

CITY OF WOOSTER, OHIO
ANNUAL INFORMATION FILING FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2021

The following provides, in accordance with the continuing disclosure agreements (the Continuing Disclosure Agreements) entered into by the City of Wooster, Ohio (the City), annual financial information and operating data for the City's fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 (Fiscal Year 2021), of the type included in the respective final official statements for its primary offerings of and issuances:

\$7,975,000 Various Purpose Bonds, Series 2010, dated October 13, 2010. Final Maturity December 1, 2030.

\$4,800,000 Sanitary Sewerage System Improvement Bonds, Series 2018, dated February 14, 2018. Final Maturity December 1, 2037.

\$14,895,000 Various Purpose Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2020, dated June 9, 2020. Final Maturity December 1, 2039.

The applicable CUSIP number is 981083.

The Annual Information Filing constitutes only the annual financial information and operating data agreed to be provided under the Continuing Disclosure Agreements entered into at the times of the primary offerings referenced above. No representation is made as to the materiality or completeness of that information. Other relevant information for Fiscal Year 2021 may exist, and matters may have occurred or become known during or since that period, which an investor would consider to be important when making an investment decision. Further, no representation is made that the Annual Information Filing is indicative of financial or operating results of the City since the end of Fiscal Year 2021 or future financial or operating results. Finally, the inclusion of certain information pertaining to post-Fiscal Year 2021 events, if any, is provided solely for convenience, and is not intended to suggest that other such information not so included is any less material or important to an investor.

July 25, 2022

CITY OF WOOSTER, OHIO

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REGARDING THIS ANNUAL INFORMATION FILING

The information and expressions of opinion in this Annual Information Filing are subject to change without notice, and the delivery of this Annual Information Filing shall not, under any circumstances, give rise to any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City since its date.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Regarding This Annual Information Filing	2
Table of Contents	2
Introductory Statement.....	4
COVID-19 Pandemic.....	5
Ad Valorem Property Taxes And Special Assessments	5
Assessed Valuation	5
Tax Rates	7
TAX TABLE A Overlapping Tax Rates	7
TAX TABLE B City Tax Rates.....	8
Collections	8
Special Assessments	9
Delinquencies.....	10
Municipal Income Tax	10
House Bill 197 and House Bill 110	11
Litigation Potentially Affecting Municipal Income Taxes	12
State Local Government Assistance Funds.....	13
Estate Taxes	13
City Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations.....	14
Security for General Obligation Debt; Bonds and BANs.....	14
Statutory Direct Debt Limitations.....	15
Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations	17
Debt Outstanding	18
Bond Retirement Fund.....	18
Long-Term Financial Obligations Other Than Bonds and Notes.....	18
Retirement Expenses.....	19
Health Insurance	20
Subsequent Events	20
\$2,360,000 Various Purpose Improvement Notes, Series 2022	20
Debt Tables (as of December 31, 2021)	
A: Principal Amounts of Outstanding General Obligation (GO) Debt; Leeway for Additional Debt Within Direct Debt Limitations	DT-1
B: Various City and Overlapping GO Debt Allocations (Principal Amounts).....	DT-2
C: Projected Debt Charges Requirements on City GO Debt.....	DT-3
D: Outstanding GO Bonds.....	DT-4

- Appendix A-1 – Comparative Statement of Fund Net Position of Water Pollution Control Fund 2017 through 2021, Comparative Statements of Water Pollution Control Fund Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets 2017 through 2021, and Comparative Statements of Water Pollution Control Fund Cash Flows 2017 through 2021
- Appendix A-2 – Comparative Statement of Fund Net Position of Water Fund 2017 through 2021, Comparative Statements of Water Fund Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets 2017 through 2021, and Comparative Statements of Water Fund Cash Flows 2017 through 2021
- Appendix B – Comparative Balance Sheets of General Fund 2017 through 2021, and Comparative Statements of General Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances 2017 through 2020 and Unaudited 2021
- Appendix C – All-Funds Summary 2021 (Cash Basis--Unaudited)

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The City entered into the Continuing Disclosure Agreements pursuant to SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the Rule) in connection with the primary offerings and issuances by the City of the bond issues identified on the cover page (collectively, the Bonds). The Continuing Disclosure Agreements require the City to provide annually financial information and operating data for its immediately preceding Fiscal Year of the type included in the final official statements for those offerings (collectively, the Official Statements). This Annual Information Filing provides such financial information and operating data for the City's Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2021.

All financial and other information in this Annual Information Filing has been provided by the City from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. More complete information regarding laws, reports and documents referenced in this Annual Information Filing may be obtained by reviewing those laws, reports and documents. Subject to limited exceptions, records of the City are available for public inspection and copies may be obtained at cost upon request. Questions regarding information contained in this Annual Information Filing and requests for copies of documents should be directed to the Director of Finance of the City at the address shown on the cover.

The presentation of information, including tables of receipts from taxes and other sources, is intended to show recent historical information, and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial position or other affairs of the City. No representation is made that past experience, as is shown by that financial and other information, will necessarily continue or otherwise be predictive of future experience. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice. The delivery of this Annual Information Filing shall not, under any circumstances, give rise to any implication that the affairs of the City have not changed since the date of this Annual Information Filing.

The City's audited basic financial statements for Fiscal Year 2020 (the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Statements) were filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) in an electronic format prescribed by the MSRB using the MSRB's Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) platform on September 21, 2021. Those audited financial statements are hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of this Annual Information Filing. The City's audited basic financial statements for Fiscal Year 2021 are not yet available and will be filed with the MSRB on EMMA promptly after they have been made available by the Ohio Auditor of State (OAS) on the internet address of the OAS, currently <http://www.auditor.state.oh.us>.

As used in this Annual Information Filing:

- **“Council”** means the Council of the City.
- **“County”** means the County of Wayne.
- **“County Auditor”** means the Auditor of the County.
- **“Debt charges”** means the principal (including any mandatory sinking fund deposits and mandatory redemption payments), interest and any redemption premium payable on the obligations referred to as those payments come due and are payable; debt charges may also be referred to as “debt service.”
- **“Fiscal Year”** means the 12-month period ending December 31, and reference to a particular Fiscal Year (such as “Fiscal Year 2021”) means the Fiscal Year ending on December 31 in that year.

- “**Revised Code**” means the Ohio Revised Code.
- “**State**” or “**Ohio**” means the State of Ohio.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The spread of the strain of coronavirus commonly known as COVID-19 (COVID-19 or the Pandemic) began altering the behavior of businesses and people early in Fiscal Year 2020 in a manner that had, and to an extent continues to have, negative effects on global, state and local economies and, in turn, on state and local governments and their revenues and expenses.

As the initial effects of the Pandemic became known, the City actively monitored its revenue collections and implemented certain mitigation and expense reduction measures. As a part of its response to the Pandemic, the federal government has provided assistance under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and other legislation to assist states in addressing the adverse impacts of COVID-19.

The amounts of the reductions (and any offsets) in any local tax sources, additional grant assistance received as well as both Pandemic-related expenses and any operational cost savings experienced by the City in Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021, are all taken into account in the information provided in this Annual Information Filing. See, e.g., **Municipal Income Tax, State Local Government Assistance Funds and Appendices A, B and C.**

The City has been awarded approximately \$2.209 million in 2020 CARES Act local coronavirus relief monies from the State which have been used to cover eligible expenses used to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The COVID-19 outbreak has not materially impacted the City’s real property tax or local government fund receipts.

The City received \$2.768 million from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), with half of those dollars received in 2021 and half in 2022. The City has identified appropriate projects to recommend to the Council for use of those funds. These projects include investments in water and sewer infrastructure, COVID prevention, and business and community development in qualified census tracts.

The Pandemic’s full effect on the City’s finances and operations, including on the collection of local taxes and on subsequent levels of State and federal assistance, cannot be fully known.

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXES AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

Assessed Valuation

The following table shows the recent assessed valuations of property subject to ad valorem taxes levied by the City.

Collection Year	Real(a)	Public Utility(b)	Total Assessed Valuation
2018(c)	\$552,254,120	\$10,154,450	\$562,408,570
2019	568,543,180	18,274,090(d)	586,817,270
2020	568,285,110	19,685,970	587,971,080
2021(e)	657,789,680	21,352,470	679,142,150
2022	660,502,140	22,926,330	683,428,470

- (a) Other than real property of railroads. The real property of public utilities, other than railroads, is assessed by the County Auditor. Real property of railroads is assessed, together with tangible personal property of all public utilities, by the State Tax Commissioner.
- (b) Tangible personal property of all public utilities and real property of railroads; see footnote (a).
- (c) Reflects triennial adjustment.
- (d) Reflects increase in assessed value of Ohio Power Company.
- (e) Reflects sexennial reappraisal.

Source: County Auditor

Taxes collected on “Real” 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) taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year.

Pursuant to statutory requirements for sexennial reappraisals, in 2020 the County Auditor adjusted the true value of taxable real property to reflect then current fair market values. These adjustments were first reflected in the 2020 duplicate (collection year 2021) and in the ad valorem taxes distributed to the City in 2021 and thereafter. The County Auditor is required to adjust (but without individual appraisal of properties except in the sexennial reappraisal), and has adjusted, taxable real property value triennially to reflect true values. The County Auditor completed such triennial adjustment in 2017.

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 upon its assessed value.

As a result of the phase-out of taxation of tangible personal property used in general business (excluding certain public utility property) and tangible personal property used by telephone, telegraph or interexchange telecommunications companies, as described above, and a 2002 reduction of the percentages of true value of electric utility production equipment and natural gas utility property assessed for taxation, eligible local governments have received reimbursement payments from the State to account for the loss of property tax revenue. The City has not received reimbursement from the State relating to lost property revenue from operating levies since 2016.

As indicated herein, the General Assembly has from time to time exercised its power to revise the laws applicable to the determination of assessed valuation of taxable property and the amount of receipts to be produced by ad valorem taxes levied on that property and may continue to make similar revisions.

Ohio law grants tax credits to offset increases in taxes resulting from increases in the true value of real property. Legislation classifies real property as between residential and agricultural

property and all other real property, and provides for tax reduction factors to be separately computed for and applied to each class. These tax credits apply only to certain voted levies on real property, and they do not apply to unvoted levies or to voted levies to provide a specified dollar amount or to pay debt charges on general obligation debt. None of the City’s tax levies are affected by these credits. These credits are discussed further following **Tax Table A**.

Tax Rates

All references to tax rates under this caption are in terms of stated rates in mills per \$1.00 of assessed valuation.

The following are the rates at which the City and overlapping taxing subdivisions have in recent years levied ad valorem property taxes.

**TAX TABLE A
Overlapping Tax Rates**

Collection Year	City(a)	County	JVSD	Library	Mental Health District	Wooster City School District	Total
2018	4.20	10.25	4.60	1.20	1.00	76.35	97.60
2019	4.20	10.25	4.60	1.30	1.00	76.35	97.70
2020	4.20	10.25	4.60	1.25	1.00	76.35	97.65
2021	4.20	10.60	4.60	1.25	1.00	79.60	101.25
2022	4.20	10.60	4.60	1.25	1.00	82.85	104.50

(a) The City shares 1.30 mills with Wooster Township only for those parcels that overlap both the City and Wooster Township and in the years in which Wooster Township levies inside millage. See **Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations**.

Source: County Auditor.

Statutory procedures limit, by the application of tax credits, the amount realized by each taxing subdivision from real property taxation to the amount realized from those taxes in the preceding year plus both:

- the proceeds of any new taxes (other than renewals) approved by the electors, calculated to produce an amount equal to the amount that would have been realized if those taxes had been levied in the preceding year; and
- amounts realized from new and existing taxes on the assessed valuation of real property added to the tax duplicate since the preceding year.

These procedures were instituted initially in 1976 to limit in part the effect of increasing property values on the growth of those property taxes.

As noted above, all of the City’s property tax levies, as levies inside the ten-mill limitation, are exempt from those tax credit provisions. The tax credit provisions do not apply to amounts realized from taxes levied at whatever rate is required to produce a specified amount or an amount to pay debt charges, or from taxes levied inside the ten-mill limitation or any applicable charter tax rate limitation. To calculate the limited amount to be realized, a reduction factor is applied to the stated rates of the levies subject to these tax credits. A resulting “effective tax rate” reflects the aggregate of those reductions, and is the rate based on which real property taxes are in fact collected. As an example, the total overlapping tax rate for the 2022 tax collection year of 104.50 mills within the City is reduced by reduction factors of 0.427028 for residential/agricultural property and 0.290631 for all

other real property, which results in “effective tax rates” of 59.875595 mills for residential and agricultural property and 74.129097 mills for all other real property. See **Tax Table A**.

Residential and agricultural real property tax amounts paid by taxpayers generally have been further reduced by an additional 10% (12.5% in the case of owner-occupied residential property); however, legislation passed by the State’s General Assembly in 2013 eliminated such reductions for additional and replacement levies approved at elections after September 29, 2013, and for other taxes (or increases in taxes) not levied for tax year 2013. See **Collections** for a discussion of reimbursements by the State to taxing subdivisions for these reductions and related changes made by that State legislation.

The following are the rates at which the City levied property taxes for the general categories of purposes for recent years:

**TAX TABLE B
City Tax Rates**

(All within ten-mill limitation)

Collection Year	Operating	Police and Fire Pension	Total
2018	3.60	0.60	4.20
2019	3.60	0.60	4.20
2020	3.60	0.60	4.20
2021	3.60	0.60	4.20
2022	3.60	0.60	4.20

See the discussion of the ten-mill limitation, and the priority of claim on that millage for debt service on unvoted general obligation debt, under **Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations**. The City has no property tax levies outside the ten-mill limitation.

Collections

The following are the amounts billed and collected for City ad valorem property taxes on real and public utility property taxes for the tax collection years shown.

Collection Year	Current Billed	Current Collected	Current % Collected	Delinquent	
				Current	Accumulated
2017	\$2,329,827	\$2,207,749	95%	\$ 59,647	\$54,165
2018	2,467,319	2,296,593	93	124,734	48,467
2019	2,447,489	2,316,856	95	100,085	56,142
2020	2,442,368	2,189,599	90	128,159	97,323
2021	2,849,267	2,701,361	95	87,467	37,750

Source: County Auditor.

Included in the “Current Billed” and “Current Collected” figures above are payments made from State revenue sources under two Statewide real property tax relief programs – the Homestead Exemption and the Property Tax Rollback Exemption. The Homestead Exemption is available for (i) persons 65 years of age or older, (ii) persons who are totally or permanently disabled and (iii) surviving spouses of persons who were totally or permanently disabled or 65 years of age or older, and had applied and qualified for a reduction of property taxes in the year of death, so long as

the surviving spouses were not younger than 59 or older than 65 years of age on the date of their deceased spouses' deaths. The Homestead Exemption exempts \$25,000 of the homestead's market value from taxation, thereby reducing the property owner's ad valorem property tax liability. The Property Tax Rollback Exemption applies to all non-business properties, and reduces each property owner's ad valorem property tax liability by either 12.5% (for owner-occupied non-business properties) or 10% (for non-owner non-business occupied properties). Payments to taxing subdivisions have been made in amounts approximately equal to the Homestead and Property Tax Rollback Exemptions granted. This State assistance reflected in the City's tax collections for 2021 was \$59,513 for the elderly/disabled homestead payment and \$207,954 for the rollback payment.

The Homestead Exemption became subject to means testing beginning in 2014, and the Property Tax Rollback Exemption and related reimbursements have been eliminated with respect to new or replacement tax levies approved at elections after September 29, 2013, and for other taxes (or increases in taxes) not levied for tax year 2013. See **Tax Rates**.

Real property taxes are payable in two installments, the first usually by February and the second in July.

Special Assessments

The City regularly conducts residential and other street improvements, which can include paving, resurfacing, draining, planting shade trees and constructing curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers, sanitary sewers and water lines. The cost of these improvements is paid in part from special assessments levied against the property benefiting from those improvements; the remaining cost is paid by the City. Unless all of the benefiting property owners petition to pay all costs, State law requires the City to pay at least 2% (plus the cost associated with intersections) of the total cost of the improvements.

Owners of benefiting properties may commence a street improvement project by filing a petition with City Council requesting the improvement. Alternatively, Council, with a three-quarter majority, may by resolution declare the necessity for such an improvement. The special assessment proceedings provide for notice to property owners and an opportunity for property owners to object to the special assessments. At the commencement of construction of the improvement, bond anticipation notes are issued to pay the project cost. Following completion of the work and determination of final costs, the special assessments are levied by Council against the benefiting property. Special assessments not paid within 30 days are certified to the County Auditor for collection over a period of time (usually 10 to 20 years for most projects). Special assessments are billed by the County Auditor and collected by the County Treasurer along with and at the same time as real property taxes. The real property taxes levied on any property against which special assessments have been levied are not to be paid unless those special assessments are also paid.

Bonds are issued in anticipation of the collection of the special assessments to refund (together with any cash payments of special assessments) those notes. The special assessments certified for collection bear the same interest as the bonds. Under State law, those bonds are to be paid from the anticipated special assessments, but they are also general obligations of the City, payable from ad valorem property taxes to the extent not paid from those special assessments. See **City Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations – Statutory Direct Debt Limitations, Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations and Debt Tables A and B**. The City has never been required to levy an ad valorem property tax for debt charges on bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of special assessments because special assessments have been collected as required and sufficient balances have been available in the Bond Retirement Fund to cover any temporary shortfall.

The following are the amounts billed and collected for City special assessments for the tax collection years shown.

Collection Year	Current Billed	Current Collected	Current % Collected	Delinquent	
				Current	Accumulated
2017	\$509,375	\$395,148	78%	\$19,652	\$126,536
2018	490,553	365,033	74	3,064	129,114
2019	495,155	355,810	72	12,748	135,720
2020	516,868	350,879	68	702	167,264
2021	375,204	269,222	72	1,461	165,053

Source: County Auditor.

Delinquencies

Of the 10,751 nonexempt parcels in the City for collection year 2021, the number of delinquent parcels was 517, against none of which foreclosure proceedings were commenced.

There is no one taxpayer that accounts for more than 5% of any of the delinquencies of ad valorem real property taxes or special assessments identified above for tax collection year 2021.

MUNICIPAL INCOME TAX

Ohio law authorizes a city or village to levy a municipal income tax on both business income and employee wages and salaries at a rate of up to 1% without voter authorization. An income tax rate in excess of 1% requires approval by the voters. The City currently levies the tax at a rate of 1.50%. On May 7, 2013, the voters authorized the 0.50% increase in the City's income tax, raising the rate to 1.50%, effective January 1, 2014. This tax on business income and individuals' salaries and wages is collected and administered by the City. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, taxpayers subject to a municipal net profit tax may elect to file one municipal net profit tax return that covers its total municipal net profit tax liability to all municipal corporations through the Ohio Business Gateway for processing by the Ohio Department of Taxation. The Ohio Department of Taxation will provide all administrative functions for those centrally-filed returns and will distribute payments to the appropriate municipalities, as well as address audits and appeals. Residents are permitted, as a credit against their City income tax liability, up to a maximum of 100% of the tax paid as municipal income tax on the same income in another municipal corporation.

The City's income tax is in effect for a continuing period of time. It could be reduced or terminated by action of the Council, or by vote of the electors initiated by petition of 10% of the number of electors of the City who voted for governor at the last preceding election, following initiated ordinance procedures, or 10% of the electors of the City who voted at the last preceding City general election, following charter amendment procedures. Under current law, the Council could (unless restricted by a Charter provision) reimpose a 1% tax without authorization by the electors.

Income tax proceeds, after payment of collection expenses, were allocated by the Council for the current year to the General Fund. Annual income tax receipts in recent years are shown in the following table.

Year	Receipts
2017	\$18,420,276
2018	18,568,827
2019	20,690,908
2020	19,022,279
2021	22,330,420

Based on employer payments of corporate and withheld personal income taxes, one employer contributed through those taxes 11.4% of the City income tax collected in Fiscal Year 2021.

Certain of the income subject to the City income tax is also subject to the State income tax.

House Bill 197 and House Bill 110

In response to the spread of the Pandemic, the Ohio General Assembly passed, and Governor DeWine signed into law, Amended Substitute House Bill 197 (H.B. 197) in March 2020. Section 29 of H.B. 197 provided temporary changes to Ohio's municipal income tax rules to clarify and simplify municipal income tax collection during the period of the emergency declared by Governor DeWine's Executive Order 2020-01D, issued on March 9, 2020, and continuing for 30 days following the conclusion of that period (the COVID Temporary Period). Under that Section 29, cities could temporarily impose (i) a nonresident income tax on individuals who in the absence of the Executive Order would have reported to a work location in the city (an Employer Site), without regard to the taxpayer's physical presence in the city, and (ii) an obligation on employers located in the city to withhold and remit to the city the foregoing income tax temporarily imposed on nonresident individuals who otherwise would have performed employee services in the city. Under that provision, the City imposed (i) its income taxes on workers working from their homes outside of the City rather than at Employer Sites in the City and (ii) the City income tax withholding and remittance obligations of employers of such workers. Governor DeWine lifted the state of emergency in Ohio on June 18, 2021, which would have ended the COVID Temporary Period and the applicability of the provisions of Section 29 of H.B. 197 on July 18, 2021. However, the Ohio General Assembly passed, and on July 1, 2021, Governor DeWine signed into law, Substitute House Bill 110 (H.B. 110) which extended until December 31, 2021, the period during which employers withheld and remitted the municipal income taxes to the city in which the Employer Site is located. H.B. 110 allows employees who perform (or have performed) work during tax year 2021 from a location outside the municipality in which the Employer Site is located to apply for refunds of the municipal income taxes that their employer withheld and remitted to the municipality in which the Employer Site is located.

Thus, pursuant to the provisions of Section 29 of H.B. 197, for wages earned during the COVID Temporary Period, cities were temporarily authorized to impose (i) a nonresident income tax on individuals who in the absence of the Executive Order would have reported to a work location in the city, without regard to the taxpayer's physical presence in the city, and (ii) an obligation on employers located in the city to withhold and remit the foregoing city income tax temporarily imposed on nonresident individuals who otherwise would have performed employee services in the city. Under that provision, the City imposed (i) its income taxes on workers working from their homes outside of the City rather than at Employer Sites in the City and (ii) the City income tax withholding and remittance obligations on the employers of such workers.

Provisions of H.B. 110, amending Section 29 of H.B. 197, prescribe that employers continue to have an obligation to withhold and to remit to the city in which the Employer Site is located, municipal income taxes on the employee's wages earned through December 31, 2021; however, neither an employee's actual tax liability nor the jurisdiction (or jurisdictions) to which the employee's taxes are to be paid will be conclusively determined by the employer's withholding and remission. Under H.B. 110, an employee who during tax year 2021 perform (or have performed) work from a location outside the city in which the Employer Site is located is now authorized to apply for a refund of municipal income taxes remitted by their employer to the city in which the Employer Site is located. Such an employee may claim a refund for the portion of the remitted tax applicable to the wages the employee earned on days worked outside the city in which the Employer Site is located. In processing such refunds, a city may only request from employers information as to the number of days an employee worked at the Employer Site and whether the employer has already refunded to the employee the amount of tax the employer withheld and remitted to the city. The City

is currently reviewing its legal options. In accordance with the provisions of H.B. 110, as of July 21, 2022, the City has processed 82 income tax refunds in the aggregate amount of \$84,795 for tax year 2021. The City cannot at this time anticipate the number or corresponding amount of future refunds. Under an existing provision of the Revised Code, a taxpayer must bring any civil action to recover municipal income taxes within the later of (i) three years after the tax was due or (ii) one year after the conclusion of a qualifying deferral period, if any. See also **Covid-19 Pandemic**.

Effective January 1, 2022, Ohio's 20-day rule – requiring employers to withhold municipal income taxes for the municipality in which an employee has worked for more than 20 days during the calendar year – has been reinstated without the modifications effected by H.B. 110. If an employee has worked in a municipality 20 days or less during a calendar year, an employer is not required to withhold municipal income taxes for that municipality for that calendar year. An employee can only be considered working in one municipality per calendar day.

The City is unable at this time to estimate the net effect of the provisions of H.B. 110 on the City's municipal income tax revenues in 2022 or thereafter. However, the City does not anticipate a material impact on the City's financial position.

Litigation Potentially Affecting Municipal Income Taxes

An independent research and educational institute has filed the following lawsuits alleging that (i) the “deemed to have performed” provision of Section 29 of H.B. 197, and the concomitant impositions of withholding and remittance obligations by municipalities that have Employer Sites, violate the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and (ii) the Ohio General Assembly lacked authority under the Ohio Constitution to expand the taxing power of municipalities beyond established limits.

1) In July 2020, the institute and three of its employees filed a lawsuit against the Columbus (Ohio) City Auditor and the Ohio Attorney General in the Franklin County Common Pleas Court. In April 2021, that lawsuit was dismissed with prejudice in favor of the defendants. The plaintiffs filed an appeal of the dismissal in the Tenth District Court of Appeals. On November 30, 2021, the Court of Appeals rendered its opinion affirming the judgment of the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas dismissing the plaintiffs' case with prejudice. On January 14, 2022, the institute filed an appeal with the Ohio Supreme Court to hear its case. On March 29, 2022, the Court declined to accept jurisdiction of the institute's appeal, which disposed of the institute's case.

2) In February 2021, the institute filed two new lawsuits on behalf of two more Ohioans, one in the Franklin County Common Pleas Court and the other in Hamilton County Common Pleas Court that similarly challenge the constitutionality of provisions of H.B. 197 that allow the cities of Columbus and Cincinnati to tax the income of workers who do not live in, and have not been working within, the respective municipalities during the COVID Temporary Period. In early April 2021, the lawsuit filed in the Franklin County Common Pleas Court was settled in favor of the plaintiff resulting in the City of Columbus refunding to the plaintiff certain moneys that had been withheld by the plaintiff's employer for municipal income taxation purposes. On June 15, 2021, the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas granted the City of Cincinnati's motion to dismiss that suit, finding that “H.B. 197 is constitutional under the General Assembly's broad powers of taxation over its residents.” The plaintiff in that suit filed an appeal of the dismissal in the First District Court of Appeals on June 16, 2021. The Court of Appeals sustained the dismissal on February 7, 2022. On March 24, 2022, the plaintiff filed an appeal with the Ohio Supreme Court to hear its case, and the Court exercised its discretion to accept the plaintiff's appeal on June 7, 2022. As of the date of this Annual Information Filing, the Ohio Supreme Court has yet to render its decision on the merits of the plaintiff's appeal.

3) In March 2021, the institute filed another such lawsuit in Lucas County Common Pleas Court against the Cities of Toledo and Oregon on behalf of three Ohioans who had been working

from their homes which were each located outside of those respective cities during the COVID Temporary Period. Both the cities filed motions to dismiss the case, and on December 21, 2021, the Court of Common Pleas granted those motions dismissing the suit.

4) In April 2021, the institute filed another such lawsuit in Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court against the City of Cleveland’s Director of Finance and the Ohio Attorney General on behalf of a doctor who had been working from a home in Pennsylvania during the COVID Temporary Period. This case remains pending in the Court of Common Pleas. Both the Director of Finance of the City of Cleveland and the Ohio Attorney General, separately, filed a motion to dismiss the case. On September 29, 2021, the Court of Common Pleas dismissed the claims against the Ohio Attorney General but denied, without an opinion, the motion to dismiss filed by the City of Cleveland’s Director of Finance.

In each case, the plaintiffs have requested declaratory and injunctive relief and a refund of taxes withheld or collected under the provisions of H.B. 197. Except as otherwise noted above, these cases remain pending and the timing of their ultimate disposition after an exhaustion of likely appeals is uncertain.

Though the City is not a party to any of these lawsuits, an unfavorable outcome in any of the suits could prompt the filing of a similar suit against the City or otherwise affect City income tax withholding and collections. At this time, the City is unable to predict the extent of the impact of a decision in any such litigation that could be brought against the City or of any other effect of the outcome in the current litigation. However, the City does not anticipate that any refunds that are paid by the City due to the current or future related litigation matters or the amendments made in H.B. 110 would materially impact the City’s municipal income tax collections.

STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FUNDS

Statutory state-level local government assistance funds, comprised of designated State revenues, are another source of revenue to the General Fund. Most are distributed to each county and then allocated on a formula basis, or in some cases on an agreement basis, among the county and cities, villages and townships, and in some cases park districts, in the county. City receipts from those funds in recent years are shown in the following table.

Year	Receipts
2017	\$624,071
2018	590,528
2019	665,190
2020	626,547
2021	752,590

The amounts of and formula for distribution of these funds have been and may be revised from time to time.

ESTATE TAXES

The State had previously distributed significant portions of the State estate tax to decedents’ communities of residence. Due to the nature of this tax, the annual amounts received have varied significantly. The City received \$52,314, \$55,716 and \$51,853 from this source in Fiscal Years 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. The City has credited these distributions to its General Fund. The State estate tax has been eliminated for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2013; however, distributions related to the estates of decedents dying before that date will continue until those estates are settled.

CITY DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following describes the security for general obligation debt, applicable debt and ad valorem property tax limitations, and outstanding and projected bond and note indebtedness and certain other long-term financial obligations of the City.

As used in the discussions that follow, the term BANs refers to notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of general obligation bonds.

Certain overlapping subdivisions also may issue voted and unvoted general obligation debt.

The City served as the conduit issuer of adjustable rate demand health care facilities bonds for West View Manor nursing home, which bonds as of December 31, 2021 were outstanding in the amount of \$19,900,000. The City is not obligated in any way to pay debt service on those bonds from any of its funds. Those revenue bonds have been excluded entirely from the following debt discussion and tables.

The City is not, and to the knowledge of current City officials has not in at least the last 25 years been, in default in the payment of debt service on any of the bonds or notes on which the City is obligor. However, the City makes no representation as to the existence of a condition of default resulting from a default by any private entity under any financing documents relating to industrial development of which the City was the issuer.

Security for General Obligation Debt; Bonds and BANs

The following describes the security for City general obligation debt: bonds and bond anticipation notes (BANs).

Voted Bonds. The basic security for voted City general obligation bonds is the authorization by the electors for the City to levy, and its levy pursuant to constitutional and statutory requirements of, ad valorem taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, on all real and tangible personal property subject to ad valorem taxation by the City. These taxes are outside of the ten-mill limitation and are to be sufficient in amount to pay (to the extent not paid from other sources) as they come due the debt charges on the voted bonds (subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, fraudulent conveyance or transfer, and other laws relating to or affecting the rights and remedies of creditors generally, to the application of equitable principles, whether considered in a proceedings at law or in equity, to the exercise of judicial discretion, and to limitations on legal remedies against public entities).

As of December 31, 2021, the City had no voted general obligation bonds outstanding.

Unvoted Bonds. The basic security for unvoted City general obligation bonds is the City's ability to levy, and its levy pursuant to constitutional and statutory requirements of, ad valorem taxes on all real and tangible personal property subject to ad valorem taxation by the City, within the ten-mill limitation described below. These taxes are to be sufficient in amount to pay (to the extent not paid from other sources) as they come due the debt charges on unvoted general obligation bonds. The law provides that the levy necessary for debt charges has priority over any levy for other purposes within that tax limitation; that priority may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, fraudulent conveyance or transfer, and other laws relating to or affecting the rights and remedies of creditors generally, to the application of equitable principles, whether considered in a proceeding at law or in equity, to the exercise of judicial discretion, and to limitations on legal remedies against public entities. See the discussion under **Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property**

Tax Limitations of the ten-mill limitation, and the priority of claim on it for debt charges on unvoted general obligation debt of the City and all overlapping taxing subdivisions.

As of December 31, 2021, the City had \$18,899,000 of unvoted general obligation bonds outstanding.

BANs. While BANs are outstanding, Ohio law requires the levy of an ad valorem property tax in an amount not less than what would have been levied if bonds had been issued without the prior issuance of the BANs. That levy need not actually be collected if payment in fact is to be provided from other sources, such as the proceeds of the bonds anticipated or of renewal BANs. BANs, including renewal BANs, may be issued and outstanding from time to time up to a maximum period of 240 months from the date of issuance of the original notes (the maximum maturity for special assessment BANs is five years). Any period in excess of five years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated. Portions of the principal amount of BANs outstanding for more than five years must be retired in amounts at least equal to, and payable not later than, those principal maturities that would have been required if the bonds had been issued at the expiration of the initial five-year period.

As of December 31, 2021, the City had no outstanding BANs.

Statutory Direct Debt Limitations

The Revised Code provides two debt limitations on general obligation debt that are directly based on tax (assessed) valuation, applicable to all municipal corporations, including the City.

- The net principal amount of both voted and unvoted debt of the City, excluding “exempt debt” (discussed below), may not exceed 10½% of the total tax valuation of all property in the City as listed and assessed for taxation.
- The net principal amount of unvoted debt of the City, excluding exempt debt, may not exceed 5½% of that valuation, as discussed below.

These two limitations, which are referred to as the “direct debt limitations,” may be amended from time to time by the General Assembly.

The City’s ability to incur unvoted debt (whether or not exempt from the direct debt limitations) also is restricted by the indirect debt limitation discussed below under **Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations**.

Certain debt that the City may issue is exempt from the direct debt limitations (exempt debt). Exempt debt includes, among others, the following categories.

- General obligation debt:
 - That is “self-supporting” (*i.e.*, nontax revenues from the facility or category of facilities are sufficient to pay operating and maintenance expenses and related debt charges and other requirements) issued for facilities for city utility systems, airports, railroads, mass transit systems, parking, health care, solid waste, urban development, recreation, sports, convention, museum and other public attractions, natural resource exploration, development, recovery, use or sale, correctional and other related rehabilitation.
 - To the extent debt charges are expected to be paid from tax increment financing payments in lieu of taxes pledged to the payment of those debt charges (subject to certain limitations).

- For highway improvements if the municipality has covenanted to pay debt charges and financing costs from distributions of motor vehicle license and fuel taxes.
- In anticipation of the levy or collection of special assessments.
- To pay final judgments or court-approved settlements.
- Securities issued to improve water or sanitary or storm water sewerage facilities to the extent that another subdivision has agreed to pay to the City amounts equal to debt charges on those securities.
- Unvoted general obligation bonds to the extent that debt charges will be met from payments in lieu of taxes or from lawfully available municipal income taxes, to be applied to that debt charges pursuant to ordinance covenants.
- Revenue debt and mortgage revenue bonds to finance municipal utilities.
- Notes issued in anticipation of (i) the collection of current revenues (which have a latest maturity of the last day of the Fiscal Year in which issued) or (ii) the proceeds of a specific tax levy.
- Notes issued for certain energy conservation improvements or certain emergency purposes.
- Debt issued in anticipation of the receipt of federal or State grants for permanent improvements, or to evidence loans from the State capital improvements fund or State infrastructure bank.
- Voted debt for urban redevelopment purposes not in excess of 2% of the City's assessed valuation.
- Debt issued to make a single payment on certain accrued liability to the statewide Police and Fire Pension Fund.
- Debt issued for municipal educational and cultural facilities and sports facilities.

BANs issued in anticipation of exempt bonds are also exempt debt.

The City may incur debt for operating purposes, such as current tax revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes, only under certain limited statutory authority.

In the calculation of debt subject to the direct debt limitations, the amount in a city's bond retirement fund allocable to the principal amount of nonexempt debt is deducted from gross nonexempt debt. Without consideration of amounts in the City's Bond Retirement Fund, and based on outstanding debt and current tax (assessed) valuation, the City's voted and unvoted nonexempt debt capacities as of December 31, 2021 were:

Limitation	Nonexempt Debt Outstanding	Additional Debt Capacity Within Limitation
10½% = \$71,759,989	\$8,034,313	\$63,725,676
5½% = \$37,588,565	\$8,034,313	\$29,554,252

This is further detailed in **Debt Table A**.

Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations

Voted general obligation debt may be issued by the City if authorized by vote of the electors. Ad valorem taxes, without limitation as to amount or rate, to pay debt charges on voted bonds are authorized by the electors at the same time they authorize the issuance of the bonds.

General obligation debt also may be issued by the City without a vote of the electors. This unvoted debt may not be issued unless the ad valorem property tax for the payment of debt charges on those bonds (or the bonds in anticipation of which BANs are issued) and all outstanding unvoted general obligation bonds (including bonds in anticipation of which BANs are issued) of the combination of overlapping taxing subdivisions including the City resulting in the highest tax required for such debt charges in any year is 10 mills or less per \$1.00 of assessed valuation. This indirect debt limitation, the product of what is commonly referred to as the “ten-mill limitation,” is imposed by a combination of provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Revised Code.

The ten-mill limitation is the maximum aggregate millage for all purposes that may be levied on any single piece of property by *all* overlapping taxing subdivisions without a vote of the electors. This 10 mills is allocated pursuant to a statutory formula among certain overlapping taxing subdivisions in the County, including the City. For collection year 2021, the entire 10 mills was levied by the combination of the City and taxing subdivisions overlapping the City. For collection year 2021, the then-current allocation of the 10 mills (sometimes referred to as the “inside millage”) was as follows: 4.20 City (of which 1.30 mills is allocated to Wooster Township only for the parcels that are located in both the City and Wooster Township and for the years in which Wooster Township levies its portion), 2.00 County, and 3.80 Wooster City School District. That allocation has remained constant for at least the last five years.

Present Ohio law requires the inside millage allocated to a taxing subdivision to be used first for the payment of debt charges on its unvoted general obligation debt, unless provision has been made for that payment from other sources, with the balance usable for other purposes. To the extent this inside millage is required for debt charges of a taxing subdivision (which may exceed the formula allocation to that subdivision), the amount that would otherwise be available to that subdivision for general fund purposes is reduced. Because the inside millage that may actually be required to pay debt charges on a subdivision’s unvoted general obligation debt may exceed the formula allocation of that millage to the subdivision, the excess reduces the amount of inside millage available to overlapping subdivisions. In the case of the City, however, a law applicable to all Ohio cities and villages requires that any lawfully available receipts from a municipal income tax or from voted property tax levies be allocated to pay debt charges on City unvoted debt before the formula allocations of the inside millage to overlapping subdivisions can be invaded for that purpose.

In the case of BANs issued in anticipation of unvoted general obligation bonds, the highest estimate of annual debt charges for the anticipated bonds is used to calculate the millage required.

Revenue bonds and notes and mortgage revenue bonds are not included in debt subject to the indirect limitation since they are not general obligations of the City, and the full faith and credit and property taxing power of the City is not pledged for their payment.

The indirect limitation applies to all outstanding unvoted general obligation debt even if debt charges on some of it is expected to be paid in fact from municipal income taxes, special assessments, utility revenues or other sources.

As of December 31, 2021, the highest debt charges requirement in any year for all City debt subject to the ten-mill limitation was estimated to be \$1,752,460 (Fiscal Year 2022). That debt includes all unvoted general obligation bonds outstanding. The payment of those annual debt charges would require a levy of 2.5642 mills based on current assessed valuation.

As of December 31, 2021, the total millage theoretically required by the City, the County and Wooster Township (the overlapping taxing subdivisions that have issued unvoted debt) for debt charges on their outstanding unvoted general obligation debt was estimated to be 3.4835 mills for Fiscal Year 2022, the year of the highest potential debt charges requirements. There thus remained 6.5165 mills within the ten-mill limitation that had yet to be allocated to debt charges and that were available to the City and overlapping subdivisions in connection with the issuance of additional unvoted general obligation debt.

Debt Outstanding

The Debt Tables attached provide information concerning the City's outstanding debt represented by bonds and notes, with respect to City and overlapping subdivision general obligation debt allocations, and debt charges.

The following table shows the principal amount of City general obligation debt outstanding as of December 31 (all unvoted) in the years shown.

Year	Exempt	Total
2017	\$14,020,278	\$22,328,000
2018	13,203,740	20,902,000
2019	12,461,724	19,718,000
2020	11,506,908	20,075,000
2021	10,864,687	18,899,000

Bond Retirement Fund

The Bond Retirement Fund is the fund from which the City pays debt charges on its general obligation debt, and into which money required to be applied to those payments is deposited. The following table is an unaudited summary of Bond Retirement Fund cash basis receipts and disbursements and balances for the years shown.

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	December 31 Balance
2017	\$ 474,269	\$ 454,555	\$1,145,924
2018	246,808	227,713	1,165,021
2019	376,549	387,611	1,153,960
2020	6,306,732	6,286,829	1,173,862
2021	203,690	259,609	1,117,943

Long-Term Financial Obligations Other Than Bonds and Notes

The City has entered into loan agreements with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for the financing of improvements to its wastewater treatment plant, under which, according to the OWDA and at December 31, 2021, there was an aggregate outstanding principal balance due of approximately \$5.85 million. Payments on those loans are required to be made from City wastewater system revenues after payment of operation and maintenance expenses of that system.

The City has entered into loan agreements with the OWDA for the financing of improvements to its water system, under which, according to the OWDA and at December 31, 2021, there was an aggregate outstanding principal balance due of approximately \$1.03 million. Payments on those loans are required to be made from City water system revenues after payment of operation and maintenance expenses of that system.

Those loan agreements with the OWDA grant no security or property interest to OWDA in any property of the City, and do not pledge the general credit of the City, or create a debt subject to the direct or indirect debt limitations, or require the application of the general resources of the City for repayment.

In addition, the City has entered into a number of 0% interest loans with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) for the financing of improvements to its wastewater treatment plant, water system, storm drainage and other improvements. As of December 31, 2021, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of those loans totaled approximately \$1.99 million. Payments on those loans are generally required to be made from the City wastewater, water, and storm drainage system revenues after payment of operation and maintenance expenses of those systems, respectively. The loan agreements grant no security or property interest to OPWC in any property of the City, and do not pledge the general credit of the City, or create a debt subject to the direct or indirect debt limitations.

For information regarding these loan agreements, “compensated absences” and certain other long-term financial obligations of the City, see the notes to the City’s Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Statements previously filed on EMMA.

As of December 31, 2021, the City had no other significant long term financial obligations, other than the bonds described above and certain lease purchase contracts for photocopying and general office equipment.

Retirement Expenses

Present and retired employees of the City are covered under two statewide public employee retirement (including disability retirement) systems. The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) covers uniformed members of the police and fire departments. All other eligible City employees are covered by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS).

OPERS and OP&F are two of five statewide public employee retirement systems created by and operating pursuant to Ohio law, all of which currently have unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. The General Assembly has the power to amend the format of those systems and to revise rates and methods of contributions to be made by public employers and their employees and eligibility criteria, benefits or benefit levels for employee members. In 2012, the General Assembly passed five separate pension reform measures intended to assist each of the five retirement systems in addressing its unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. The reform legislation passed with respect to OPERS and OP&F provided for (i) no change in the City contribution rates with respect to its employees’ earnable salaries, (ii) no change in OPERS employee contribution rate, and (iii) an increase in the OP&F employee contribution rate from 10% to 12.25% in annual increments of 0.75% that began on July 2, 2013. With certain transition provisions applicable to certain current employees, the reform legislation has, among other changes, increased minimum age and service requirements for retirement and disability benefits, revised the calculation of an employee’s final average salary on which pension benefits are based to include the five highest years (rather than the three highest years), provided for OPERS pension benefits to be calculated on a lower, fixed formula, changed provisions with respect to future cost-of-living adjustments to limit those adjustments to the lesser of any increase in the Consumer Price Index or three percent. The OP&F reform legislation also authorizes the OP&F board to further adjust member contribution rates or further adjust age and service requirements after November 1, 2017, if, after an actuarial investigation, the board determines that an adjustment is appropriate.

City employees are not currently subject to federal and state income tax on their contributions to OPERS or OP&F because the City has adopted a “pick-up” program pursuant to federal income tax law. The pick-up program is a “salary reduction” program which does not cause

the City to incur additional pension or wage related expenses. As of December 31, 2021, the City also picked up 5.5% (for employees hired prior to 09/01/2014) and 3.5% (for employees thereafter) of Wooster Employees Association employees' pension and 3.5% of management's pension.

For further information on these pension plans and for Fiscal Year 2020 reporting with respect to employer pensions, see the Notes to the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Statements previously filed on EMMA. Financial and other information for OPERS and OP&F can also be found on the respective website for each retirement system including its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

As of December 31, 2020, the City had the net pension liability reported and explained in the Notes to the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Statements previously filed on EMMA.

In Fiscal Year 2021, City employees covered by OPERS contributed at a statutory rate of 10.0% of earnable salary. As the employer, the City's statutory contribution rate for those employees is 14.0% of the same base. City employees covered by OP&F contributed at a statutory rate of 12.25% of earnable salary. As the employer, the City's statutory contribution rates, applied to the same base, are 19.5% for police personnel and 24.0% for fire personnel. These employee and employer contribution rates have been and are now the maximums permitted under current State law.

The City's current employer contributions to OPERS and OP&F, and the payments toward the accrued OP&F liability, have been treated as current expenses and included in the City's operating expenditures, except to the extent paid from the proceeds of the "Police and Fire Pension" levy referred to under **Tax Rates**.

Federal law requires City employees hired after March 31, 1986 to participate in the federal Medicare program, which requires matching employer and employee contributions, each being 1.45% of the wage base. Otherwise, City employees who are covered by a State retirement system are not currently covered under the federal Social Security Act. OPERS and OP&F are not subject to the funding and vesting requirements of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Health Insurance

All City employees are provided a traditional health care insurance plan that covers hospitalization and major medical expenses within specified limits. The City purchases health insurance through a cooperative intergovernmental agreement with Buckeye Ohio Risk Management Association (BORMA). The Cooperative functions as an administration agency to receive, process, and pay benefit claims and create a pool of funds to pay such benefits below certain levels over which such claims shall be paid by specific and aggregate stop-loss insurance policies. The City pays BORMA one monthly fixed fee for each covered employee and their covered dependents.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

\$2,360,000 Various Purpose Improvement Notes, Series 2022

On June 9, 2022, the City issued its \$2,360,000 Various Purpose Improvement Notes, Series 2022 (the 2022 Notes), maturing on June 9, 2023, the proceeds of which were issued for the purpose of paying costs of (i) paying the property owners' portion, in anticipation of the levy and collection of special assessments, of the costs of improving Melrose Drive between certain termini by grading, draining, widening, paving, resurfacing, constructing curbs, gutters, a multi-use path, sidewalks and driveway approaches, installing storm sewers, catch basins, manholes, water mains, fire hydrants, and traffic control signs, and acquiring any real estate and interests therein required thereby, all together with the necessary appurtenances thereto, and (ii) paying costs of improving

and expanding the City's sanitary sewerage system by constructing and reconstructing sanitary sewers, force mains and lift stations, together with all necessary appurtenances thereto.

The attached Debt Tables are as of December 31, 2021, and thus do not reflect the issuance of the 2022 Notes.

DEBT TABLE A

**Principal Amounts of Outstanding General Obligation (GO) Debt;
Leeway for Additional Debt Within Direct Debt Limitations
(as of December 31, 2021)(a)**

A.	Total debt:		\$18,899,000
B.	Exempt debt:		
	Category	Outstanding Principal Amount	
	Special Assessment	\$ 389,687	
	Water System	3,260,000	
	Sewer System	7,215,000	
	Total exempt debt:		\$10,864,687
C.	Total nonexempt debt [A minus B]		\$ 8,034,313
D.	5-1/2% of tax (assessed) valuation (unvoted nonexempt debt limitation):		\$37,588,565
E.	Total nonexempt limited tax bonds and notes outstanding:		
	Bonds	\$8,034,313	
	Notes	\$ -0-	\$ 8,034,313
F.	Debt leeway within 5-1/2% unvoted debt limitation [D minus E]		\$29,554,252*
G.	10-1/2% of tax (assessed) valuation (voted and unvoted debt limitation):		\$71,759,989
H.	Total nonexempt bonds and notes outstanding:		
	Bonds	\$8,034,313	
	Notes	\$ -0-	\$ 8,034,313
I.	Debt leeway within 10-1/2% debt limitation [G minus H]		\$63,725,676*

* Debt leeway in this table determined without considering money in the Bond Retirement Fund.

(a) See **Subsequent Events**.

DEBT TABLE B

**Various City and Overlapping
GO Debt Allocations (Principal Amounts)
(as of December 31, 2021)(a)**

	Amount	Per Capita(b)	% of City's Current Assessed Valuation(c)
City Nonexempt GO Debt	\$ 8,034,313	\$ 295.03	1.18%
Total City GO Debt (exempt and non- exempt)	18,899,000	694.00	2.77
Highest Total Overlap- ping GO Debt(d)	20,118,393	738.78	2.94

(a) See **Subsequent Events**.

(b) Based on 2020 City population of 27,232.

(c) The City's assessed valuation as of December 31, 2021 was \$683,428,470.

(d) Includes, in addition to "Total City GO Debt," allocations of total GO debt of overlapping debt issuing subdivisions (as of December 31, 2021) resulting in the calculation of highest total overlapping debt based on percent of tax (assessed) valuation of territory of the subdivisions located within City (% figures are resulting percent of total debt of subdivisions allocated to City in this manner), as follows:

\$651,652	County (20.20%);
\$ 23,813	Wooster Township (10.52%);
\$152,691	Green Local School District (1.70%); and
\$391,237	Wayne Public Library District (16.22%).

Source of tax (assessed) valuation and confirmation of GO debt figures for overlapping subdivisions: OMAC*

* Ohio Municipal Advisory Council (OMAC) compiles information from official and other sources. OMAC believes the information it compiles is accurate and reliable, but OMAC does not independently confirm or verify the information and does not guaranty its accuracy. OMAC has not reviewed this Annual Information Filing to confirm that the information attributed to it is information provided by OMAC or for any other purpose.

DEBT TABLE C

Projected Debt Charges Requirements on City GO Debt (as of December 31, 2021)(a)

Year	Debt Charges on	Portion of Total Anticipated to be Paid from			
	Outstanding Bonds	Limited Ad Valorem Taxes	Special Assessments	Sewer System Receipts	Water System Revenues
2022	\$1,752,460.05	\$779,701.53	\$78,289.78	\$544,068.75	\$350,400.00
2023	1,674,456.25	739,420.11	46,617.39	535,768.75	352,650.00
2024	1,671,475.00	738,274.30	46,731.95	532,318.75	354,150.00
2025	1,668,050.00	735,868.75	46,762.50	535,518.75	349,900.00
2026	1,686,612.50	740,818.38	47,975.37	539,718.75	358,100.00
2027	1,666,762.50	735,588.64	47,836.36	531,537.50	351,800.00
2028	1,661,137.50	729,970.82	47,604.18	533,062.50	350,500.00
2029	1,668,162.50	739,120.78	47,329.22	532,612.50	349,100.00
2030	1,669,037.50	736,346.47	48,178.53	531,912.50	352,600.00
2031	1,303,762.50	581,900.00	0.00	530,962.50	190,900.00
2032	1,303,312.50	586,300.00	0.00	529,712.50	187,300.00
2033	1,302,312.50	580,400.00	0.00	533,212.50	188,700.00
2034	1,110,712.50	579,400.00	0.00	531,312.50	0.00
2035	952,362.50	418,200.00	0.00	534,162.50	0.00
2036	531,612.50	0.00	0.00	531,612.50	0.00
2037	533,512.50	0.00	0.00	533,512.50	0.00
2038	219,675.00	0.00	0.00	219,675.00	0.00
2039	224,950.00	0.00	0.00	224,950.00	0.00

(a) See **Subsequent Events**.

DEBT TABLE D

**Outstanding GO Bonds
(as of December 31, 2021)**

The following General Obligation (GO) Bonds are reflected in **Debt Tables A, B and C.**

General Obligation Bonds(a)				
Issue	Date of Issuance	Final Maturity	Original Principal Amount	Outstanding Principal Amount
Street Improvement Bonds, Series 2007	09/27/07	2022	\$ 815,000	\$ 74,000
Special Assessment				
Property Owners' Portion			321,460	29,188
City Portion			493,540	44,812
Various Purpose Bonds, Series 2010	10/13/10	2030	\$7,975,000	\$1,475,000
Refunding of Municipal Building Debt			1,040,000	0
Refunding of Storm Drainage Debt			1,200,000	0
Refunding of Water System Debt			2,510,000	0
Special Assessment				
Property Owners' Portion			776,543	360,499
City Portion			2,448,457	1,114,501
Sanitary Sewerage System Improvement Bonds, Series 2018	02/14/18	2037	\$4,800,000	\$3,975,000
Various Purpose Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2020	06/09/20	2039	\$14,895,000	\$13,375,000
Total				\$18,899,000

(a) All Unvoted Bonds.

APPENDIX A-1

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FUND
2017 THROUGH 2021, COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FUND
REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS 2017 THROUGH 2021, AND COMPARATIVE
STATEMENTS OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FUND CASH FLOWS 2017 THROUGH 2021**

City of Wooster, Ohio
Water Pollution Control Fund
Comparative Statement of Fund Net Position

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Assets					
Current Assets					
Equity in city treasury cash	\$ 3,303,924	\$ 2,850,061	\$ 3,347,390	\$ 2,741,482	\$ 3,633,124
Receivables – net of allowances:					
Accounts	773,558	929,951	916,166	970,800	902,535
Accrued interest	24,285	27,124	33,758	30,227	33,271
Due from other governments	17,942	0	0	0	0
Inventory	6,048	10,363	18,080	10,791	15,608
Prepaid expenses	0	0	0	14,006	0
Total Current Assets	\$ 4,125,757	\$ 3,817,499	\$ 4,315,394	\$ 3,767,306	\$ 4,584,538
Noncurrent assets					
Long term receivables	\$ 40,566	\$ 23,396	\$ 19,715	\$ 16,903	\$ 12,450
Net Pension Assets	0	0	0	0	122,652
Net Capital Assets	33,379,481	32,131,469	30,966,804	31,293,794	30,184,584
Total Noncurrent Assets	\$33,420,047	\$32,154,865	\$30,986,519	\$31,310,697	\$30,319,686
Total Assets	\$37,545,804	\$35,972,364	\$35,301,913	\$35,078,003	\$34,904,224
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension	\$ 574,967	\$ 401,041	\$ 530,214	\$ 250,190	\$ 140,946
OPEB	0	0	86,530	195,219	75,003
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	\$ 574,967	\$ 401,041	\$ 616,744	\$ 445,409	\$ 215,949
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 245,579	\$ 296,797	\$ 261,772	\$ 322,871	\$ 290,405
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	34,798	46,633	41,259	60,466	76,286
Other accrued liabilities	0	0	0	147	0
Current portion of long term debt	6,171,053	1,709,140	1,743,922	1,790,055	1,589,295
Accrued interest payable	224,383	152,247	132,763	112,162	91,157
Current portion of compensated absences	90,812	72,486	95,315	95,536	94,167
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 6,766,625	\$ 2,277,303	\$ 2,275,031	\$ 2,381,237	\$ 2,141,310
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Long term debt	\$14,285,302	\$17,161,207	\$15,417,284	\$13,582,230	\$11,992,975
Net pension liability	1,414,215	1,811,423	1,723,251	1,316,748	926,875
Net OPEB liability (long term)	0	0	877,882	995,894	402,617
Compensated absences	26,262	25,947	15,646	38,249	54,699
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	\$15,725,779	\$18,998,577	\$18,034,063	\$15,933,121	\$13,377,166
Total Liabilities	\$22,492,404	\$21,275,880	\$20,309,094	\$18,314,358	\$15,518,476
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Pension	\$ 8,417	\$ 301,790	\$ 90,755	\$ 453,010	\$ 455,506
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 8,417	\$ 301,790	\$ 90,755	\$ 453,010	\$ 455,506
Net Assets					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$12,923,126	\$13,261,122	\$13,703,361	\$15,656,377	\$16,470,442
Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
Unrestricted	2,696,824	1,534,613	1,815,447	1,099,667	(1,674,706)
Unallocated	0	0	0	0	4,350,458
Total Net Assets	\$15,619,950	\$14,795,735	\$15,518,808	\$16,756,044	\$19,146,194

City of Wooster, Ohio
Water Pollution Control Fund
Comparative Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 6,537,456	\$ 7,472,400	\$ 8,595,367	\$ 9,180,570	\$ 9,283,738
Miscellaneous	83,452	74,799	40,452	82,718	13,952
Total operating revenues	\$ 6,620,908	\$ 7,547,199	\$ 8,635,819	\$ 9,263,288	\$ 9,297,690
Operating Expenses:					
Personal services	\$ 1,726,949	\$ 1,853,821	\$ 1,961,851	\$ 2,036,348	\$ 830,924
Operations and Maintenance	1,759,032	1,805,804	2,276,500	2,247,589	1,891,448
Depreciation	2,082,070	2,190,565	2,219,983	2,248,636	2,659,727
Interfund Services used	1,288,088	1,275,000	1,108,965	1,181,138	1,129,421
Total operating expenses	\$ 6,856,139	\$ 7,125,190	\$ 7,567,299	\$ 7,713,711	\$ 6,511,520
Operating income	\$ (235,231)	\$ 422,009	\$ 1,068,520	\$ 1,549,577	\$ 2,786,170
Non-operating revenues (expenses):					
Interest income and investment earnings	\$ 36,113	\$ 52,710	\$ 128,523	\$ 96,677	\$ (26,641)
Other (net)	277	2,621	1,421	(43,901)	3,553
Premium on debt refunding	0	0	0	127,173	0
Interest expense	(501,674)	(601,697)	(475,391)	(492,290)	(372,932)
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	\$ (465,284)	\$ (546,366)	\$ (345,447)	\$ (312,341)	\$ (396,020)
Income before contributions and transfers	\$ (700,515)	\$ (124,357)	\$ 723,073	\$ 1,237,236	\$ 2,390,150
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Contributions	37,942	61,698	0	0	0
Change in net assets	\$ (662,573)	\$ (62,659)	\$ 723,073	\$ 1,237,236	\$ 2,390,150
Total net position at beginning of year	\$16,282,523	\$ 15,697,875(a)	\$14,795,735	\$15,518,808	\$16,756,044
Total net position at end of year	\$15,619,950	\$ 15,635,216	\$15,518,808	\$16,756,044	\$19,146,194

(a) Beginning net assets restated January 1, 2018 as a result of the implementation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 75 Accounting and Financial reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions. GASB No. 75 requires recognition of the entire net postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) liability and a more comprehensive measure of postemployment benefits expense for OPEB provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through OPEB plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The implementation of GASB No. 75 resulted in the inclusion of net OPEB liability and OPEB expense components on the accrual financial statements.

City of Wooster, Ohio
Water Pollution Control Fund
Comparative Statements of Cash Flows

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from customers	\$ 6,577,550	\$ 7,484,648	\$ 8,609,152	\$ 9,125,936	\$ 9,352,003
Cash paid to suppliers	(3,131,955)	(3,327,730)	(3,530,348)	(3,537,191)	(2,911,030)
Cash paid to employees	(1,565,233)	(1,614,486)	(1,591,821)	(1,749,122)	(1,673,872)
Other revenue (expense)	83,452	74,799	40,452	82,718	13,953
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 1,963,814	\$ 2,617,231	\$ 3,527,435	\$ 3,922,341	\$ 4,781,054
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Issuance of refunding debt	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,495,000	\$ 0
Proceeds from capital debt	4,728,558	4,800,000	0	0	0
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	0	0	0	(3,555,000)	0
Capital contributions	37,942	61,969	0	0	0
Proceeds from sale of assets	0	19,791	1,421	5,719	3,551
Acquisitions of capital assets	(5,467,102)	(942,644)	(953,081)	(2,513,074)	(1,683,779)
Principal paid on capital debt	(1,433,369)	(6,386,008)	(1,709,141)	(1,728,922)	(1,790,015)
Premium on refunding debt issuance	0	0	0	127,173	0
Interest paid on capital debt	(456,305)	(673,833)	(494,875)	(462,165)	(393,937)
Net cash (used) for capital and related financing activities	\$(2,590,276)	\$(3,120,725)	\$(3,155,676)	\$(4,631,269)	\$(3,864,180)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest and dividends	\$ 53,067	\$ 49,631	\$ 121,889	\$ 100,208	\$ (29,685)
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$ 53,067	\$ 49,631	\$ 121,889	\$ 100,208	\$ (29,685)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:					
Other income	\$ 32,225	\$ 0	\$ 3,681	\$ 2,812	\$ 4,453
Transfer out	0	0	0	0	0
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities	\$ 32,225	\$ 0	\$ 3,681	\$ 2,812	\$ 4,453
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (541,170)	\$ (453,863)	\$ 497,329	\$ (605,908)	\$ 891,642
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	\$ 3,845,094	\$ 3,303,924	\$ 2,850,061	\$ 3,347,390	\$ 2,741,482
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 3,303,924	\$ 2,850,061	\$ 3,347,390	\$ 2,741,482	\$ 3,633,124
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:					
Acquisition of capital assets on account					
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Operating Income (loss)	\$ (235,231)	\$ 422,009	\$ 1,068,520	\$ 1,549,577	\$ 2,786,172
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash (used) by operating activities:					
Depreciation expense	2,082,070	2,190,565	2,219,983	2,248,636	2,659,727
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables – net of allowance	58,036	(156,393)	13,785	(54,634)	68,265
Inventory	(2,894)	(4,315)	(7,717)	7,289	(4,817)
Due from other governments	(17,942)	0	0	0	0
Compensated absences payable	(14,831)	(18,641)	12,528	22,824	15,081
Net pension asset	0	0	0	0	(122,652)
Deferred outflows – pensions/OPEB	(170,870)	(126,150)	(215,703)	171,335	229,460
Net pension liability	387,904	282,843	679,779	(406,503)	(389,873)
Net OPEB liability	0	0	109,931	118,012	(995,894)
Deferred outflows – pensions/OPEB	(11,413)	(842)	(211,035)	362,255	405,110
Accounts and other payables	(81,941)	44,188	(137,166)	(101,894)	100,796
Prepaid expenses	0	0	0	0	14,006
Accrued expenses	(29,074)	(16,033)	(5,470)	5,444	15,673
Net cash provided (used by operating activities)	\$ 1,963,814	\$ 2,617,231	\$ 3,527,435	\$ 3,922,341	\$ 4,781,054

APPENDIX A-2

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION OF WATER FUND 2017 THROUGH 2021,
COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF WATER FUND REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET
ASSETS 2017 THROUGH 2021, AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF WATER FUND CASH FLOWS
2017 THROUGH 2021**

City of Wooster, Ohio
Water Fund
Comparative Statement of Fund Net Position

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Assets					
Current Assets					
Equity in city treasury cash	\$ 2,200,314	\$ 2,953,370	\$ 2,774,548	\$ 3,534,943	\$ 4,551,185
Receivables – net of allowances:					
Accounts	821,341	865,929	830,726	874,122	791,487
Accrued interest	47,575	51,287	51,695	49,085	50,882
Due from other governments	45,554	104,765	0	0	0
Inventory	95,650	85,321	85,321	77,316	77,316
Prepaid Expenses	0	0	0	18,655	0
Total Current Assets	\$ 3,210,434	\$ 4,060,672	\$ 3,742,290	\$ 4,554,121	\$ 5,470,870
Net Capital Assets	\$29,953,743	\$29,342,791	\$30,121,545	\$30,039,093	\$30,619,552
Net OPEB Asset	0	0	0	0	137,984
Total Assets	\$33,164,177	\$33,403,463	\$33,863,835	\$34,593,214	\$36,228,406
Deferred Outflow of Resources					
Pension	\$ 695,856	\$ 350,664	\$ 684,041	\$ 248,445	\$ 138,990
OPEB	0	0	123,417	195,175	68,396
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 695,856	\$ 350,664	\$ 807,458	\$ 443,620	\$ 207,386
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 155,127	\$ 427,215	\$ 236,853	\$ 164,556	\$ 148,244
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	41,555	52,883	46,995	60,451	99,253
Current portion of long term debt	530,058	537,943	534,537	492,379	509,493
Accrued interest payable	45,220	41,665	38,456	34,059	30,468
Other accrued liabilities	0	0	0	2,258	0
Current portion of compensated absences	111,758	99,546	134,935	138,592	140,735
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 883,718	\$ 1,159,252	\$ 991,776	\$ 892,295	\$ 928,193
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Long term debt	\$ 7,325,481	\$ 6,787,538	\$ 6,253,001	\$ 5,620,623	\$ 5,111,134
Net pension liability	1,767,769	1,166,234	2,154,064	1,471,659	1,042,734
Net OPEB liability	0	858,298	1,097,352	1,113,058	0
Compensated absences	102,726	142,387	107,679	59,037	80,249
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	\$ 9,195,976	\$ 8,954,457	\$ 9,612,096	\$ 8,264,377	\$ 6,234,117
Total Liabilities	\$10,079,694	\$10,113,709	\$10,603,872	\$ 9,156,672	\$ 7,162,310
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Pension	\$ 10,521	\$ 310,090	\$ 46,224	\$ 367,439	\$ 525,342
OPEB	0	85,541	14,252	186,548	459,073
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 10,521	\$ 395,631	\$ 60,476	\$ 553,987	\$ 984,415
Net Assets					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$22,098,204	\$21,899,441	\$23,297,021	\$23,865,631	\$24,986,612
Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
Unrestricted	1,671,614	1,345,346	709,924	1,460,544	(1,741,825)
Unallocated	0	0	0	0	5,044,280
Total Net Assets	\$23,769,818	\$23,244,787	\$24,006,945	\$25,326,175	\$28,289,067

City of Wooster, Ohio
Water Fund
Comparative Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 5,403,452	\$ 5,811,202	\$ 6,334,849	\$ 6,648,063	\$ 6,937,144
Interfund services provided	0	0	105,345	61,780	94,213
Miscellaneous	136,480	149,240	120,900	178,953	72,086
Total operating revenues	\$ 5,539,932	\$ 5,960,442	\$ 6,561,094	\$ 6,888,796	\$ 7,103,443
Operating Expenses:					
Personal services	\$ 2,112,248	\$ 2,175,063	\$ 2,547,660	\$ 2,218,282	\$ 1,003,947
Operations and Maintenance	1,721,793	2,070,122	1,949,984	2,066,855	2,162,023
Depreciation	1,332,503	1,325,116	1,300,930	1,312,545	1,384,390
Interfund Services used	65,179	148,935	33,949	31,158	27,264
Total operating expenses	\$ 5,231,723	\$ 5,719,236	\$ 5,832,523	\$ 5,628,840	\$ 4,577,624
Operating income	\$ 308,209	\$ 241,206	\$ 728,571	\$ 1,259,956	\$ 2,525,819
Non-operating revenues (expenses):					
Interest income and investment earnings	\$ 19,265	\$ 37,572	\$ 80,856	\$ 65,542	\$ (19,269)
Other (net)	0	2,651	0	(8,812)	373,717
Premium on debt refunding	0	0	0	247,660	0
Interest expense	(233,527)	(219,574)	(206,524)	(258,208)	(164,727)
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	(214,262)	(179,351)	(125,668)	46,182	189,721
Income before contributions and transfers	93,947	61,855	602,903	1,306,138	2,715,540
Transfers	0	0	0	0	247,353
Capital Contributions	163,697	145,959	159,255	0	0
Change in net assets	\$ 257,644	\$ 207,814	\$ 762,158	\$ 1,306,138	\$ 2,962,893
Total net assets at beginning of year	\$23,512,174	\$23,036,973(a)	\$23,244,787	\$24,020,037(b)	\$25,326,175
Total net assets at end of year	\$23,769,818	\$ 23,244,787	\$24,006,945	\$25,326,175	\$28,289,068

(a) Beginning net assets restated January 1, 2018 as a result of the implementation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 75 Accounting and Financial reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions. GASB No. 75 requires recognition of the entire net postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) liability and a more comprehensive measure of postemployment benefits expense for OPEB provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through OPEB plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The implementation of GASB No. 75 resulted in the inclusion of net OPEB liability and OPEB expense components on the accrual financial statements.

(b) Beginning net assets restated January 1, 2020 as a result of the implementation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 84, Note 4.

City of Wooster, Ohio
Water Fund
Comparative Statements of Cash Flows

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from customers	\$ 5,358,800	\$ 5,707,403	\$ 6,474,817	\$ 6,604,667	\$ 7,019,773
Cash paid to suppliers	(2,121,334)	(1,936,640)	(2,093,248)	(2,215,766)	(2,141,052)
Cash paid to employees	(1,879,322)	(1,882,066)	(2,118,096)	(2,058,997)	(1,955,095)
Cash received from interfund services provided	0	0	0	0	0
Cash paid for internal services used	0	0	0	0	0
Other revenue (expense)	136,480	149,240	226,245	240,733	166,299
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 1,494,624	\$ 2,037,937	\$ 2,489,718	\$ 2,570,637	\$ 3,089,925
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Issuance of refunding debt	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 383,999
Proceeds from capital debt	0	0	0	3,740,000	0
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	0	0	0	(3,910,000)	0
Capital contributions	163,697	145,959	159,255	0	0
Transfer in	0	0	0	0	0
Proceeds from sale of assets	0	2,651	0	0	0
Purchases of capital assets	(1,445,096)	(714,164)	(2,160,567)	(1,202,006)	(1,775,922)
Principal paid on capital debt	(511,100)	(530,058)	(537,943)	(504,535)	(492,375)
Premium on refunding debt issuance	0	0	0	247,660	0
Interest paid on capital debt	(235,577)	(223,129)	(209,733)	(262,605)	(168,318)
Net cash (used) for capital and related financing activities	\$ (2,028,076)	\$ (1,318,741)	\$ (2,748,988)	\$ (1,891,486)	\$ (2,052,616)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest and dividends	\$ 15,768	\$ 33,860	\$ 80,448	\$ 68,152	\$ (21,066)
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$ 15,768	\$ 33,860	\$ 80,448	\$ 68,152	\$ (21,066)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:					
Other income	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer in	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer out	0	0	0	0	0
Operating subsidies	0	0	0	0	0
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities	0	0	0	0	0
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(517,684)	753,056	(178,822)	747,303	1,016,243
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,717,998	2,200,314	2,953,370	2,787,640(a)	3,534,943
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,200,314	\$ 2,953,370	\$ 2,774,548	\$ 3,534,943	\$ 4,551,186
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:					
Acquisition of capital assets on account	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Operating Income (loss)	\$ 308,209	\$ 241,206	\$ 728,571	\$ 1,259,956	\$ 2,525,814
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	0	0	0		
Depreciation expense	1,332,503	1,325,116	1,300,930	1,312,545	1,384,390
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables – net of allowances	\$ 902	(44,588)	35,203	(43,396)	82,634
Inventory	(14,914)	10,329	0	8,005	1
Due from other governments	(45,554)	(59,211)	104,765	0	0
Net pension asset	0	0	0	0	(137,984)
Net OPEB liability	0	0	0	15,706	(1,113,058)
Deferred outflows - pension	(172,402)	442,595	(456,794)	363,838	236,234
Compensated absences payable	(13,801)	27,449	681	(44,985)	23,355
Net pension liability	438,319	(601,535)	987,830	(682,405)	(428,925)
Deferred inflows - pension	(15,167)	385,110	239,054	493,511	430,428
Prepaid expenses	0	28,050	(335,155)	(18,655)	18,655
Accounts and other payables	(319,448)	272,088	(109,315)	(109,361)	31,837
Accrued expenses	(4,023)	11,328	(6,052)	13,620	38,802
Other accrued liabilities	0	0	0	2,258	(2,258)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 1,494,624	\$ 2,037,937	\$ 2,489,718	\$ 2,570,637	\$ 3,089,925

(a) Beginning net assets restated January 1, 2020 as a result of the implementation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 84, Note 4.

APPENDIX B

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS OF GENERAL FUND 2017 THROUGH 2021 AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES 2017 THROUGH 2020 AND UNAUDITED 2021

City of Wooster, Ohio
 General Fund
 Comparative Balance Sheets

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unaudited 2021
Assets:					
Equity in city treasury cash	\$15,454,986	\$15,786,921	\$16,677,997	\$18,718,525	\$19,070,309
Taxes receivable	5,088,989	5,000,889	5,171,668	5,188,458	5,139,359
Accounts receivable	73,210	57,469	55,447	70,794	51,196
Due from other governments	488,912	430,140	461,915	522,785	612,906
Due from other funds	100,000	110,000	110,000	0	0
Due to other funds	0	0	0	223,000	223,000
Prepays	0	0	0	144,872	901
Accrued interest receivable	6,130	8,881	23,977	2,522	0
Inventory	61,467	50,702	69,199	0	69,199
Total assets	\$21,273,694	\$21,445,002	\$22,570,203	\$24,870,956	\$25,166,870
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 345,999	\$ 356,668	\$ 475,982	\$ 317,828	\$ 347,526
Accrued salaries, wages, and benefits	380,866	505,768	333,123	559,794	807,164
Deferred inflows of resources	4,167,162	3,284,831	4,107,438	3,952,338	3,872,358
Total liabilities	\$ 4,894,027	\$ 4,147,267	\$ 4,916,543	\$ 4,829,960	\$ 5,027,048
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	\$ 61,467	\$ 160,702	\$ 179,199	\$ 367,872	\$ 292,199
Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
Committed	0	0	0	218,953	244,218
Assigned	4,257,151	1,136,364	3,357,291	5,485,602	3,205,715
Unassigned	12,061,049	16,000,669	14,117,170	13,968,569	16,397,690
Total fund balances	\$16,379,667	\$17,297,735	\$17,653,660	\$20,040,996	\$20,139,822
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$21,273,694	\$21,445,002	\$22,570,203	\$24,870,956	\$25,166,870

City of Wooster, Ohio
 General Fund
 Comparative Statements of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Unaudited 2021
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$19,976,450	\$20,803,090	\$21,810,721	\$20,654,669	\$24,280,125
Intergovernmental	893,518	905,273	976,771	977,938	1,167,914
Charges for Services	1,439,865	1,497,311	1,545,946	1,157,722	1,652,709
Fines, licenses, permits	814,359	759,573	717,682	548,213	874,441
Interfund services provided	1,704,978	2,084,042	1,511,910	1,590,182	1,489,367
Interest income	107,410	253,472	428,165	338,336	(108,794)
Miscellaneous	279,543	341,975	397,655	986,008	233,240
Total Revenues	\$25,216,123	\$26,644,736	\$27,388,850	\$26,253,068	\$29,589,002
Expenditures (Note A):					
Current operations:					
Safety services	\$12,137,156	12,622,374	\$13,332,931	\$11,300,862	\$13,477,145
Health services	128,756	127,747	132,820	131,480	116,600
Leisure services	1,831,445	1,933,018	1,751,868	1,860,654	1,919,459
Environment and development	1,027,726	962,412	1,033,697	1,051,721	1,050,045
Transportation services	861,615	1,198,123	1,306,116	1,149,347	1,033,332
Administrative services	3,694,107	4,110,974	4,230,881	4,161,575	4,332,446
Debt service:					
Principal	430,000	435,000	305,000	270,000	280,000
Interest	183,497	174,222	164,510	157,322	150,000
Total Expenditures	\$20,294,302	\$21,563,870	\$22,257,823	\$20,082,961	\$22,359,027
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 4,921,821	\$ 5,080,866	\$ 5,131,027	\$ 6,170,107	\$ 7,229,975
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers (out) (Note A)	\$ (4,092,000)	(\$4,162,798)	(\$4,775,102)	\$(4,000,000)	\$(7,131,149)
Net changes in fund balance	\$ 829,821	\$ 918,068	\$ 355,925	\$ 2,170,107	\$ 98,826
Fund balances at beginning of year as previously reported	\$15,549,844	\$16,379,665	\$17,297,733	\$17,870,889(a)	\$20,040,996
Fund balances at end of year	\$16,379,665	\$17,297,733	\$17,653,658	\$20,040,996	\$20,139,822

(a) Beginning net assets restated January 1, 2020 as a result of the implementation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 84, Note 4.

Note A — All transfers from the General Fund are to the Capital Improvement Fund.

APPENDIX C

**All Funds Summary 2021
(Cash Basis--Unaudited)**

Fund	Beginning Balance	Receipts	Expenditures	Ending Balance
General	\$ 18,341,246.02	\$ 31,064,060.54	\$ 30,522,947.12	\$ 18,882,359.44
Street Construction Maintenance & Repair	455,827.32	1,775,822.54	1,644,757.90	586,891.96
State Highway	134,409.45	114,445.43	138,827.97	110,026.91
Permissive Tax	152,392.12	309,891.41	276,647.89	185,635.64
Enforcement and Education	74,908.41	1,391.82	69.12	76,231.11
Mandatory Drug Fines	30,895.64	2,256.00	304.65	32,846.99
Community Development Block Grant	634.86	925,600.35	857,404.53	68,830.68
Economic Development	76,393.92	138,288.52	136,627.93	78,054.51
Law Enforcement Trust	50,324.27	8,597.60	12,701.48	46,220.39
Police Pension	23,440.45	199,502.31	180,098.89	42,843.87
Fire Pension	25,365.80	199,664.40	180,250.75	44,779.45
Federal Equitable Sharing	9,867.60	29.96	7.30	9,890.26
CDBG CHIP HOME RLF	38,554.31	2,836.87	35.99	41,355.19
CDBG Economic Development Loan	2,510.44	0.15	3.65	2,506.94
Law Enforcement Training Fund	4,020.45	0.26	3.65	4,017.06
Recreation Supplement	7,626.70	726.03	7.30	8,345.43
Christmas Run Park Restoration	29,477.54	146.02	27.26	29,596.30
CARES ACT	19,272.61	1,383,292.73	1,402,565.34	0.00
American Rescue Plan Act	0.00	1,380,270.32	0.00	1,380,270.32
Capital Improvements	1,446,317.14	9,290,703.81	7,189,757.77	3,547,263.18
Debt Service	1,173,862.39	203,689.68	259,609.00	1,117,943.07
Water Fund	3,486,588.57	8,297,999.93	7,280,504.59	4,504,083.91
Water Capital Fund	17,344.85	441,456.42	399,422.29	59,378.98
Water Pollution Control	2,660,663.00	9,747,885.15	8,822,864.85	3,585,683.30
WPC Capital Fund	37,794.86	502,878.10	474,043.55	66,629.41
Wooster Community Hospital	34,121,368.38	171,584,244.37	173,470,279.90	32,235,332.85
Wooster Community Hospital Plant	76,763,158.30	16,807,661.78	8,943,690.35	84,627,129.73
Wooster Community Hospital Beaverson EMS	226,415.29	38,521.79	42,849.72	222,087.36
Wooster Community Hospital Endowment	825,888.79	317,902.79	82,381.20	1,061,410.38
Storm Drainage	1,303,796.35	1,814,517.06	1,562,148.09	1,556,165.32
Refuse Collection	184,911.38	1,854,778.97	1,970,679.24	69,011.11
Garage (Internal Service)	3,277.51	655,202.76	638,495.16	19,985.11
Employee Benefits	2,075,548.49	4,435,094.88	4,405,616.56	2,105,026.81
Guarantee Deposit	218,953.28	25,273.73	8.55	244,218.46
Clearing	13,206.76	146,528.03	151,195.65	8,539.14
Wooster Growth Corporation	1,016,189.53	1,186,446.00	345,198.20	1,857,437.33
Wooster-Ashland Regional COG	185,378.20	1,586,702.49	1,468,461.61	303,619.08
Totals	\$145,237,830.98	\$266,444,311.00	\$252,860,495.00	\$158,821,646.98