,845	14,098 19,596 22,323
769,397	717,702	26,333	24,913 676,638	26,153	27,686
270,014	259,892	253,822	258,014	244,647	232,497
196,092 172,254 39,501	197,823 162,499 37,088	181,862 161,021 38,430	171,669 155,343 35,235	163,547 153,627 39,671	167,799 167,531 46,302
677,861	657,302	635,135	620,261	601,492	614,129
1,447,258	1,375,004	1,311,739	1,296,899	1,289,471	1,317,071
(489,949) 53,262	(518,118) 55,291	(407,591) 78,441	(382,443) 25,728	(445,313) 54,821	(468,901) 9,569
(436,687)	(462,827)	(329,150)	(356,715)	(390,492)	(459,332)
359,668	346,797	337,933	332,719	330,863	311,492
28,634 48,945 35,888	55,017 38,904 34,974	52,327 35,851 37,240	45,055 37,765 34,434	56,086 28,680 27,338	63,839 27,312 19,558
24,061 1,801 14,906	26,567 1,060 8,760	23,846 1,193 11,454	30,081 683 21,194	25,966 692 18,141	43,821 97 19,086
(4,591)	(1,957)	(1,616)	(1,527)	(1,589)	(2,031)
509,312	510,122	498,228	500,404	486,177	483,174
7 11	4	3	3		30
4,591	1,957	1,616	1,527	1,589	5,125 2,031
4,609	1,961	1,619	1,530	1,589	7,186
513,921	512,083	499,847	501,934	487,766	490,360
19,363	(7,996) 57,252	90,637	117,961	40,864	14,273
\$ 77,234	\$ 49,256	\$ 170,697	\$ 145,219	\$ 97,274	\$ 31,028

(Concluded)

Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Years (1)
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Amounts in Thousands)

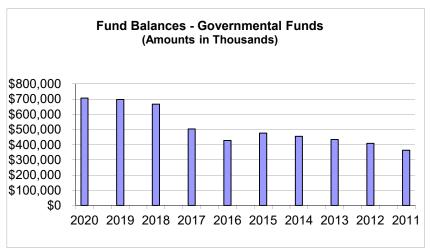
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Fund					
Nonspendable	\$ 8,082	\$ 3,069	\$ 3,035	\$	\$
Assigned	84,600	85,953	67,388	42,168	15,631
Unassigned	121,872	114,870	116,486	92,692	66,091
Total General Fund	214,554	203,892	186,909	134,860	81,722
Public Health (2)					
Nonspendable	32	32			
Restricted	1,897	1,446			
Committed	584	387			
Total Public Health	2,513	1,865			
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable	128	138	168		
Restricted	420,543	427,063	416,726	296,361	287,250
Committed	68,930	64,813	62,927	72,770	70,597
Assigned		11	9	11	2
Unassigned		_			(11,514)
Total All Other Governmental Funds	489,601	492,025	479,830	369,142	346,335
Total Governmental Funds	\$ 706,668	\$ 697,782	\$ 666,739	\$ 504,002	\$ 428,057

⁽¹⁾ Fund balance classifications changed in 2011 with the implementation of GASB Statement No.54.

⁽²⁾ Beginning in 2019, the Auditor of the State of Ohio determined that the City's Public Health Department is a legally separate entity.

Prior to this the City reported the Public Health Department activity in the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds.

 2015	2014	<u> </u>	2013		2012	 2011
\$ 740 11,979 68,490		885 \$,041 \$,401	64 13,20 75,89	9	632 9,239 61,879	\$ 576 12,027 38,991
 81,209	94	-,327	89,74	8	71,750	 51,594
865	1	,387	35	5	495	1,172
312,089	268	,905	245,01	5	233,832	204,590
82,189	90	,739	98,80	6	102,901	105,624
 6		8		3	2	 1 (96)
 395,149	361	,039	344,17	9	337,230	 311,291
\$ 476,358	\$ 455	3,366	8 433,92	<u> </u>	408,980	\$ 362,885



Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	 2020	2019		2018	 2017
Revenues					
Income taxes	\$ 466,699	\$ 486,792	\$	473,306	\$ 447,259
Property taxes	58,364	57,580		52,665	51,473
State and local government funds	25,616	26,304		24,970	24,375
Other taxes and shared revenues (2)					
Other taxes (2)	16,349	44,739		45,149	46,683
Other shared revenues (2)	53,053	55,319		53,866	61,079
Licenses and permits	18,120	21,892		21,196	19,407
Charges for services	36,905	38,158		39,194	39,177
Fines, forfeits and settlements	8,186	14,292		15,296	14,299
Investment earnings	3,671	14,277		10,186	4,147
Grants	112,741	52,890		60,385	80,077
Contributions	377	1,787		4,398	1,704
Miscellaneous	 16,844	 25,437		15,068	 11,618
Total Revenues	816,925	 839,467		815,679	 801,298
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government (1)	110,683	107,996		97,343	100,372
Public Works (1)	104,711	109,612		104,949	98,228
Public Safety	354,729	345,025		332,423	322,483
Community Development (1)	30,929	27,857		30,876	25,827
Building and Housing	14,146	14,019		13,829	13,216
Public Health	17,019	18,343		17,735	16,382
Economic Development	19,846	27,718		26,850	35,748
Other	9,032	8,255		9,030	6,640
Capital outlay	120,315	113,170		88,812	85,888
Inception of capital lease Debt service:					
Principal retirement	55,103	55,423		55,368	49,041
Interest	31,353	34,968		31,006	30,000
General Government	1,088	450		1,485	971
Other	1,088	1,080		1,077	1,069
Total Expenditures	 870,042	 863,916	-	810,783	 785,865
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over					
(Under) Expenditures	 (53,117)	 (24,449)		4,896	 15,433
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	101,945	123,680		112,956	81,122
Transfers out	(107,597)	(126,729)		(116,926)	(83,188)
Issuance of bonds	132,555	51,015		135,680	
Issuance of refunding bonds					142,850
Premium on bonds and notes	5,200	5,740		16,868	21,916
Discount on bonds and notes					
Payment to refund bonds and notes	(70,109)				(108,761)
Issuance of Loans		601		15	
Sale of City assets	9	1,185		9,248	6,573
Capital leases	 	 			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 62,003	 55,492		157,841	 60,512
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ 8,886	\$ 31,043	\$	162,737	\$ 75,945
Debt Service as a Percentage of					
Noncapital Expenditures	11.1%	11.5%		11.6%	10.8%

⁽¹⁾ In 2012, a departmental reorganization occurred that merged the departments of Public Service with Parks, Recreation and Properties becoming the Department of Public Works. The Office of Capital Projects was created from the Divisions of Architecture, Engineering and Construction and Research, Planning and Development and is reported under General Government. In addition, the Division of Consumer Affairs was merged with Community Development and was moved from General Government. Data for years prior to 2011 is unavailable.

⁽²⁾ In 2013, other taxes and other shared revenues are reported separately. For years prior to 2013, the figures are combined. Data for years prior to 2013 is unavailable.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$ 355,092	\$ 350,524	\$ 336,743	\$ 333,359	\$ 331,118	\$ 312,508
49,311	49,697	49,198	49,740	55,312	55,949
24,431	26,433	25,077	28,439	31,821	45,640
, -	-,	-,	-,	86,084	77,636
48,945	38,904	35,851	37,764	,	· ·
49,108	48,864	54,329	59,907		
21,236	18,884	15,404	16,034	15,070	16,877
37,620	35,169	36,120	39,297	41,436	39,433
14,295	18,864	28,928	27,020	26,830	28,376
1,725	927	858	865	468	518
125,956	102,257	111,935	115,851	129,724	120,119
1,844	2,803	2,571	15,948	1,364	52
16,067	13,565	18,534	27,770	18,770	15,356
745,630	706,891	715,548	751,994	737,997	712,464
98,102	86,686	91,199	85,638	85,125	77,792
93,148	90,961	89,042	86,576	85,753	91,926
347,426	311,177	294,605	303,234	303,767	302,009
29,990	33,076	37,191	42,677	69,238	73,682
13,710	13,419	10,885	17,444	14,542	14,031
15,410	16,462	17,722	14,983	16,986	19,160
37,552	29,393	32,360	18,030	12,794	19,348
7,388	8,635	10,580	11,877	10,992	11,171
99,622	127,001	100,868	115,170	69,945	66,575
	571	6,044	5,046	5,648	4,566
49,370	48,648	47,752	46,252	48,115	47,481
30,365	28,627	27,935	30,380	33,741	30,628
476	2,462	1,114	615	1,264	438
1,070	1,071	1,077	1,176	1,168	315
823,629	798,189	768,374	779,098	759,078	759,122
(77,999)	(91,298)	(52,826)	(27,104)	(21,081)	(46,658)
72,227	92,273	77,659	56,516	59,830	68,643
(74,118)	(94,734)	(79,766)	(58,466)	(62,145)	(71,514)
28,125	101,385	69,200	35,840	82,945	31,260
23,680	117,325	20,110	25,360		
7,497	30,085	6,666	4,415	8,770	1,105
(20.150)	(125.757)	(13)	(25.260)	(145)	(217)
(28,150)	(135,757)	(20,635)	(25,360) 2,786	(28,910)	
437	1,713	1,044	4,425	324	1,229
			6,535	6,507	6,615
29,698	112,290	74,265	52,051	67,176	37,121
\$ (48,301)	\$ 20,992	\$ 21,439	\$ 24,947	\$ 46,095	\$ (9,537)
10.8%	11.1%	11.7%	11.5%	11.8%	11.1%

Assessed Valuation and Estimated Actual Values of Taxable Property Last Ten Years (Amounts in Thousands)

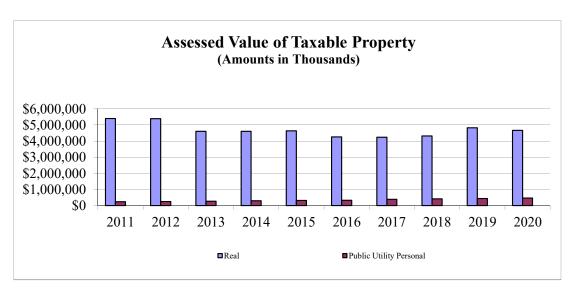
			R	eal Property		Tangible Personal Property				
		Assesse	ed Val	ue				Public	Utilit	ty
Collection Year	Residential/ Agricultural			ommercial dustrial/PU		Estimated Actual Value		Assessed Value		Estimated Actual Value
2020	\$	2,158,209	\$	2,506,116	\$	13,326,645	\$	468,023	\$	531,844
2019		2,161,965		2,664,334		13,789,426		436,992		496,582
2018		1,987,511		2,325,434		12,322,700		415,800		472,500
2017		2,002,109		2,238,298		12,115,449		387,919		440,817
2016		2,002,439		2,255,156		12,164,557		331,843		377,094
2015		2,035,581		2,593,704		13,226,529		318,829		362,306
2014		2,051,307		2,550,042		13,146,711		298,603		339,322
2013		2,075,286		2,526,924		13,149,171		266,558		302,907
2012		2,641,867		2,743,313		15,386,229	246,081			279,638
2011		2,675,681		2,722,417		15,423,137		242,172		275,195

The assessed valuation level for real property in Cuyahoga County is 35% of appraised market value, except for certain agricultural land and public utility property.

Electric deregulation took place January 1, 2001. Under prior law, an electric company's taxable production equipment was assessed at 100% of true value, while all of its other taxable property was assessed at 88% of true value. Effective in 2002, the valuation on electric utility production equipment was reduced from 100% to 25% of true value, with makeup payments in varying amounts to be made through 2020 to taxing subdivisions by the State of Ohio from State resources. All taxable property remained at 88% true value.

The total direct rate is shown per \$1,000 of assessed value.

		Total		
		Estimated	Total	
	Assessed	Actual	Direct	
	Value	Value	Tax Rate	Ratio
•				
	\$ 5,132,348	\$ 13,858,489	12.70	37.0 %
	5,263,291	14,286,008	12.70	36.8
	4,728,745	12,795,200	12.70	37.0
	4,628,326	12,556,266	12.70	36.9
	4,589,438	12,541,651	12.70	36.6
	4,948,114	13,588,835	12.70	36.4
	4,899,952	13,486,033	12.70	36.3
	4,868,768	13,452,078	12.70	36.2
	5,631,261	15,665,867	12.70	35.9
	5,640,270	15,698,332	12.70	35.9



Property Tax Rates - Direct and Overlapping Governments (Per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation) Last Ten Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Unvoted Millage				
Debt	4.350000	4.350000	4.350000	4.350000
Fire Pension	0.050000	0.050000	0.050000	0.050000
Total Unvoted Millage	4.400000	4.400000	4.400000	4.400000
Charter Millage				
Operating	7.750000	7.750000	7.750000	7.750000
Fire Pension	0.250000	0.250000	0.250000	0.250000
Police Pension	0.300000	0.300000	0.300000	0.300000
Total Charter Millage	8.300000	8.300000	8.300000	8.300000
Total Millage	12.700000	12.700000	12.700000	12.700000
Overlapping Rates by Taxing District				
City School District				
Residential/Agricultural Real	54.635189	49.324018	49.475411	52.627462
Commercial/Industrial and Public Utility Real	61.877129	56.853103	55.336037	61.103106
General Business and Public Utility Personal	84.300000	79.100000	79.300000	79.300000
County				
Residential/Agricultural Real	14.006317	12.801150	12.797318	13.914095
Commercial/Industrial and Public Utility Real	14.303665	13.230331	13.077038	14.006049
General Business and Public Utility Personal	14.850000	14.050000	14.050000	14.050000
Special Taxing Districts (1)				
Residential/Agricultural Real	14.874736	14.830000	14.431850	13.636727
Commercial/Industrial and Public Utility Real	15.075454	15.080000	14.324894	13.760521
General Business and Public Utility Personal	16.580000	16.580000	16.180000	14.180000

Note:

The rates presented for a particular calendar year are the rates that, when applied to the assessed values presented in the Assessed Value Table, generated the property tax revenue billed in that year. The City's basic property tax rate may be increased only by a majority vote of the City's residents. Charter millage is consistently applied to all types of property. The real property tax rates for the voted levies of the overlapping taxing districts are reduced so that inflationary increases in value do not generate additional revenue. Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City.

⁽¹⁾ Cleveland Metropolitan Parks District, Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority, Cleveland Public Library and Cuyahoga Community College.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
2010		2011	2013	2012	2011
4.350000	4.350000	4.350000	4.350000	4.350000	4.350000
0.050000	0.050000	0.050000	0.050000	0.050000	0.050000
4.400000	4.400000	4.400000	4.400000	4.400000	4.400000
			·		
7.750000	7.750000	7.750000	7.750000	7.750000	7.750000
0.250000	0.250000	0.250000	0.250000	0.250000	0.250000
0.300000	0.300000	0.300000	0.300000	0.300000	0.300000
8.300000	8.300000	8.300000	8.300000	8.300000	8.300000
12 700000	12 700000	12 700000	12 700000	12 700000	12 700000
12.700000	12.700000	12.700000	12.700000	12.700000	12.700000
52.527150	52.479460	52.699898	52.427248	52.116544	31.674164
61.578271	61.740058	61.107741	60.124573	60.128798	44.235815
79.300000	79.300000	79.900000	79.800000	79.800000	64.800000
13.880201	13.869781	14.050000	14.050000	13.220000	13.118223
14.012362	14.050000	14.030000	13.949465	12.996761	12.784540
14.050000	14.050000	14.050000	14.050000	13.220000	13.220000
14.030000	14.030000	14.030000	14.030000	13.220000	13.220000
13.116607	13.112910	13.202292	12.298441	11.391842	11.225159
13.322508	13.363153	13.312617	12.339767	11.418198	11.232744
13.680000	13.680000	13.680000	12.780000	11.880000	11.880000

Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Ten Years

Year	Current Tax Levy (1)	Current Tax Collections (2)	Percent of Current Tax Collections To Current Tax Levy	Delinquent Tax Collections	Total Tax Collections
2020	\$ 78,536,205	\$ 71,810,777	91.44 %	\$ 4,691,071	\$ 76,501,848
2019	72,955,931	71,218,160	97.62	5,828,919	77,047,080
2018	74,752,362	66,628,584	89.13	4,538,024	71,166,608
2017	72,023,002	64,982,553	90.22	4,280,681	69,263,234
2016	70,861,467	61,490,574	86.78	3,862,554	65,353,128
2015	75,115,511	62,192,254	82.80	4,537,073	66,729,327
2014	72,904,038	60,147,465	82.50	4,542,885	64,690,350
2013	68,191,726	57,319,877	84.06	4,664,866	61,984,743
2012	76,327,893	58,664,824	76.86	6,972,134	65,636,958
2011	74,312,975	59,301,577	79.80	5,104,558	64,406,135

Note:

The County does not identify delinquent collections by the year for which the tax was levied.

- (1) The current tax levy is the total amount of taxes assessed for the year.
- (2) State reimbursement of rollback and homestead exemptions are included.
- (3) Total levy includes the delinquent levy.

Total Tax Levy (3)	Percent of Total Tax Collections To Total Tax Levy	Accumulated Outstanding Delinquent Taxes	Percentage of Delinquent Taxes to Total Tax Levy
\$ 103,132,280	74.18 %	\$ 25,397,758	24.63 %
98,584,152	78.15	24,209,291	24.56
97,367,860	73.09	24,479,163	25.14
94,787,217	73.07	23,227,032	24.50
87,924,969	74.33	23,066,836	26.23
110,147,288	60.58	47,220,991	42.87
110,329,017	58.63	41,284,638	37.42
104,953,336	59.06	40,343,634	38.44
122,143,372	53.74	47,654,232	39.01
109,926,575	58.59	44,679,192	40.64

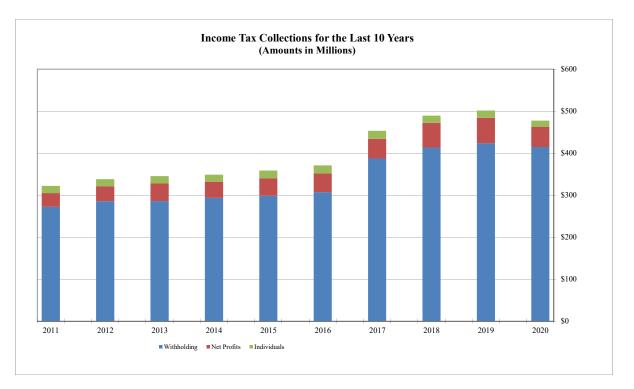
Principal Taxpayers - Real Estate Tax 2020 and 2011

	202	0
Taxpayer	Real Property Assessed Valuation (1)	Percentage of Real Assessed Valuation
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.	\$ 240,499,560	5.16 %
East Ohio Gas Co.	138,702,460	2.97
City of Cleveland, Ohio	120,048,460	2.57
American Transmission System	115,396,990	2.47
127 PS Fee Owner, LLC	89,097,230	1.91
Cleveland-Cuyahoga Port Authority	73,729,460	1.58
Hertz Cleveland	52,025,630	1.12
G&I IX 200 Public Square Garage, LLC	51,774,150	1.11
Cleveland Propco II, LLC	40,580,310	0.87
Flats East Office Tower, LLC	33,322,580	0.71
Thus Bust office Tower, EEC	23,322,500	0.71
Total	\$ 955,176,830	20.47 %
Total Real Property Assessed Valuation	\$4,664,326,000	
	201	I
_	Real Property	Percentage of Real
Taxpayer	Assessed Valuation (1)	Assessed Valuation
Cleveland Clinic Foundation	\$ 241,141,560	4.47 %
City of Cleveland, Ohio	87,469,400	1.62
Key Center Properties LLC	83,619,320	1.55
Cleveland Financial Associates	46,967,070	0.87
Board of County Commissioners	39,698,830	0.73
City of Cleveland Executive	36,508,320	0.68
National City Bank	36,391,080	0.67
Hub North Point Properties LLC	33,309,480	0.62
ISG Cleveland West Inc.	26,892,690	0.50
Optima 1375, LLC	25,857,270	0.48
Total	\$ 657,855,020	12.19 %
10141	\$ 031,033,020	12.17 /0
Total Real Property Assessed Valuation	\$5,398,098,000	

⁽¹⁾ The amounts presented represent the assessed values upon which 2020 and 2011 collections were based.

Income Tax Revenue Base and Collections Last Ten Years

Tax Year	Tax Rate	Total Tax Collected (1)	Taxes from Withholding	Percentage of Taxes from Withholding	Taxes From Net Profits	Percentage of Taxes from Net Profits	Taxes From Individuals	Percentage of Taxes from Individuals
2020	2.50%	\$ 477,455,352	\$ 414,445,798	86.80%	\$ 48,378,491	10.13%	\$ 14,631,063	3.07%
2019	2.50	501,323,695	423,375,271	84.45	60,595,378	12.09	17,353,046	3.46
2018	2.50	489,235,527	413,232,659	84.47	58,623,924	11.98	17,378,944	3.55
2017	2.50	453,091,275	387,201,556	85.46	46,757,836	10.32	19,131,883	4.22
2016	2.00	370,753,947	307,143,756	82.84	44,644,300	12.04	18,965,891	5.12
2015	2.00	358,677,459	298,318,465	83.17	41,948,933	11.70	18,410,061	5.13
2014	2.00	348,674,282	293,456,642	84.16	38,294,001	10.98	16,923,639	4.86
2013	2.00	345,255,736	285,891,566	82.81	41,929,164	12.14	17,435,006	5.05
2012	2.00	338,046,790	285,450,129	84.44	35,946,656	10.63	16,650,005	4.93
2011	2.00	322,072,689	272,209,650	84.52	32,693,730	10.15	17,169,309	5.33



Note:

The City is prohibited by Statute from presenting information regarding individual taxpayers.

(1) Gross collections.

Source: Central Collection Agency.

Ratio of Outstanding Debt to Total Personal Income and Debt Per Capita Last Ten Years

	Governmental Activities						
Year	General Obligation Bonds	Urban Renewal Bonds	Non-Tax Revenue Bonds	Capital Lease Obligations	Subordinated Income Tax Refunding Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds
2020	\$ 337,202,000	\$	\$47,069,000	\$	\$21,552,000	\$ 69,900,000	\$ 367,083,000
2019	318,912,000		49,122,000	488,000	26,630,000	77,750,000	361,740,000
2018	291,055,000		53,107,000	1,874,000	31,593,000	85,266,000	377,853,000
2017	230,353,000	835,000	56,968,000	4,363,000	36,346,000	92,506,000	329,359,000
2016	256,139,000	1,615,000	60,751,000	7,344,000	39,458,000	99,438,000	280,057,000
2015	247,235,000	2,345,000	64,438,000	11,354,000	43,910,000	106,095,000	289,810,000
2014	270,033,000	3,030,000	51,004,000	15,262,000	44,927,000	112,471,000	198,462,000
2013	297,178,000	3,670,000	53,202,000	19,185,000	48,421,000	118,581,000	129,551,000
2012	325,676,000	4,270,000	56,018,000	16,236,000	51,769,000	124,749,000	93,320,000
2011	310,456,000	4,835,000	58,747,000	12,908,000	54,982,000	130,941,000	80,976,000

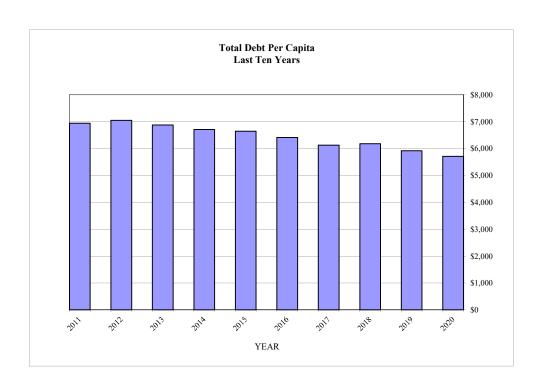
Note:

Population and Personal Income data are presented on page S21. In 2014, this table was modified to include Note/Loans payable, as it is part of the Governmental Debt.

In 2018, this table recalculated all figures that had premiums and discounts. The premiums and discounts are now reflected in the type of debt.

Business-Type Activities

Aŗ	Annual opropriation Bonds	Note / Loans Payable	Revenue Bonds	OWDA / OPWC Loans	Total Debt	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
\$	8,372,000	\$ 1,187,000	\$ 1,339,827,000	\$ 72,254,000	\$ 2,264,446,000	26.89%	\$ 5,707
	8,705,000	1,266,000	1,429,751,000	72,750,000	2,347,114,000	29.45	5,915
	9,018,000	1,024,000	1,525,350,000	75,545,000	2,451,685,000	32.79	6,178
	9,315,000	1,344,000	1,584,033,000	83,478,000	2,428,900,000	34.00	6,121
	9,592,000	1,671,000	1,696,483,000	91,316,000	2,543,864,000	36.56	6,411
	9,854,000	2,240,000	1,758,793,000	99,220,000	2,635,294,000	38.09	6,641
	10,100,000	2,801,000	1,845,740,000	106,815,000	2,660,645,000	39.46	6,705
	10,331,000		1,931,909,000	114,372,000	2,726,400,000	40.87	6,871
	10,557,000		2,003,727,000	109,742,000	2,796,064,000	43.22	7,046
	10,778,000		1,972,923,000	115,523,000	2,753,069,000	42.56	6,938



Ratio of General Obligation Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Bonded Debt Per Capita Last Ten Years

Year	Population (1)A	C	sessed Value of Taxable roperty (2) (Amounts in T	Net Bonded Debt ands)	Ratio of Net Bonded ebt to Assessed Value of axable Property	Г	t Bonded Oebt Per Capita
2020	396,815	\$	5,132,348	\$ 323,543	6.30 %	\$	815.35
2019	396,815		5,263,291	305,732	5.81		770.46
2018	396,815		4,728,745	279,415	5.91		704.14
2017	396,815		4,628,326	225,338	4.87		567.87
2016	396,815		4,589,438	251,060	5.47		632.69
2015	396,815		4,948,114	244,111	4.93		615.18
2014	396,815		4,899,952	266,952	5.45		672.74
2013	396,815		4,868,768	293,752	6.03		740.27
2012	396,815		5,631,261	319,460	5.67		805.06
2011	396,815		5,640,270	308,969	5.48		778.62

Note:

Net Bonded Debt includes all general obligation bonded debt less balance in debt service fund, plus bond premium.

In 2018, the City restated prior years net bonded debt to include bond premium. As a result, this also affected the ratio of net bonded debt to assessed value of taxable property and net bonded debt to assessed value of taxable property and net bonded debt per capita.

Sources:

- (1) U. S. Bureau of Census, 2010 Federal Census of Population. (1)A 2020 Amounts will be changed to reflect 2020 results when available.
- (2) Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer's Office.

Computation of Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt December 31, 2020

Jurisdiction	Governmental Activities Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable to City (1)	Amount Applicable to City	
Direct - City of Cleveland				
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 337,202,000	100.00 %	\$ 337,202,000	
Subordinated Income Tax Refunding Bonds	21,552,000	100.00	21,552,000	
Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds	367,083,000	100.00	367,083,000	
Non-Tax Revenue Bonds	47,069,000	100.00	47,069,000	
Certificates of Participation	69,900,000	100.00	69,900,000	
Annual Appropriation Bonds	8,372,000	100.00	8,372,000	
Note/Loans Payable	1,187,000	100.00	1,187,000	
Total Direct Debt	852,365,000		852,365,000	
Overlapping				
Cleveland Municipal School District				
General Obligation Bonds	222,311,765	96.82	215,242,251	
Cuyahoga County				
General Obligation Bonds	266,975,000	16.78	44,798,405	
Cuyahoga Community College	201,500,000	16.78	33,811,700	
Berea School District	108,661,000	3.88	4,216,047	
Shaker Heights School District	33,840,000	5.51	1,864,584	
Total	\$ 1,685,652,765		\$ 1,152,297,987	

Source: Cuyahoga County Fiscal Officer's Office.

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

Legal Debt Margin Last Ten Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total Assessed Property Value	\$ 5,132,348,420	\$5,263,290,660	\$ 4,728,745,440	\$4,628,325,790
Overall Legal Debt Limit				
(10½% of Assessed Valuation)	538,896,584	552,645,519	496,518,271	485,974,208
Debt Outstanding:				
General Obligation Bonds	310,985,000	292,810,000	267,135,000	211,400,000
Revenue Bonds	1,248,613,000	1,352,593,000	1,439,068,000	1,501,493,000
Urban Renewal Bonds				835,000
Subordinated Income Tax Refunding Bonds	20,265,000	24,730,000	28,975,000	32,960,000
Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds	339,850,000	327,260,000	339,690,000	296,285,000
OWDA/OPWC Loans	72,841,000	73,352,000	75,560,000	83,478,000
Non-tax Revenue Bonds	47,072,000	49,078,000	52,971,000	56,705,000
Annual Appropriation Bonds	8,475,000	8,820,000	9,145,000	9,455,000
Total Gross Indebtedness	2,048,101,000	2,128,643,000	2,212,544,000	2,192,611,000
Less:	*** ***			*** *** ***
General Obligation Bonds	310,985,000	292,810,000	267,135,000	211,400,000
Revenue Bonds	1,248,613,000	1,352,593,000	1,439,068,000	1,501,493,000
Urban Renewal Bonds			•••••	835,000
Subordinated Income Tax Refunding Bonds	20,265,000	24,730,000	28,975,000	32,960,000
Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds	339,850,000	327,260,000	339,690,000	296,285,000
OWDA/OPWC Loans	72,841,000	73,352,000	75,560,000	83,478,000
Non-tax Revenue Bonds	47,072,000	49,078,000	52,971,000	56,705,000
Annual Appropriation Bonds	8,475,000	8,820,000	9,145,000	9,455,000
General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund Balance	13,659,000	13,180,000	11,640,000	5,015,000
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limit*				
Legal Debt Margin Within 101/2% Limitations	\$ 538,896,584	\$ 552,645,519	\$ 496,518,271	\$ 485,974,208
Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Unvoted Debt Limitation	\$ 282,279,163	\$ 289,480,986	\$ 260,080,999	\$ 254,557,918
(5½% of Assessed Valuation)				
Total Gross Indebtedness Less:	2,048,101,000	2,128,643,000	2,212,544,000	2,192,611,000
General Obligation Bonds	310,985,000	292,810,000	267,135,000	211,400,000
Revenue Bonds	1,248,613,000	1,352,593,000	1,439,068,000	1,501,493,000
Urban Renewal Bonds	1,2 10,015,000	1,552,55,550	1,15>,000,000	835,000
Subordinated Income Tax Refunding Bonds	20,265,000	24,730,000	28,975,000	32,960,000
Subordinate Lien Income Tax Bonds	339,850,000	327,260,000	339,690,000	296,285,000
OWDA/OPWC Loans	72,841,000	73,352,000	75,560,000	83,478,000
Non-tax Revenue Bonds	47,072,000	49,078,000	52,971,000	56,705,000
Annual Appropriation Bonds	8,475,000	8,820,000	9,145,000	9,455,000
General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund Balance	13,659,000	13,180,000	11,640,000	5,015,000
Net Debt Within 5½% Limitations*		-	-	-
Unvoted Legal Debt Margin Within 5½% Limitations	\$ 282,279,163	\$ 289,480,986	\$ 260,080,999	\$ 254,557,918
	Ψ 202,279,103	ψ 207, 1 00,700	Ψ 200,000,333	ψ 257,551,510
Unvoted legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Unvoted Debt Limitation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^{*} The City does not report net debt limits below zero, therefore if the net debt limit is negative it is considered to be equal to zero. The types of debt issued by the City are exempt from the limitations defined in the Ohio Revised Code.

Source: City Financial Records.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$4,589,437,780	\$4,948,113,550	\$4,899,952,220	\$4,868,767,980	\$5,631,261,380	\$5,640,270,380
481,890,967	519,551,923	514,494,983	511,220,638	591,282,445	592,228,390
233,900,000	228,740,000	257,565,000	282,550,000	308,700,000	298,660,000
1,617,778,000	1,699,688,000	1,786,283,000	1,863,588,000	1,926,203,000	1,930,163,000
1,615,000	2,345,000	3,030,000	3,670,000	4,270,000	4,835,000
35,275,000	38,885,000	43,650,000	46,915,000	50,020,000	52,975,000
258,160,000	265,995,000	188,335,000	124,490,000	92,380,000	80,505,000
91,316,000	99,220,000	106,815,000	114,372,000	109,742,000	115,523,000
60,328,000	63,829,000	50,203,000	53,108,000	55,894,000	58,591,000
9,745,000	10,020,000	10,280,000	10,525,000	10,765,000	11,000,000
2,308,117,000	2,408,722,000	2,446,161,000	2,499,218,000	2,557,974,000	2,552,252,000
2,300,117,000	2,100,722,000	2,110,101,000	2,199,210,000	2,237,571,000	2,332,232,000
233,900,000	228,740,000	257,565,000	282,550,000	308,700,000	298,660,000
1,617,778,000	1,699,688,000	1,786,283,000	1,863,588,000	1,926,203,000	1,930,163,000
1,615,000	2,345,000	3,030,000	3,670,000	4,270,000	4,835,000
35,275,000	38,885,000	43,650,000	46,915,000	50,020,000	52,975,000
258,160,000	265,995,000	188,335,000	124,490,000	92,380,000	80,505,000
91,316,000	99,220,000	106,815,000	114,372,000	109,742,000	115,523,000
60,328,000	63,829,000	50,203,000	53,108,000	55,894,000	58,591,000
9,745,000	10,020,000	10,280,000	10,525,000	10,765,000	11,000,000
5,079,000	3,124,000	3,081,000	3,426,000	6,216,000	1,488,000
\$ 481,890,967	\$ 519,551,923	\$ 514,494,983	\$ 511,220,638	\$ 591,282,445	\$ 592,228,390
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
\$ 252,419,078	\$ 272,146,245	\$ 269,497,372	\$ 267,782,239	\$ 309,719,376	\$ 310,214,871
2,308,117,000	2,408,722,000	2,446,161,000	2,499,218,000	2,557,974,000	2,552,252,000
233,900,000	228,740,000	257,565,000	282,550,000	308,700,000	298,660,000
1,617,778,000	1,699,688,000	1,786,283,000	1,863,588,000	1,926,203,000	1,930,163,000
1,615,000	2,345,000	3,030,000	3,670,000	4,270,000	4,835,000
35,275,000	38,885,000	43,650,000	46,915,000	50,020,000	52,975,000
258,160,000	265,995,000	188,335,000	124,490,000	92,380,000	80,505,000
91,316,000	99,220,000	106,815,000	114,372,000	109,742,000	115,523,000
60,328,000	63,829,000	50,203,000	53,108,000	55,894,000	58,591,000
9,745,000	10,020,000	10,280,000	10,525,000	10,765,000	11,000,000
5,079,000	3,124,000	3,081,000	3,426,000	6,216,000	1,488,000
\$ 252,419,078	\$ 272,146,245	\$ 269,497,372	\$ 267,782,239	\$ 309,719,376	\$ 310,214,871
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Pledged Revenue Coverage Airport Revenue Bonds Last Ten Years

		Direct	Net Revenues	Deb	t Service	
Year	Gross Revenues (1)	Operating Expenses (2)	Available for Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Coverage
2020	\$ 172,662,000	\$ 75,896,000	\$ 96,766,000	\$ 44,250,000	\$ 22,338,666	1.45
2019	189,211,000	81,118,000	108,093,000	41,585,000	23,263,000	1.67
2018	185,477,000	81,551,000	103,926,000	39,970,000	28,633,914	1.51
2017	183,268,000	85,399,000	97,869,000	38,535,000	29,902,274	1.43
2016	178,723,000	81,501,000	97,222,000	39,765,000	29,907,925	1.40
2015	164,346,000	74,841,000	89,505,000	34,415,000	33,357,922	1.32
2014	165,780,000	72,101,000	93,679,000	33,155,000	34,568,497	1.38
2013	154,616,000	67,164,000	87,452,000	32,120,000	35,369,367	1.30
2012	152,030,000	68,855,000	83,175,000	16,285,000	33,765,871	1.66
2011	150,112,000	73,310,000	76,802,000	13,660,000	34,940,285	1.58

⁽¹⁾ Gross revenues include operating revenues plus interest income. Beginning in 2001, a minimum of 40% of passenger facility charges, as well as grant funds from the FAA for the new runway, are dedicated to the payment of debt service charges and are included in gross revenues. Beginning in 2007, the Coverage Account was included in the calculation of debt service coverage

⁽²⁾ Direct operating expenses are calculated in accordance with the bond indenture.

Pledged Revenue Coverage Power System Revenue Bonds Last Ten Years

		Direct	Net Revenues	Debt S	Service	
Year	Gross Revenues (1)	Operating Expenses (2)	Available for Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Coverage
2020	\$ 186,957,000	\$ 162,529,000	\$ 24,428,000	\$ 3,740,000	\$ 6,142,349	2.47
2019	204,286,000	179,977,000	24,309,000	5,640,000	8,453,175	1.73
2018	212,383,000	181,141,000	31,242,000	7,705,000	8,569,901	1.92
2017	195,188,000	167,923,000	27,265,000	8,785,000	9,116,666	1.52
2016	193,194,000	166,591,000	26,603,000	8,055,000	9,859,269	1.49
2015	192,934,000	166,150,000	26,784,000	7,500,000	10,410,464	1.50
2014	181,877,000	154,115,000	27,762,000	10,770,000	8,061,556	1.47
2013	170,383,000	141,116,000	29,267,000	12,710,000	9,766,869	1.30
2012	165,307,000	136,987,000	28,320,000	10,050,000	9,746,181	1.43
2011	168,599,000	139,952,000	28,647,000	10,495,000	9,987,500 (3	3) 1.40

⁽¹⁾ Gross revenues include operating revenues plus applicable interest income.

⁽²⁾ Direct operating expenses are calculated in accordance with the bond indenture.

⁽³⁾ Net of capitalized interest per indenture.

Pledged Revenue Coverage Water System Revenue Bonds Last Ten Years

		_	Direct	Net Revenues	Debt S	Service	<u> </u>	
_	Year	Gross Revenues (1)	Operating Expenses (2)	Available for Debt Service	 Principal		Interest (3)	Coverage
	2020	\$ 330,316,000	\$ 189,864,000	\$ 140,452,000	\$ 17,995,000	\$	14,572,634	4.31
	2019	323,043,000	217,352,000	105,691,000	27,540,000		15,092,505	2.48
	2018	315,296,000	197,901,000	117,395,000	30,640,000		16,950,832	2.47
	2017	305,971,000	185,367,000	120,604,000	29,700,000		15,664,601	2.66
	2016	311,882,000	162,618,000	149,264,000	44,720,000		15,100,291	2.50
	2015	301,715,000	165,981,000	135,734,000	42,110,000		21,034,935	2.15
	2014	304,182,000	153,559,000	150,623,000	41,200,000		26,822,980	2.21
	2013	274,324,000	154,947,000	119,377,000	39,910,000		29,089,797	1.73
	2012	282,288,000	149,169,000	133,119,000	31,100,000		26,639,529	2.31
	2011	238,975,000	146,232,000	92,743,000	34,000,000		30,275,641	1.44

⁽¹⁾ Gross revenues include operating revenues plus interest income.

⁽²⁾ Direct operating expenses are calculated in accordance with the bond indenture.

⁽³⁾ Per indenture, interest expense was reduced by amount released from reserve fund at the start of year through 2019

Pledged Revenue Coverage Water Pollution Control Revenue Bonds Last Five Years

		Direct	Net Revenues	Debt S	Service	;	
Year (3)	Gross Revenues (1)	Operating Expenses (2)	Available for Debt Service	 Principal	Interest		Coverage
2020	\$ 29,608,000	\$ 21,890,000	\$ 7,718,000	\$ 610,000	\$	1,521,550	3.62
2019	32,956,000	21,742,000	11,214,000	590,000		1,545,150	5.25
2018	30,443,000	20,136,000	10,307,000	570,000		1,562,250	4.83
2017	29,847,000	21,075,000	8,772,000	550,000		1,584,250	4.11
2016	28,861,000	19,010,000	9,851,000			928,547	10.61

⁽¹⁾ Gross revenues include operating revenues plus interest income, except for interest on the construction funds.

⁽²⁾ Direct operating expenses are calculated in accordance with the bond indenture.

⁽³⁾ Pledged revenue debt was first issued in 2016. The City will continue to present information until a full ten-year is compiled.

Principal Employers 2020 and 2011

	2020	
Employer	Employees	Percentage of Total City Employment
Cleveland Clinic	36,398	26.51%
University Hospitals	17,481	12.73
U.S. Office of Personnel Management	12,335	8.98
Cuyahoga County	7,586	5.53
City of Cleveland	7,006	5.10
The MetroHealth System	6,974	5.08
Cleveland Metropolitan School District	6,100	4.44
KeyCorp	4,712	3.43
Case Western Reserve University	4,458	3.25
Sherwin-Williams Co.	4,257	3.10
Total	107,307	78.15%
Total Employment within the City	137,300	
	2011	
Fordon	Food	Percentage of Total City
Employer	Employees	Employment
The Cleveland Clinic Foundation	34,000	22.99%
University Hospitals of Cleveland	13,726	9.28
Cuyahoga County	7,859	5.31
United States Postal Service	7,242	4.90
City of Cleveland	7,089	4.79
KeyCorp	5,827	3.94
The MetroHealth System	5,558	3.76
Case Western Reserve University	4,620	3.12
Sherwin-Williams Co.	3,035	2.05
Lincoln Electric Co.	2,600	1.76
Total	91,556	61.90%

Note:

Largest employers headquartered in the City ranked by FTE employees.

Source

Number of employees from Crain's Cleveland:

Total Employment within the City

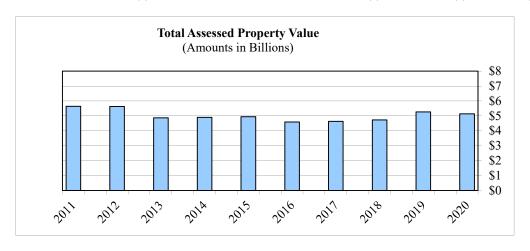
Book of Lists 2021, Largest Cuyahoga County Employers; FTEs as of 6/30/2020 Book of Lists 2012, Largest Cuyahoga County Employers; FTEs as of 6/30/2011

147,900



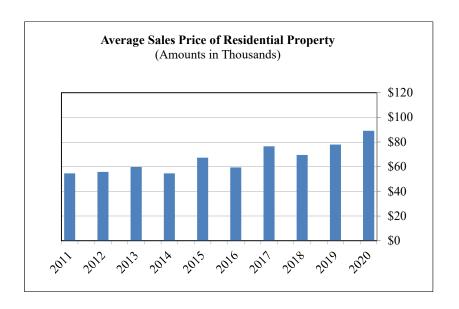
Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Years

Year	Population		Total Personal Income (5)		Personal Income Per Capita		Median Household Income				Median Age	_
2020	396,815	(1)A \$	8,421,604,745		\$	21,223	(13)	\$	30,907	(13)	35.5	(1)
2019	396,815	(1)	7,970,029,275			20,085	(12)		29,008	(12)	35.7	(1)
2018	396,815	(1)	7,477,581,860			18,844	(11)		27,854	(11)	35.7	(1)
2017	396,815	(1)	7,143,860,445			18,003	(10)		26,583	(10)	35.7	(1)
2016	396,815	(1)	6,958,944,655			17,537	(9)		26,150	(9)	35.7	(1)
2015	396,815	(1)	6,918,866,340			17,436	(8)		26,179	(8)	35.7	(1)
2014	396,815	(1)	6,742,680,480			16,992	(7)		26,217	(7)	35.7	(1)
2013	396,815	(1)	6,671,253,780			16,812	(6)		26,556	(6)	35.7	(1)
2012	396,815	(1)	6,468,878,130			16,302	(1)		27,349	(1)	35.7	(1)
2011	396,815	(1)	6,468,878,130			16,302	(1)		27,349	(1)	35.7	(1)



- (1) Source: U. S. Census Bureau. 2010 Census, (1)A Population total will reflect 2020 results when available.
- (2) Source: Ohio Department of Education Website: "http://www.ode.state.oh.us/".
- (3) Source: Ohio Labor Market Info, Website: "http://ohiolmi.com".
- (4) Source: Cuyahoga County Auditor's Office.
- (5) Computation of per capita personal income multiplied by population.
- $(6)\ Source: U.\ S.\ Census\ Bureau.\ 2012\ dollars\ years\ 2008-2012.$
- (7) Source: U. S. Census Bureau. 2013 dollars years 2009-2013.
- (8) Source: U. S. Census Bureau. 2014 dollars years 2010-2014.
- (9) Source: U. S. Census Bureau. 2015 dollars years 2011-2015.
- (10) Source: U. S. Census Bureau. 2016 dollars years 2012-2016.
- (11) Source: U. S. Census Bureau. 2017 dollars years 2013-2017.
- (12) Source: U. S. Census Bureau. 2018 dollars years 2014-2018.
- (13) Source: U. S. Census Bureau. 2019 dollars years 2015-2019.

Educational Attainment: Bachelor's Degree or Higher		School Enrollment (2)	City Unemployment Rate (3)	Average Sales Price of Residential Property (4)		(Amou	Total Assessed Property Value (4) nts in Thousands)
17.5%	(13)	37,158	13.9%	\$ 8	89,100	\$	5,132,348
16.9	(12)	37,701	5.2	7	77,900		5,263,291
16.4	(11)	38,645	6.5	(69,500		4,728,745
16.1	(10)	38,949	7.7	7	76,458		4,628,326
15.6	(9)	39,125	6.9	4	59,403		4,589,438
15.2	(8)	38,555	5.2	(67,280		4,948,114
14.9	(7)	37,967	7.8	4	54,549		4,899,952
14.0	(6)	38,725	9.3		59,737		4,868,768
13.1	(1)	42,883	8.5	4	55,774		5,631,261
13.1	(1)	45,060	10.0	4	54,638		5,640,270



Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function/Program Last Ten Years

Function/Program	2020	2019	2018	2017
General Government				
Council	61.00	64.00	65.50	60.00
Mayor's Office	19.50	19.50	18.50	24.00
Office of Capital Projects	59.50	61.50	57.00	54.00
Mayor's Office of Sustainability	10.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Mayor's Office of Quality Control	12.00	11.50	9.50	10.50
Landmarks Commission	4.50	5.00	5.50	4.00
Building Standards and Appeals	3.00	3.00	5.50	5.50
Board of Zoning Appeals	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.50
Civil Service Commission	8.50	7.50	8.50	8.50
Community Relations Board	26.50	26.00	24.00	22.00
City Planning Commission	23.50	23.00	21.50	20.50
Equal Employment Opportunity	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Prevention Intervention and Opportunity	5.00			
Court	410.00	436.50	441.50	443.50
Office of Budget Administration	7.00	7.00	8.00	7.00
Aging	25.00	25.50	26.00	23.50
Personnel and Human Resources	17.50	18.50	17.50	16.50
Consumer Affairs				
Law	74.00	78.00	80.00	78.50
Finance	252.50	264.00	267.50	248.50
Security of Persons and Property				
Administration	38.00	37.00	36.00	36.00
Police	1,934.00	2,013.00	1,972.00	1,822.50
Fire	681.00	718.00	722.00	702.00
EMS	279.00	305.00	310.00	288.00
Dog Pound	32.00	33.50	26.50	22.00
House of Corrections	1.50	1.00	1.00	106.00
Department of Justice Compliance	32.00	36.00	27.50	26.00
Public Health Services	118.00	139.50	138.50	127.50
Leisure Time Activities				
Parks, Recreation and Property Administration				
Research, Planning and Development	200.00	220.50	220.00	222.00
Recreation	200.00	230.50	230.00	222.00
Public Auditorium, Westside Market and Cleveland Stadium	59.00	64.00	61.50	53.50
Parking Facilities	33.00	37.50 72.50	40.50 71.50	37.50 70.50
Property Management	68.50			
Parks Maintenance Community Development	143.00 78.00	145.00 77.00	140.00 71.50	138.00 62.00
Building and Housing	146.00	148.00	142.00	129.00
Economic Development	22.00	24.00	24.00	23.00
Public Works	22.00	24.00	24.00	23.00
Public Works Administration	32.00	32.00	36.00	32.00
Architecture	52.00	52.00	50.00	32.00
Waste Collection and Disposal	206.50	217.50	199.50	206.50
Engineering and Construction	200.50	217.50	1,7,50	230.50
Motor Vehicle Maintenance	75.00	75.00	79.00	76.00
Streets	263.00	266.00	270.00	263.00
Traffic Engineering	30.00	31.00	33.00	32.00
Port Control	366.50	408.00	387.50	392.50
Basic Utility Services				
Water	1,174.00	1,150.50	1,126.50	1,067.50
Cleveland Public Power	237.00	249.00	253.00	242.00
Water Pollution Control	134.50	140.00	133.00	116.00
Totals:	7,414.00	7,720.50	7,607.00	7,340.00
i otais.	/,414.00	1,120.30	7,007.00	7,540.00

 $Method: Using \ 1.0 \ for \ each \ full-time \ employee \ and \ 0.50 \ for \ each \ part-time \ and \ seasonal \ employee \ at \ year \ end.$

⁽¹⁾ In 2012, a departmental reorganization occurred that merged the departments of Public Service with Parks, Recreation and Properties becoming the Department of Public Works. The Office of Capital Projects was created from the Divisions of Architecture, Engineering and Construction and Research, Planning and Development and is reported under General Government. In addition, the Division of Consumer Affairs was merged with Community Development and was moved from General Government.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
65.50	60.50	61.00	60.00	61.50	63.00
25.00	23.00	22.50	25.50	25.50	24.50
49.00	55.50	50.50	49.50	46.00 (1)	
3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
4.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
8.50	8.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	9.50
22.00	23.00	24.00	22.00	24.00	28.00
20.50	21.50	22.50	20.50	20.50	21.50
6.00	8.50	10.00	8.50	8.00	8.00
446.00	448.00	457.50	465.50	461.00	479.50
7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	7.00
19.00	23.50	21.00	22.00	22.00	25.00
12.00	15.50	17.00	19.00	18.00 (1)	16.00 4.00
73.50	71.50	76.50	77.00	72.50	76.00
239.50	238.50	226.00	222.50	232.00	234.00
37.00	35.00	48.50	42.50	36.50	36.50
1,826.50	1,903.00	1,901.00	1,913.50	1,873.00	1,869.50
696.00	705.00	707.00	730.00	729.00	803.00
244.00	238.00	224.00	232.00	232.00	214.00
18.00	18.00	17.00	17.00	14.50	15.00
117.50	117.50	127.00	131.50	133.00	153.00
13.50	8.50				
135.00	139.00	138.00	133.00	125.50	140.50
				(1)	8.00
				(1)	5.00
203.00	202.50	200.50	191.50	190.50	189.00
53.00	55.00	54.50	54.00	42.50	29.50
40.00	42.50	40.00	40.50	39.50	42.50
64.50	67.50	73.50	72.50	70.50	73.50
132.00 61.50	128.00 63.00	133.00 74.00	130.00 76.00	119.00 78.50	126.00 76.50
119.00	109.00	115.00	117.00	113.00	120.00
26.00	26.00	25.00	29.00	26.00	28.00
34.00	36.00	38.00	37.00	34.00	5.50
				(1)	5.00
179.50	171.00	192.50	199.50	206.50	212.50
				(1)	31.50
70.00	72.00	66.00	68.00	68.00	75.00
252.00	257.00	249.00	248.00	260.00	285.00
29.00	30.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	36.00
393.50	410.00	383.00	392.00	404.50	418.00
980.00	1,013.00	1,008.00	1,042.50	1,093.00	1,157.00
248.00	244.00	266.00	316.00	335.00	358.00
123.00	121.00	134.50	135.00	136.00	148.50
7,102.00	7,229.00	7,263.00	7,402.50	7,412.50	7,673.00

City of Cleveland, Ohio Operating Indicators by Function/Program Last Ten Years

Function/Program		2020		2019	_	2018		2017	_	2016
eral Government										
Council and Clerk										
Number of ordinances passed		451		573		573		621		526
Number of resolutions adopted		293		575		543		554		587
Number of other actions (communications, tabled legislation, etc.)		242		313		365		330		353
Number of planning commission docket items		326		544		344		283		310
Zoning board of appeals docket items		207		324		290		379		325
Finance Department										
Number of payments issued		32,463		39,486		40,932		37,683		37,602
Total amount of payments	\$	1,736,678,895	\$	1,791,913,475		1,712,667,992	\$	1,645,342,974		1,526,411,690
Interest earnings for fiscal year (cash basis)	\$	9,479,564	\$	34,234,237	\$	26,062,457	\$	11,609,282	\$	4,638,092
Number of receiving warrants (6)		26,342		31,786		37,061		35,563		33,848
Number of journal entries issued (6)		154,009		194,878		206,659		201,067		189,424
Number of budget adjustments issued		2		2		3		5		2
Agency ratings - S&P Global (1)		AA+		AA+		AA+		AA+		A.A
Agency ratings - Moody's Financial Services (1)		A1		A1		A1		A1		A
Health insurance costs vs. General Fund expenditures %		19%		16%		16%		17%		18%
General Fund receipts (cash basis in thousands)	\$	581,864	\$	648,273	\$	623,090	\$	591,969	\$	513,561
General Fund expenditures (cash basis in thousands)	\$	514,770	\$	564,761	\$	533,048	\$	508,535	\$	483,971
General Fund cash balances (in thousands)	\$	203,399	\$	190,621	\$	173,275	\$	117,631	\$	61,405
Income Tax Department										
Number of individual returns		102,387		134,391		131,908		158,124		174,471
Number of business returns		16,381		23,373		28,396		24,982		22,352
Number of business withholding accounts		14,730		14,599		15,015		14,640		13,867
Amount of penalties and interest collected	\$	1,598,475	\$	2,366,212	\$	2,169,049	\$	2,357,037	\$	1,980,758
Annual number of corporate withholding forms processed	Ψ	147,777	Ψ	168,213	Ψ	166,191	Ψ	159,442	Ψ	156,603
Annual number of balance due statements forms processed		14,451		24,247		26,382		31,261		41,688
Annual number of estimated payment forms processed		22,317		28,329		28,448		35,319		40,598
Annual number of reconciliations of withholdings processed		2,429		12,461		12,898		11,494		11,728
Engineer Contracted Services										
Dollar amount of construction overseen by engineer (2)	\$	40,005,457	\$	26,128,469	\$	18,489,204	\$	26,721,178	\$	59,585,941
Municipal Court										
Number of civil cases (8)		11,868		20,360		19,599		19,146		18,646
Number of criminal cases (8)		37,722		59,535		60,525		64,371		64,050
Vital Statistics										
Certificates filed (3)										
Number of births		18,406		18,993		18,765		19,878		18,607
Number of deaths		16,505		15,077		15,302		15,158		14,832
Number of fetal deaths		109		150		308		348		385
Certificates issued (3)										
Number of births		30,449		55,464		56,102		58,805		58,611
Number of deaths		32,805		63,979		65,338		64,265		63,348
Civil Service Number of police entry tests administered		1		2		3		1		1
Number of fire entry tests administered		1		2		1		1		ı
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						1		1		
Number of police promotional tests administered						1		1		
Number of fire promotional tests administered		96		40		240		1		-
Number of hires of police officers from certified lists		86		40		248		52		56
Number of hires of fire/medics from certified lists				55		40				29
Number of promotions from police certified lists		40		35		24		44		30
Number of promotions from fire certified lists		11		22		52				33

	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011
	621		582		642		631		723
	564 399		696		686		739		647
	127		232		267		359		262
	274		256		276		237		241
	37,931		37,689		37,257		38,010		38,501
\$	1,463,635,524	\$	1,423,313,034	\$	1,454,825,245		1,236,189,641		,311,830,974
\$	1,669,023	\$	2,004,466	\$	2,922,320	\$	3,283,638	\$	4,061,090
	34,912 260,377		36,245 206,253		33,006 176,343		32,087 190,554		30,433 179,546
	200,377		200,233		170,343		190,334		179,346
	AA								
	A1								
	17%		15%		15%		15%		18%
\$	495,331	\$	502,860	\$	511,253	\$	501,018	\$	496,086
\$ \$	481,730 79,239	\$ \$	487,584 92,693	\$ \$	485,912 89,988	\$ \$	468,543 84,869	\$ \$	472,883 54,888
Ф	19,239	Þ	92,093	J	09,900	Ф	04,009	Þ	34,000
	181,382		181,811		188,767		192,362		196,457
	28,502		29,866		22,601		25,140		26,240
	13,863		13,857		13,914		14,414		14,338
\$	2,010,333	\$	1,848,347	\$	1,880,485	\$	1,771,088	\$	2,059,203
	153,640		149,291		143,976		147,175		149,537
	41,837 39,577		38,059 42,027		39,012 40,932		37,642 41,813		38,152 41,636
	12,248		11,851		10,737		11,416		11,376
\$	104,493,079	\$	52,004,000	\$	30,424,253	\$	25,400,000	\$	30,760,000
	19,411		18,910		7,534		9,451		11,513
	78,238		103,098		109,740		110,754		107,711
	18,524		17,061		16,448		17,264		16,616
	14,349		13,509		13,460		13,016		12,958
	407		337		380		384		459
	58,513		55,753		57,935		57,297		57,542
	63,930		60,897		61,717		60,173		61,147
	1		1 1		1				
			3						1
	45		4		4		50		1
	45 40		103 37		47 33		50		42
	48		4		36		33		
	16		49		29		42		

(Continued)

City of Cleveland, Ohio Operating Indicators by Function/Program Last Ten Years

Function/Program		2020		2019	_	2018		2017		2016
Building Department Indicators										
Construction permits issued		13,533		19,947		17,173		17,865		16,125
Estimated value of construction	\$	873,031,083	\$	1,194,734,824	\$	1,461,758,104	\$	1,338,571,317	\$	1,468,917,169
Number of other permits issued		1,134		2,026		2,235		2,871		2,820
Amount of revenue generated from permits	\$	8,329,511	\$	13,146,280	\$	12,550,454	\$	10,985,010	\$	12,799,847
Number of contract registrations issued		2,502		2,441		3,330		3,261		3,202
Annual apartment/rooming house license fees	\$	4,293,764	\$	2,339,748	\$	2,307,275	\$	2,144,227	\$	1,582,496
Security of Persons and Property										
Police										
Number of traffic citations issued		28,042		41,747		41,095		45,734		49,084
Number of parking citations issued		17,075		24,017		26,970		30,966		32,516
Number of criminal arrests		9,217		12,790		15,584		18,975		19,670
Number of accident reports completed		15,237		17,282		17,982		17,876		18,256
Part 1 offenses (major offenses)		24,291		23,229		24,557		31,163		34,158
OVI arrests (12)		44		318		472		505		491
Prisoners		5,723		12,299		13,025		12,536		14,214
Motor vehicle accidents		15,237		17,282		17,982		17,876		18,256
Fatalities from motor vehicle accidents		74		54		46		61		56
Community diversion program youths		83		104		82		141		119
Fire		65.504		70.005		70.212		71.662		70.000
Fire calls - incoming for services		65,724		70,005		70,213		71,663		70,988
Fires Fires with loss		2,228 519		1,896 518		2,078 935		2,732 1,489		2,752 1,035
		200		168		284		323		344
Fires with losses exceeding \$10K Fire losses \$	\$	8,664,535	\$	8,541,535	\$	14,374,870	\$	19,714,210	\$	15,495,855
Fire safety inspections	Φ	2,706	φ	2,988	Ф	7,900	Φ	20,660	φ	9,059
Number of times mutual aid given to fire		2,700		3		7,500		20,000		7,037
EMS										
EMS calls - incoming for service		119,272		123,364		120,487		116,751		116,056
Ambulance billing collections (net)	\$	13,189,469	\$	16,250,754	\$	14,470,837	\$	14,633,032	\$	13,157,301
Public Health and Welfare										
Number of health inspections										
Barber shops		168		109		165		156		124
Food		4,029		7,800		7,800		7,200		7,041
Hotels/motels		44		38		40		43		42
Marinas										
Mobile home parks										
Laundries		32		30		30		38		77
Nuisance		4,030		12,000		1,909		1,186		1,176
Pools		40		130		125		127		114
Schools		397		330		235		330		293
Day care inspections		186		183		181		180		181
Maternity inspections				1		1		1		1
Abortion inspections		4		3		3		4		4
Cemetery burials										
Cemetery cremations		204		268		259		279		263

2015	 2014	 2013		2012		2011
15,038	14,002	15,760		16,245		15,082
\$ 1,430,231,410 3,274	\$ 951,833,168 4,560	\$ 898,217,589 4,632	\$ 1	1,033,330,550 4,854	\$ 1	1,556,000,000 4,164
\$ 11,580,333	\$ 8,318,937	\$ 8,727,385	\$	7,867,168	\$	8,306,423
\$ 3,262 1,515,849	\$ 2,395 1,340,845	\$ 2,357 1,382,001	\$	2,802 1,305,182	\$	2,822 1,343,457
64,565	89,835	111,271		121,474		119,371
39,862	37,569	36,678		42,404		42,763
24,308	31,633	33,742		35,730		37,531
17,712	15,575	15,806		14,549		15,444
29,048	33,975	37,125		39,028		40,554
387	693	779		790		679
17,284	21,201	23,935		35,251		37,235
17,712	15,575	15,806		14,549		15,412
48	21	32		31		29
108	105	98		152		188
68,983	64,357	61,728		65,040		65,132
2,469	2,431	2,478		2,846		2,714
1,591	1,441	1,403		1,372		1,398
346	310	247		259		256
\$ 18,625,607	\$ 16,936,874	\$ 9,634,925	\$	13,128,848	\$	14,747,291
12,963	12,730	10,110		13,380		10,898
	5	2		30		21
115,303	109,045	106,385		96,359		94,307
\$ 10,348,422	\$ 12,214,724	\$ 11,589,324	\$	12,051,964	\$	11,594,178
211	360	303		333		400
7,356	7,187	7,796		7,674		7,369
36	35	22		38		42
				_		11
				5		12
54	68	81		62		87
2,450	17,117	22,375		21,118		19,136
165 398	147	132 547		161 419		204 480
	417					229
187	194	188		161		229
4	1 4	2 5		5		
260	249	179		196		177
						(Continued

Function/Program		2020		2019	_	2018		2017		2016
Leisure Time Activities										
Recreation men and women leagues receipts	\$		\$	14,585	\$	13,318	\$	795	\$	1,305
Economic Development										
Grant amounts received (Amounts in Thousands) (11)	\$	1,692	\$	3,180	\$	3,238	\$	4,310	\$	10,107
Public Works										
Street improvements - asphalt overlay (square yards) (7)		406,698		401,772		422,485		476,296		279,170
Crackseal coating program (linear feet) (7)		302,000		422,097		476,296		318,415		252,160
Street repair (curbs, aprons, berms, asphalt) (hours)		34,043		102,400		183,040		106,080		118,560
Guardrail repair (hours) (9)		1,244		1,093		1,320		1,061		380
Paint striping										
Lane line (miles)		345		455		526		630		629
Crosswalks (each)		4,211		4,800		5,476		5,356		6,007
Arrows (each)		4,000		3,650		3,528		3,695		3,853
Street sweeper (hours) (9)		11,310		1,904		1,120		1,257		672
Cold patch (hours)		5,893		10,693		5,760		7,680		6,400
Snow and ice removal regular hours		72,453		76,834		75,564		72,015		70,137
Snow and ice removal overtime hours		12,303		12,152		13,342		7,843		16,244
Leaf collection (hours) (10)		4,720		432		1,200		240		10,244
Holiday lights setup (hours) (5)		4,720		732		120		220		240
Equipment repair/body shop (hours)		4,200		4,421		3,960		1,643		2,060
Tons of snow melting salt purchased November-March		50,779		54,000		61,089		31,422		57,424
Cost of salt purchased	\$		\$	3,957,120	\$	1,778,889	¢	918,490	\$	3,037,155
•	2	3,706,873	Ф		Э		\$		Ф	
Refuse disposal per year (in tons) (13)	e	266,793	e	243,825	e	222,559	e	241,250	e	241,911
Refuse disposal costs per year (13)	\$	6,988,485	\$	6,542,835	\$	5,612,889	\$	5,660,667	\$	5,552,840
Annual recycling tonnage (excluding leaf, and compost items)				23,743		19,152		26,915		25,600
Percentage of waste recycled				8.87%		7.90%		10.04%		9.45%
Port Control										
Cleveland Hopkins Airport										
Landed weight (in thousands of pounds)		3,514,736		5,928,580		5,686,461		5,455,096		5,117,105
Total operations		71,141		126,999		116,333		122,392		118,653
Total passengers		4,122,517		10,040,817		9,642,729		9,140,445		8,422,676
Total enplaned passengers		2,059,668		5,023,316		4,836,580		4,562,740		4,205,739
Burke Lakefront Airport										
Total operations		39,000		50,022		46,765		50,789		53,495
Total passengers		105,453		174,382		229,172		178,521		163,696
Total enplaned passengers		53,598		86,408		113,843		89,051		81,934
Water Department										
Water rates per 1st 600 cubic feet of water used (4)	\$	21.85	\$	20.57	\$	19.26	\$	19.26	\$	19.26
Average number of water accounts billed monthly (14)	•	432,372		433,000		428,778		430,478		138,816
Total water collections annually (including P&I)	\$	287,016,260	\$	283,912,463	\$	273,421,478	\$	295,099,937	\$	282,194,878
Payments to Cleveland for bulk water purchases	\$	9,919,477	\$	9,519,525	\$	9,489,107	\$	9,979,059	\$	21,309,226
Wastewater Department										
Sewer and sanitary calls for service		5,193		3,906		4,810		5,342		4,537
After hours sewer calls (hours)		499		306		358		270		180
Electric Power										
KWH Sold		1,528,489,824		1,589,109,934		1,657,523,780		1,588,113,898		1,612,905,829
Average accounts billed per month										
Average accounts diffed Del Highth		73,998		75,064		75,287		73,363		73,340
Receipts	\$	188,350,724	\$	208,987,691	\$	212,797,846	\$	190,495,223	\$	191,759,714

- (1) General obligation bond rating.
- Amounts are new construction starts. The majority of engineering and construction projects are multi-year projects.
- Includes entire area serviced by the Division of Vital Statistics (i.e., Cleveland + suburbs).
- This is the rate for the City of Cleveland residents only. In 2012 rates changed from per 1000 cubic feet to per 600 cubic feet.
- (5) Holiday light setup was contracted to an outside agency in 2010 and 2011.
- The City went "live" on a new financial system in January 2010. The new system creates journal entries at the transaction level instead of at the summary level like the prior financial system. (6)
- No program was available for asphalt overlay in 2010 and a new program was implemented for crackseal coating. In 2011, this program ended due to state budget cuts and the asphalt overlay program was again (7)
- 2010 data has been changed. Figures included cases from prior years.
- Street sweeping was limited in 2011 and 2012 due to state imposed budget cuts.
- (10) During various years the City provided no organized leaf collection program.
- (11) Economic Development grants received were restated in 2011 for all years shown. They include Neighborhood Development Investment Fund, Supplemental Empowerment Zone, Economic Development Funds, Urban Development Action Funds, WIA Grants and Core City Program Funds. Beginning in 2011 WIA Grants were moved to General Government.
- (12) In 2013, OVI arrests, operating a vehicle impaired, is formerly known as DUI arrests, driving under the influence. They are both counted using the same measures; however, the State of Ohio now refers to them as OVI as does the City of Cleveland.
- (13) Prior to 2015, Public Works provides calculations base on the calendar year.
 (14) Beginning in 2017, the Water Department switched to monthly billing for its customers.

	2015		2014		2013	_	2012		2011
\$	1,425	\$	2,940	\$	3,407	\$	9,862	\$	5,280
\$	8,244	\$	12,856	\$	3,045	\$	5,856	\$	2,154
	244,774		244,500		297,183		212,032		224,361
	320,785		662,225		420.024		445.000		3,263
	136,993		152,214		138,034		117,239		83,212
	765		114		131		100		40
	485		640		672		661		651
	3,783		4,476		4,227		4,952		5,260
	3,664		3,684		3,928		4,273		4,706
	744		992		1,132		2,176		3,840
	12,960		11,376		9,143		19,271		31,345
	88,865		89,234		86,978		87,369		128,000
	14,876		18,791		19,212		18,912		23,117
	240		275		200		500		
	240 2,110		275 2,200		300 2,215		500 4,196		5,000
	61,447		73,888		57,966		40,236		74,679
\$	3,147,313	\$	2,538,951	\$	1,972,003	\$	1,834,359	\$	3,348,606
Ψ	217,083	Ψ	209,410	Ψ	214,561	Ψ	212,367	Ψ	240,603
\$	5,729,541	\$	5,466,793	\$	5,258,741	\$	5,723,227	\$	6,556,260
-	21,809	-	17,900	-	15,893	-	14,146		10,938
	9.54%		11.00%		13.00%		10.06%		3.68%
			4.550.004				5 500 4 40		5.040.004
	5,118,972		4,773,831		5,732,142		5,732,148		5,912,394
	117,773		137,363		181,340		180,944		188,286
	8,100,073 4,046,634		7,609,404 3,797,261		9,072,045 4,525,612		9,010,077 4,495,353		9,203,740 4,597,697
	4,040,034		3,797,201		4,323,012		4,493,333		4,391,091
	63,603		66,862		68,665		72,916		65,664
	161,006		155,583		148,294		184,427		176,096
	80,724		77,984		74,385		92,160		87,695
\$	19.26	\$	17.34	\$	15.51	\$	13.76	\$	12.58
	139,823		139,460		139,201		139,023		138,002
\$	273,223,067	\$	261,928,659	\$	250,250,867	\$	246,046,531	\$	211,302,881
\$	21,889,987	\$	21,810,862	\$	20,194,830	\$	21,271,504	\$	19,101,723
	3,919		5,859		4,856		4,035		5,489
	438		381		227		167		204
	1,616,459,441		1,618,081,248		1,620,996,815		1,617,569,577		1,650,142,435
	73,661		73,746		74,208		74,238		74,092
\$	194,358,017	\$	183,571,523	\$	170,397,373	\$	170,009,696	\$	171,895,176

(Concluded)

Capital Assets Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Years

Function/Program	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Government					
Square footage occupied (4)	3,874,685	3,177,900	3,177,900	3,177,900	3,075,124
Administrative vehicles	35	35	35	35	36
Police					
Stations	5	5	5	5	5
Square footage of buildings (1)	770,169	770,169	756,846	756,846	783,546
Vehicles	945	921	924	899	805
Fire					
Stations	26	26	26	26	26
Square footage of buildings	311,655	311,655	311,655	311,655	311,655
Vehicles	132	126	126	113	135
EMS					
Stations (headquarters)	1	1	1	1	1
Square footage of buildings	52,776	52,776	52,776	52,776	52,776
Vehicles	69	68	66	52	56
Port Control (Hopkins)					
Runways	3	3	3	3	3
Terminal area (approximate square footage)	1,142,810	1,142,810	1,142,810	935,000	935,000
Gates (7)	58	58	58	58	65
Parking spaces (approximately)					
CLE Smart Park Garage (6)	4,059	3,674	3,811	3,811	3,811
Long-term					
Short-term					
Surface	1,680	2,095	2,095	2,095	2,095
Total parking spaces	5,739	5,769	5,906	5,906	5,906
Vehicles	364	355	362	358	329
Other Public Works					
Streets (miles)	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Service vehicles (5)	2,428	2,433	2,249	2,179	1,686

3,659,100 3,659,100 3,659,100 3,690,000 3,690,000 35 41 38 37 36 5 5 5 5 5 5 614,500 553,100 553,100 553,100 553,100 553,100 842 867 823 825 796 26 26 26 26 26 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 92 95 91 104 104 1 1 1 1 1 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 46 47 47 45 45 3 3 3 3 3 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 65 65 96 96 96 3,811 3,997 3,959 2,600 2,600 2,806 5,866 <th>2015</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2011</th>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 7 96 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 92 95 91 104 104 1 3 3 3					
614,500 553,100 553,100 553,100 553,100 823 825 796 26 26 26 26 26 26 313,224	33	71	50	37	30
614,500 553,100 553,100 553,100 553,100 823 825 796 26 26 26 26 26 26 313,224	5	5	5	5	5
842 867 823 825 796 26 26 26 26 26 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 92 95 91 104 104 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 45 45 45 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 395,000 935,000					
313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 104 104 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 45 45 45 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 39,000 935,000					
313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 313,224 104 104 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 45 45 45 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 39,000 935,000					
92 95 91 104 104 1 1 1 1 1 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 46 47 47 45 45 3 3 3 3 3 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 65 65 96 96 96 3,811 3,997 3,959 2,600 2,600 3,900 3,900 3,900 3,900 2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290	26	26	26	26	26
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	313,224	313,224	313,224	313,224	313,224
33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 46 47 47 45 45 3 3 3 3 3 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 65 65 96 96 96 3,811 3,997 3,959 2,600 2,600 3,900 3,900 3,900 3,900 2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290	92	95	91	104	104
33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 46 47 47 45 45 3 3 3 3 3 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 65 65 96 96 96 3,811 3,997 3,959 2,600 2,600 3,900 3,900 3,900 3,900 2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290					
46 47 47 45 45 3 3 3 3 3 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 65 65 96 96 96 3,811 3,997 3,959 2,600 2,600 3,900 3,900 3,900 2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290	1	1	1	1	1
3 3 3 3 3 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 65 65 96 96 96 3,811 3,997 3,959 2,600 2,600 3,900 3,900 2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 96<	46	47	47	45	45
935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 935,000 96<					
65 65 96 96 96 3,811 3,997 3,959 2,600 2,600 3,900 3,900 2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290	3	3	3	3	3
3,811 3,997 3,959 2,600 2,600 3,900 3,900 3,900 2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290	935,000	935,000	935,000	935,000	935,000
2,600 2,600 3,900 3,900 2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290	65	65	96	96	96
2,600 2,600 3,900 3,900 2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290	3,811	3,997	3,959		
2,055 1,544 1,100 640 640 5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290				2,600	2,600
5,866 5,541 5,059 7,140 7,500 313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290				3,900	3,900
313 320 315 335 353 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290		1,544	1,100	640	
1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,290		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	313	320	315	335	353
1,646 1,500 1,539 1,906 868					
	1,646	1,500	1,539	1,906	868

(Continued)

Capital Assets Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Years

Function/Program	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Recreation					
Number of parks	168	168	168	168	168
Number of playgrounds	108	108	108	108	108
Number of baseball diamonds	130	130	130	130	130
Number of tennis courts	92	92	92	92	92
Number of basketball courts					
Full	96	96	96	96	96
Half	11	11	11	11	11
Number of soccer fields	5	5	4	4	4
Number of recreation centers	21	21	21	21	21
Number of pools					
Indoor	19	19	19	19	19
Outdoor	20	20	22	22	22
Number of aquatic playgrounds	25	25	25	25	25
Number of golf courses (3)	2	2	2	2	2
Number of ice rinks	1	1	1	1	1
Number of roller rinks	1	1	1	1	1
Number of fine arts centers	1	1	1	1	1
Number of greenhouses	1	1	1	1	1
Number of camps	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Historical Baseball Parks	1	1	1	1	1
Total park acreage	1,863	1,863	1,863	1,863	1,863
Vehicles	88	77	74	80	91
Wastewater					
Sanitary sewers (miles)	173	170	170	170	170
Storm sewers (miles)	214	199	199	199	199
Combined sewers (miles)	1,057	1,066	1,065	1,065	1,065
Vehicles	137	179	139	152	117
Electric Power					
Total Distribution lines (miles)	900	900	900	900	900
Total Transmission lines (miles)	50	50	50	50	50
Vehicles	80	78	43	79	265
Water Department					
Water lines (miles) (2)	3,933	3,945	3,878	3,544	3,315
Vehicles	761	722	719	748	740

- (1) Includes Dog Kennels and Inspection Garage.
- (2) These are calculated totals of all trunk mains [20" diameter and larger] (433 miles), distribution mains [16" and smaller] within the City of Cleveland (1,284 miles) plus distribution mains within certain suburbs with updated service agreements (2,161 miles) which transferred ownership of the distribution mains within those suburban boundaries to the City of Cleveland. Not included in these totals are the distribution mains in all master meter communities and any direct service suburban community who has not entered into a new service agreement.
- (3) In 2011, the City leased Seneca golf course. In 2012, the City leased both golf courses. In 2018, the City took back the operations of Highland Park Golf Course.
- (4) Closed Platt Station and Luke Easter Station in 2011. In 2013, square footage occupied decreased due to the demolition of the Miles Broadway building (21,900 sq ft) and the Highland Park Maintenance building (9,000 sq ft).
- (5) In 2012, a departmental reorganization occurred that merged the departments of Public Service with Parks, Recreation and Properties becoming the Department of Public Works. The Office of Capital Projects was created from the Divisions of Architecture, Engineering and Construction and Research, Planning and Development and is reported under General Government. In addition, the Division of Consumer Affairs was merged with Community Development and was moved from General Government.
- (6) In 2013, Cleveland Hopkins demolished their long-term parking area and created a surface lot. They also changed their short-term parking area into the CLE Smart Park Garage which is for both short and long-term parking.
- (7) In 2014, the number of gates reflects physical gates. All prior years totals are the number of aircrafts that can be accommodated at any one time, including physical gates and parking positions.

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
4.60	4.50			
168	168	154	154	154
109	109	110	110	109
133	133	138	138	132
90	90	119	119	111
110	110	103	103	110
10	10	10	10	10
4	4	4	3	9
21	21	21	21	20
19	19	19	19	19
22	22	21	20	23
25	25	22	10	10
2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1,863	1,863	1,489	1,489	1,495
85	86	91	97	99
170	170	170	170	170
170	170	170	170	170
199	199	199	199	199
1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065
110	104	108	116	115
900				
50				
217	221	216	284	266
3,300	3,139	3,051	2,839	2,709
596	675	658	736	708

(Concluded)

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

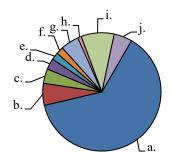
SCHEDULE OF STATISTICS-GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

OPERATING RATIOS: GENERAL FUND-BUDGET BASIS

REVENUE DOLLAR BY SOURCE

Where the money came from

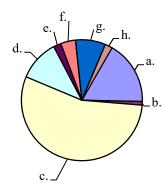
a. Income taxes	a.	\$0.63
b. Property taxes	b.	0.06
c. State local government funds	c.	0.04
d. Other taxes	d.	0.03
e. Other shared revenues	e.	0.02
f. Licenses and permits	f.	0.02
g. Charges for services	g.	0.05
h. Fines, forfeits and settlements	h.	0.01
i. Grant Revenue	i.	0.09
j. Miscellaneous	j.	0.05
	-	\$1.00



EXPENDITURE DOLLAR BY FUNCTION

Where the money was spent

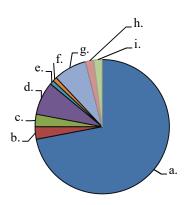
a. General Government	a.	\$0.17
b. Public Health	b.	0.01
c. Public Safety	c.	0.55
d. Public Works	d.	0.11
e. Building and Housing	e.	0.02
f. Economic and Community Development and other	f.	0.04
g. Transfers out	g.	0.08
h. Capital outlay	h	0.02
		\$1.00



EXPENDITURE DOLLAR BY OBJECT

What the money was spent on

a. Salaries, wages and related benefits	a.	\$0.72
b. Interdepartmental charges	b.	0.03
c. Utilities	c.	0.03
d. Contractual services	d.	0.08
e. Materials and supplies	e.	0.01
f. Maintenance	f.	0.01
g. Transfers out	g.	0.08
h. Capital outlay	h.	0.02
i. Claim refunds	i.	0.02
		\$1.00



SPECIAL THANKS TO:

The Division of Financial Reporting and Control

Accounting and Administrative

Arlindo Ahmetaj Adam Badalamenti Poljona Basho, CPA Robert Carpenter Shelfie Carter Camille Copeland Aaron Dippong Jeremy Gotch Maryam Hussain Samantha Jura Elizabeth Loszak Lisa Royal Sharon Teter Bathsheba Williamson Kathleen Woidke Lan Zheng, CPA

Photography

City of Cleveland Bureau of Photographic Services

Cover color separations and printing

City of Cleveland Division of Printing and Reproduction

Lesly Camargo, CPA Acting City Controller Department of Finance Room 18 – City Hall Cleveland, Ohio 44114 (216) 664-3881