

CITY OF EVANSVILLE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City Council City of Evansville Evansville, Wisconsin

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Evansville, Wisconsin, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Evansville, Wisconsin's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Evansville, Wisconsin, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of Evansville, Wisconsin, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, effective January 1, 2022, the City of Evansville, Wisconsin adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. Our opinions are not modified with respects to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Evansville, Wisconsin's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

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

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



Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages iv through xiii, the budgetary comparison information on page 59, the Wisconsin Retirement System schedules on page 60, the Local Retiree Life Insurance Fund schedules on page 61, and the other postemployment benefits health plan schedule on page 62 be presented to the supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Evansville, Wisconsin's basic financial statements. The combining non-major fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Johnson Block & Company, Inc.

Johnson Block & Company, Inc.

August 16, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

As management of the City of Evansville, we offer readers of the City of Evansville financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Evansville for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. We encourage the reader to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Independent Auditor's Report at the front of this report and the City's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

THE FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

When revenues exceed expenses, the result is an increase in net position. When expenses exceed revenues, the result is a decrease in net position. You can think of this relationship between revenues and expenses as the City's operating results. You can think of the City's net position, as measured in the Statement of Net Position, as one way to measure the City's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position, as measured in the Statement of Activities, are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, the City's goal is to provide services that improve the quality of life for our residents, not to generate profits as companies do. For this reason, you will need to consider many other non-financial factors, such as the condition of our roads, in assessing the overall health of our City.

- The assets of the primary government of the City of Evansville exceeded its liabilities as of December 31, 2022, by \$35,552,032 (net position). Of this amount, \$2,941,438 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- General fund revenues including the tax equivalent were less than budgeted amounts by \$134,424 and general fund expenditures were less than budgeted amounts by \$50,146.
- As of December 31, 2022, the City of Evansville's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,391,362.
- As of December 31, 2022, the unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$1,733,630, or approximately 46 percent of total general fund expenditures.
- The City of Evansville's governmental liability for long-term debt including compensated absences and debt was \$10,924,771. The business-type debt totaled \$16,698,564.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Evansville's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are the *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities*. These statements present an aggregate view of the City's finances in a manner similar to private-sector business. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 1 and 2 of this report.

- The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City of Evansville's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Evansville is improving or deteriorating.
- The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e. g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation and sick leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Evansville that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City of Evansville include general government, public safety, public works, health and human services, parks and recreation, and conservation and development. The business-type activities of the City of Evansville include the Electric and Water Utility, and the Wastewater Treatment Plant or Sewer utility. The Stormwater utility was reclassified as a governmental fund in 2014. Previously, it was reported as a business-type fund.

Fund financial statements. The City also produces fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. Fund statements generally report operations in more detail than the City-wide statements and provide information that may be useful in evaluating a City's short-term financing requirements. There are two fund financial statements, the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, fund statements focus on short-term inflows and outflows of expendable resources and their impact on fund balance.

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

The City of Evansville maintains 17 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds Balance Sheet and in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund, Debt Service, Capital Projects, Stormwater, and TIF 5 funds. Data from the remaining twelve governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements later in this report.

The City of Evansville adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 3 through 6 of this report.

Proprietary funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the electric and water utilities (Water and Light Committee) and the sewer utility (Public Works Committee), which are considered to be major funds of the City of Evansville. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 7 through 11 of this report.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City of Evansville's programs. The fiduciary fund maintained by the City of Evansville is the Tax Collection Custodial Fund which records the tax roll and tax collections for other taxing jurisdictions within the City of Evansville. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on pages 12 and 13 of this report.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 14 through 58 of this report.

Other information. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds and other information related to the individual funds is presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 67 and 68 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Table 1, below, provides a summary of the City's net position for the year ended December 31, 2022.

TABLE 1
City of Evansville Net Position

	Govern	nmental	Busines	ss-Type	Total			
	Activ	vities	Activ	vities				
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021		
Current and other assets	\$10,142,053	\$10,109,928	\$ 9,614,531	\$ 8,683,955	\$19,756,584	\$18,793,883		
Capital assets	16,948,149	13,304,507	35,384,736	34,067,191	52,332,885	47,371,698		
Total Assets	27,090,202	23,414,435	44,999,267	42,751,146	72,089,469	66,165,581		
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,074,814	1,420,514	981,336	652,753	3,056,150	2,073,267		
Long-term liabilities outstanding	9,353,549	8,483,473	15,015,165	13,435,122	24,368,714	21,918,595		
Other liabilities	3,573,604	2,512,836	2,599,393	2,438,007	6,172,997	4,950,843		
Total Liabilities	12,927,153	10,996,309	17,614,558	15,873,129	30,541,711	26,869,438		
Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,405,684	6,176,817	1,646,192	1,372,332	9,051,876	7,549,149		
Net Position:								
Net investment in capital assets	6,909,856	5,289,907	21,678,948	20,195,189	28,588,804	25,485,096		
Restricted	1,613,612	1,086,011	2,405,641	2,702,248	4,019,253	3,788,259		
Unrestricted	308,711	1,285,905	2,635,264	3,261,001	2,943,975	4,546,906		
Total Net Position	\$ 8,832,179	\$ 7,661,823	\$ 26,719,853	\$ 26,158,438	\$35,552,032	\$33,820,261		

A significant portion of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery and equipment, infrastructure, etc.); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The restricted portion of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position*, \$2,941,438, may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (Continued)

Table 2, below, provides a summary of the City's operating results and their impact on net position for the year ended December 31, 2022. In 2022, the governmental activities relied primarily on property taxes (56%), program revenues (34%), and state aids (7%) to fund its operations. Combined, these account for 97% of all revenues or \$7.01 million. Business-type activities relied primarily on program revenues to fund its operations. Utility charges accounted for 94% of business-type revenues.

TABLE 2 City of Evansville's Change in Net Position 2022 and 2021

	Govern	nmental	Busines	ss-Type		
	Acti	vities	Activ	vities	To	tals
Revenues:	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 1,531,143	\$ 1,364,577	\$ 11,603,249	\$ 10,756,560	\$ 13,134,392	\$ 12,121,137
Operating Grants and Contributions	622,858	538,168	-	-	622,858	538,168
Capital Grants and Contributions	304,713	9,627	331,566	143,047	636,279	152,674
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	4,021,951	3,420,711	-	-	4,021,951	3,420,711
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted						
to Specific Programs	530,374	589,335	-	-	530,374	589,335
Unrestricted Interest/Investment Income	73,986	11,554	92,904	9,521	166,890	21,075
Other- Gain (Loss) on Capital Assets	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Miscellaneous	62,261	27,196	293,161	16,126	355,422	43,322
Total Revenues	7,147,286	5,966,168	12,320,880	10,925,254	19,468,166	16,891,422
Expenses:						
General Government	501,819	527,253	-	-	501,819	527,253
Public Safety	2,366,911	2,224,127	-	-	2,366,911	2,224,127
Public Works	1,940,742	1,562,034	-	-	1,940,742	1,562,034
Health & Human Services	165,934	160,673	-	-	165,934	160,673
Culture and Recreation	924,023	838,815	-	-	924,023	838,815
Conservation and Development	229,177	229,324	-	-	229,177	229,324
Interest on Long-Term Debt	251,807	251,319	-	-	251,807	251,319
Capital Outlay	-	105,160	-	-	-	105,160
Electric and Water	-	-	9,896,135	8,905,934	9,896,135	8,905,934
Sewer		-	1,459,847	1,255,064	1,459,847	1,255,064
Total Expenses	6,380,413	5,898,705	11,355,982	10,160,998	17,736,395	16,059,703
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position						
Before Transfers	766,873	67,463	964,898	764,256	1,731,771	831,719
Transfers	403,483	437,241	(403,483)	(437,241)	-	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	1,170,356	504,704	561,415	327,015	1,731,771	831,719
Net Position - January 1	7,661,823	7,157,119	26,158,438	25,831,423	33,820,261	32,988,542
Net Position - December 31	\$ 8,832,179	\$ 7,661,823	\$ 26,719,853	\$ 26,158,438	\$ 35,552,032	\$ 33,820,261

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (Continued)

Governmental Activities: Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$1,170,356.

Business-type activities: Business-type activities increased City of Evansville's net position by \$561,415. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- The City's electric and water utility had an increase in net position of \$386,776. This is due to steady energy costs to the electric utility.
- The City's sewer had an increase in net position of \$174,639. This is due to an increase in rates for sewer utility for debt payments for major improvements to the WWTP. The plant upgrade was completed in 2019.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

As of December 31, 2022, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,391,362. Of the combined ending fund balance, \$524,675 is nonspendable, \$868,975 is restricted, \$1,429,589 is committed, and \$158,919 is assigned. There is an unassigned fund deficit of \$590,796.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$1,733,630, while total fund balance reached \$2,355,776. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 46% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 62% of that same amount.

During the current year, the City's general fund balance increased by \$79,136. Key factors in this increase are as follows:

• The total expenditures were \$50,146 less than budgeted amounts.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS (Continued)

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

The Electric and Water Utility had an increase in net position of \$386,776 in 2022 after deducting a transfer of \$403,483 to the City's General Fund. Net position was \$16,140,099 as of December 31, 2022.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant Utility (Sewer Fund) had an increase in net position of \$174,639 in 2022. Net position was \$10,579,754 as of December 31, 2022.

The Electric and Water Utility's outstanding debt at December 31, 2022 was \$8,329,219, an increase of \$757,458 from the balance at December 31, 2021. Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation, of \$19,408.038 increased \$894,703 from \$18,513,335.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant Utility's outstanding debt at December 31, 2022 was \$8,302,427 an increase of \$1,005,019 from the balance at December 31, 2021. Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation, of \$15,976,698 increased \$422,842 from \$15,553,856.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The City of Evansville's general fund expenditures had an original budget of \$3,855,029 and a final budget of \$3,859,665. Actual expenditures totaled \$3,809,519. Budgeted differences can be briefly summarized as follows:

- Actual expenditures were less than budgeted expenditures by \$50,146.
- The general fund had revenues and other financing sources that were greater than expenditures and financing uses by \$79,136.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. City of Evansville's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2022, amounts to \$52,332,885 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, public domain infrastructure (highway and bridges), and construction in progress.

• A summary of the fixed assets is identified below:

City of Evansville Capital Assets

		Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities				Total			
		2022	2021		2022		2021		2022			2021	
Land	\$	727,411	\$	727,411	\$	171,362	\$	171,362	\$	898,773	\$	898,773	
Infrastructure Work in Process		4,294,175	1,617,234		218,135		618,065		4,512,310		2,235,29		
Depreciable Capital Assets	2	2,830,620	20,893,664		58,217,659		55,028,034		81,048,279		7	5,921,698	
Accumulated depreciation	(1	0,904,057)	(9,933,802)	(2	3,222,420)	(2	1,750,270)	(3	4,126,477)	(3	1,684,072)	
Total	\$ 1	6,948,149	\$13,304,507		\$35,384,736		\$34,067,191		\$52,332,885		\$47,371,698		

Additional information on the City of Evansville's capital assets can be found in Note III-B on pages 30-32 of this report.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Evansville had total debt outstanding of \$27,567,235. Of this amount, \$9,265,000 was backed by City's taxing ability.

City of Evansville Outstanding Debt Long-term Debt

	Governmenta	al Activities	Business-Ty	pe 1	Activities	Total			
	2022	2021	2022		2021		2022		2021
2005 CWFL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290,658	\$	383,102	\$	290,658	\$	383,102
2009 CWFL	-	-	1,391,557		1,570,231		1,391,557		1,570,231
2012 GO Bond	170,000	200,000	-		-		170,000		200,000
2013 GO Notes	-	70,000	-		130,000		-		200,000
2014 Revenue Bonds	-	-	1,045,000		1,380,000		1,045,000		1,380,000
2015 GO Notes	40,000	60,000	210,000		280,000		250,000		340,000
2015 WPPI Loan	-	-	91,323		121,761		91,323		121,761
2016 Revenue Bonds	-	-	2,219,000		2,467,500		2,219,000		2,467,500
2017 GO Refunding Bonds	1,045,000	1,245,000	-		-		1,045,000		1,245,000
2017 STFL	382,216	451,088	-		-		382,216		451,088
2018 CWFL	-	-	3,131,008		3,297,575		3,131,008		3,297,575
2018 GO Notes	2,660,000	3,060,000	-		-		2,660,000		3,060,000
2018 NAN	-	25,000	-		-		-		25,000
2018 Revenue Bonds	-	-	162,000		189,000		162,000		189,000
2018 Revenue Bonds-Storm	393,000	458,500	-		-		393,000		458,500
2019 GO Notes	510,000	600,000	345,000		390,000		855,000		990,000
2019 Revenue Bonds	-	-	1,275,000		1,375,000		1,275,000		1,375,000
2021 GO Notes	2,240,000	2,420,000	-		-		2,240,000		2,420,000
2021 GO Bonds	740,000	790,000	-		-		740,000		790,000
2021 Revenue Bonds	-	-	3,215,000		3,285,000		3,215,000		3,285,000
2022 GO Notes	1,305,000	-	-		-		1,305,000		-
2022 Tax Anticipation Note	1,063,940	-	-		-		1,063,940		-
2022 Revenue Bonds	-	-	3,200,000		-		3,200,000		-
Compensated absences	375,615	352,134	66,918		68,370		442,533		420,504
Total	\$ 10,924,771	\$ 9,731,722	\$ 16,642,464	\$	14,937,539	\$	27,567,235	\$	24,669,261

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note III-D on pages 34-40 of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The City's financial results are dependent on these main factors:

- Meeting City policies on fund balance through spending reserve balances.
- Providing requested services and improvements to the public while maintaining a mill rate within the median of comparable communities.
- Supporting economic growth through continued residential and commercial development.

Where appropriate, services should be funded by reasonable user charges:

- The City continues to monitor revenue in utilities and service charges to prevent tax subsidization of services that are user based.
- Reviews of charges for service include water, electric, sewer, stormwater, refuse/recycling, and building permits.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Evansville's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the City of Evansville Finance Department, 31 South Madison Street, Evansville, Wisconsin, 53536. General information relating to the City of Evansville, Wisconsin, can be found at the City's website, http://www.ci.evansville.wi.gov.



Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS		0.10.1.61	* * * * * * * * * *
Cash and Investments	\$ 5,338,675	\$ 842,164	\$ 6,180,839
Receivables	4,304,879	1,837,091	6,141,970
Internal Balances	(1,071,051)	1,071,051	-
Leases Receivable	-	144,893	144,893
Inventories	-	278,818	278,818
Other Assets	45,376	80,261	125,637
Restricted Assets			
Cash and Investments	510,863	4,865,660	5,376,523
Net Pension Asset	1,013,311	494,593	1,507,904
Capital Assets			
Land and construction in progress	5,021,586	389,497	5,411,083
Other Capital Assets, net of depreciation	11,926,563	34,995,239	46,921,802
Net Capital Assets	16,948,149	35,384,736	52,332,885
Total Assets	27,090,202	44,999,267	72,089,469
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Pension Outflows	1,982,939	967,863	2,950,802
Deferred OPEB Outflows	91,875	13,473	105,348
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,074,814	981,336	3,056,150
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 29,165,016	\$ 45,980,603	\$ 75,145,619
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 990,579	\$ 759,465	\$ 1,750,044
Grant Advance	569,397	-	569,397
OPEB Liability - Health Insurance	202,214	39,411	241,625
OPEB Liability - Life Insurance	168,700	34,541	203,241
Long-Term Liabilities			
Due Within One Year			
Bonds and Notes	1,521,782	1,673,693	3,195,475
Accrued Interest	71,492	82,577	154,069
Compensated Absences	49,440	9,706	59,146
Due in More Than One Year			
Bonds and Notes	9,027,374	14,957,953	23,985,327
Compensated Absences	326,175	57,212	383,387
Total liabilities	12,927,153	17,614,558	30,541,711
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	7,405,684	1,646,192	9,051,876
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,909,856	21,678,948	28,588,804
Restricted for:			
Net Pension Asset	1,013,311	494,593	1,507,904
Special Revenue	69,825	-	69,825
Capital	-	999,235	999,235
Debt	-	911,813	911,813
Other Purposes	530,476	-	530,476
Unrestricted	308,711	2,635,264	2,943,975
Total Net Position	8,832,179	26,719,853	35,552,032
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,			
and Net Position	\$ 29,165,016	\$ 45,980,603	\$ 75,145,619

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Net (Expense) Re				Reven	ue and Chan	ges in N	Net position			
			Progran	n Revenue				Primary Government				
		Charges for	-	rating its and	Cap	ital Grants and	Go	vernmental	Bus	iness-type		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contr	<u>ibutions</u>	Con	tributions	<i>F</i>	Activities	A	ctivities		Total
Primary government												
Governmental Activities:			_		_		_				_	
General Government	\$ 501,819	\$ 121,085	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(380,734)			\$	(380,734)
Public Safety	2,366,911	587,601		65,752		-		(1,713,558)				(1,713,558)
Public Works	1,940,742	660,004		428,950		304,713		(547,075)				(547,075)
Health and Human Services	165,934	62,725		-		-		(103,209)				(103,209)
Culture and Recreation	924,023	78,208		81,108		-		(764,707)				(764,707)
Conservation and Development	229,177	20,638		47,048		-		(161,491)				(161,491)
Interest on Long-term Debt	251,807	882		-		-		(250,925)				(250,925)
Total governmental activities	6,380,413	1,531,143		622,858		304,713		(3,921,699)				(3,921,699)
Business-type Activities:												
Electric and Water	9,896,135	10,037,378		-		297,366		-	\$	438,609		438,609
Sewer	1,459,847	1,565,871				34,200		<u> </u>		140,224		140,224
Total business-type activities	11,355,982	11,603,249		-		331,566		-		578,833		578,833
Total primary government	\$ 17,736,395	\$ 13,134,392	\$	622,858	\$	636,279		(3,921,699)		578,833		(3,342,866)
	General revenues											
	Taxes:											
	Property taxes	, levied for general p	urposes					3,178,115		-		3,178,115
		, levied for debt serv						820,878		-		820,878
	Other taxes	,						22,958		-		22,958
	Grants and contr	ibutions not restricte	ed to specif	fic programs	S			530,374		-		530,374
	Unrestricted inve		•	1 0				73,986		92,904		166,890
	Miscellaneous	8						62,261		293,161		355,422
	Transfers							403,483		(403,483)		-
		al revenues and trans	fers					5,092,055		(17,418)		5,074,637
		net position	-					1,170,356		561,415		1,731,771
	Net position - begin							7,661,823		26,158,438		33,820,261
	Net position - endi						-\$	8,832,179		26,719,853	\$	35,552,032
	rr	0						-,,-		, ,000		,,

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

	General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Stormwater	TIF 5	Non-Major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,012,201	\$ 373,007	\$ -	\$ 18,913	\$ 218,596	\$ 2,715,958	\$ 5,338,675
Receivables:							
Taxes	1,682,947	900,810	76,905	-	174,566	761,311	3,596,539
Special Assessments	285,878	293,445	-	-	-	-	579,323
Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	77,443	77,443
Other	51,574	-	-	-	-	-	51,574
Due from Other Funds	743,686	-	-	-	-	-	743,686
Prepaid Expenses	34,920	-	-	998	-	9,458	45,376
Restricted Cash	-	-	253,740	257,123	-	-	510,863
Advances Receivable	449,254						449,254
Total Assets	\$ 5,260,460	\$ 1,567,262	\$ 330,645	\$ 277,034	\$ 393,162	\$ 3,564,170	\$ 11,392,733
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	\$ 256,112	\$ -	\$ 502,161	\$ 76,138	\$ -	\$ 1,416	\$ 835,827
Accrued Liabilities	151,721	-	-	238	-	2,793	154,752
Due to Other Funds	-	-	743,686	-	-	34,839	778,525
Grant Advance	-	-	-	-	-	569,397	569,397
Advances Payable					1,485,466		1,485,466
Total Liabilities	407,833		1,245,847	76,376	1,485,466	608,445	3,823,967
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,496,851	1,408,343	95,993		220,927	955,290	5,177,404
Fund Balances (Deficit)							
Nonspendable	514,219	-	-	998	-	9,458	524,675
Restricted	87,927	_	-	180,747	-	600,301	868,975
Committed	20,000	-	-	18,913	-	1,390,676	1,429,589
Assigned	-	158,919	-	-	-	-	158,919
Unassigned	1,733,630	<u> </u>	(1,011,195)		(1,313,231)		(590,796)
Total Fund Balances (Deficit) Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund	2,355,776	158,919	(1,011,195)	200,658	(1,313,231)	2,000,435	2,391,362
Balances (Deficit)	\$ 5,260,460	\$ 1,567,262	\$ 330,645	\$ 277,034	\$ 393,162	\$ 3,564,170	\$ 11,392,733

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

Total fund balance, governmental funds	;	\$ 2,391,362
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.		16,948,149
The net pension asset is not a current financial liability and is, therefore, not reported in the fund statements.		1,013,311
The OPEB liabilities are not current financial usages and are, therefore, not reported in the fund statements.		(370,914)
Pension and OPEB deferred outflows of resources and inflows of resources are actuarially determined. These items are reflected in the Statement of Net Position and are being amortized with pension and OPEB expense in the Statement of Activities. The deferred outflows of resources and inflows of resources are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund statements.		
Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred Inflows of Resources		2,074,814 (2,512,225)
Special assessment and loan receivables are fully accrued and recognized as revenue when the receivable is established for the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position. They are reported as deferred inflows in the fund financial statements		
Some liabilities (such as Notes Payable, Long-term Compensated Absences, and Bonds Payable) are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position. Bonds and notes - due within one year	1 521 792	283,945
Bonds and notes - due within one year Bonds and notes - due in more than one year Compensated absences - current Compensated absences - non-current Accrued interest	1,521,782 9,027,374 49,440 326,175 71,492	40.00 5.1 23
Net Position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position	-	(10,996,263)
1 OSHIOH	=	\$ 8,832,179

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

	General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Stormwater	TIF 5	Non-Major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES	A 1 502 402	A 020.070			A 202.074	A 1046015	A 2011260
Property Taxes	\$ 1,793,493	\$ 820,878	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 283,874	\$ 1,046,015	\$ 3,944,260
Other Taxes	4,184	154.010	-	-	-	73,531	77,715
Special Assessment Revenue	-	154,012	-	-	-	270.002	154,012
Intergovernmental	775,551	-	-	-	7,607	270,083	1,053,241
License and Permits	291,320	-	-	-	-	-	291,320
Fines, Forfeits and Penalties	56,220	-	-	265.001	-	-	56,220
Public Charges for Services	460,153		<u>-</u>	265,881	<u>-</u>	460,431	1,186,465
Interest Income	26,152	8,710	3,931	985	3,756	31,309	74,843
Miscellaneous Income	59,849		5,739	746	10,777	41,575	118,686
Total Revenues	3,466,922	983,600	9,670	267,612	306,014	1,922,944	6,956,762
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General Government	397,016	-	-	-	150	5,150	402,316
Public Safety	1,953,233	-	-	-	-	497,929	2,451,162
Public Works	1,005,099	-	-	170,162	-	-	1,175,261
Health and Human Services	37,662	-	-	-	-	120,925	158,587
Culture, Recreation and Education	282,787	-	-	-	-	422,900	705,687
Conservation and Development	133,722	-	-	-	-	54,676	188,398
Capital Outlay	_	-	3,861,090	902,227	23,591	20,391	4,807,299
Debt Service							
Principal Repayment	-	1,003,872	-	170,500	-	25,000	1,199,372
Interest Expense	-	180,584	29,513	59,638	-	282	270,017
Total Expenditures	3,809,519	1,184,456	3,890,603	1,302,527	23,741	1,147,253	11,358,099
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over							
Expenditures	(342,597)	(200,856)	(3,880,933)	(1,034,915)	282,273	775,691	(4,401,337)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Proceeds from Long-Term Debt (including							
premium)	-	-	1,688,940	714,791	-	-	2,403,731
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	15,810	-	-	-	15,810
Transfers In	421,733	344,375	-	-	26,000	-	792,108
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	(155,315)	(233,310)	(388,625)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	421,733	344,375	1,704,750	714,791	(129,315)	(233,310)	2,823,024
Net Change in Fund Balances	79,136	143,519	(2,176,183)	(320,124)	152,958	542,381	(1,578,313)
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Beginning	2,276,640	15,400	1,164,988	520,782	(1,466,189)	1,458,054	3,969,675
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Ending	\$ 2,355,776	\$ 158,919	\$ (1,011,195)	\$ 200,658	\$ (1,313,231)	\$ 2,000,435	\$ 2,391,362

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:	\$	(1,578,313)
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
The acquisition of capital assets are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the Statement of Net Position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the Statement of Activities. Capital outlay reported in governmental fund statements 4,658	791	
Depreciation expenses reported in the Statement of Activities (1,015,		
Amount by which capital outlays are greater (less) than depreciation in the current period.		3,643,642
Compensated absences are reported in the governmental funds as an expenditure when paid, but are reported as a liability in long-term debt in the Statement of Net Position when incurred.		
Amount by which the compensated absences liability increased		(23,481)
Governmental funds report note and bond proceeds as current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such issuance of debt as a liability. Governmental funds report repayment of bond principal as an expenditure. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such repayments as a reduction in long-term liabilities. This is the amount by which repayments exceeded proceeds.		
Debt proceeds for the year The amount of long-term debt principal payments in the current year is:		(2,368,940) 1,199,372
In governmental funds, interest payments on outstanding debt are reported as an expenditure when paid. In the Statement of Activities, interest is reported as incurred. Interest accrual change		(15,310)
In governmental funds, revenues are reported when measurable and available. In the Statements of Activities, revenue is reported when earned.		
Special assessments revenue accrued in current year on government-wide statements		139,923
Pension and OPEB expenses reported in the governmental funds represent current year required contributions into the defined benefit pension and OPEB plans. Pension and OPEB expenses in the Statement of Activities are actuarially determined by the defined benefit pension and OPEB plans as the difference between the net pension asset/liability		152.462
and OPEB liability from the prior year to the current year, with some adjustments.		173,463
Change in Net Position of governmental activities	\$	1,170,356

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2022

ASSETS Current Assets:

Restricted Assets:

Capital Assets:

Total Assets

Deferred Pension Outflows

Deferred OPEB Outflows

OF RESOURCES

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Total Deferred Outflows of Resources

TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS

	Electr	ic and Water		Sewer	Total		
SSETS							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	628,148	\$	214,016	\$	842,164	
Receivables							
Special Assessments		1,788		-		1,788	
Accounts		1,833,584		-		1,833,584	
Other		1,719		-		1,719	
Due from Other Funds		161,244		34,839		196,083	
Short-Term Lease Receivable		15,128		-		15,128	
Inventories		278,818		-		278,818	
Prepaid Expenses		15,281		4,944		20,225	
Total Current Assets		2,935,710		253,799		3,189,509	
Restricted Assets:							
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,006,820		2,858,840		4,865,660	
Net Pension Asset		411,960		82,633		494,593	
Total Restricted Assets		2,418,780		2,941,473		5,360,253	
Capital Assets:							
Land and Improvements		76,448		94,914		171,362	
Construction Work in Progress		198,240		19,895		218,135	
Other Capital Assets		34,985,341		23,232,318		58,217,659	
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(15,851,991)		(7,370,429)		(23,222,420)	
Net Capital Assets		19,408,038		15,976,698		35,384,736	
Noncurrent Assets:							
Advances Receivable		943,799		92,413		1,036,212	
Unamortized Debt Discount		17,886		-		17,886	
Long-Term Lease Receivable		129,765		-		129,765	
Other Deferred Debits		42,150				42,150	
Total Noncurrent Assets		1,133,600		92,413		1,226,013	

Enterprise Funds

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

25,896,128

806,159

11,135

817,294

26,713,422

19,264,383

161,704

164,042

19,428,425

2,338

45,160,511

967,863

13,473

981,336

46,141,847

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2022

	Enterprise Funds						
	Electric and						
		Water		Sewer		Total	
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities:	¢.	(11.007	ф	110.016	¢.	720.022	
Accounts Payable Accrued Liabilities	\$	611,007 28,397	\$	118,916	\$	729,923	
		*		1,145		29,542	
Accrued Interest Payable Due to Other Funds		46,477		36,100 161,244		82,577 161,244	
		9,706		101,244		9,706	
Compensated Absences Bonds and Notes Payable		1,020,441		653,252		1,673,693	
Total Current Liabilities		1,716,028		970,657		2,686,685	
Total Cultone Elabinities		1,710,020		770,037		2,000,003	
Non-Current Liabilities:							
Long-Term Debt		22.007		22.202		56 100	
Bond Premium		32,897		23,203		56,100	
Bonds and Notes Payable		7,275,881		7,625,972		14,901,853	
Total Long-Term Debt		7,308,778		7,649,175		14,957,953	
Other Liabilities							
Compensated Absences		57,212		-		57,212	
OPEB Liability - Health Insurance		22,713		16,698		39,411	
OPEB Liability - Life Insurance		28,546		5,995		34,541	
Total Other Liabilities		108,471		22,693		131,164	
Total Non-Current Liabilities		7,417,249		7,671,868		15,089,117	
Total Liabilities		9,133,277		8,642,525		17,775,802	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		1,440,046		206,146		1,646,192	
NET POSITION							
Net Investment in Capital Assets		12,505,286		9,173,662		21,678,948	
Restricted for Net Pension Asset		411,960		82,633		494,593	
Restricted for Capital		-		999,235		999,235	
Restricted for Debt		551,621		360,192		911,813	
Unrestricted		2,671,232	_	(35,968)		2,635,264	
Total Net Position		16,140,099		10,579,754		26,719,853	
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF							
RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION	\$	26,713,422	\$	19,428,425	\$	46,141,847	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

Enterprise Funds Total **Electric and Water** Sewer **OPERATING REVENUES** Charges for Services \$ 9,979,844 \$ 1,534,969 \$ 11,514,813 Other Operating Revenues 57,534 30,902 88,436 11,603,249 **Total Operating Revenues** 10,037,378 1,565,871 **OPERATING EXPENSES** Operation and Maintenance 8,739,287 680,190 9,419,477 901,101 603,977 Depreciation 1,505,078 **Total Operating Expenses** 9,640,388 1,284,167 10,924,555 Operating Income (Loss) 396,990 281,704 678,694 **NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)** 58,489 92,904 Interest and Investment Revenue 34,415 286,339 Miscellaneous Non-Operating Revenue 286,339 Interest Expense (181,012)(175,680)(356,692)Miscellaneous Non-Operating Expenses (74,735)(74,735)Net Amortization Revenue (Expense) 6,822 6,822 Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses) 95,903 (141,265)(45,362)Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers 492,893 140,439 633,332 **Capital Contributions** 297,366 34,200 331,566 Transfers Out (403,483)(403,483)Change in Net Position 386,776 174,639 561,415 Total Net Position - Beginning 15,753,323 10,405,115 26,158,438 Total Net Position - Ending 16,140,099 \$ 10,579,754 \$ 26,719,853

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

	Enterpri		
	Electric and		
	Water	Sewer	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Receipts from customers	\$ 9,803,427	\$ 1,565,871	\$ 11,369,298
Payments to suppliers	(7,348,616)	(384,838)	(7,733,454)
Payments to employees	(1,277,867)	(276,112)	(1,553,979)
Taxes paid	(403,483)	-	(403,483)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	773,461	904,921	1,678,382
Cash Flows From Capital and Related			
Financing Activities:			
Acquisition and construction of plant assets	(1,821,619)	(1,001,004)	(2,822,623)
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,662,897	1,593,203	3,256,100
Principal payments on long-term debt	(907,976)	(588,184)	(1,496,160)
Interest and fiscal charges	(167,632)	(171,860)	(339,492)
Connection fees	-	34,200	34,200
Contributions for plant	97,060	-	97,060
Net cash provided (used) for capital and			
related financing activities	(1,183,727)	(133,645)	(1,317,372)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Interest on investments	58,489	34,415	92,904
Net cash provided (used) for investing activities	58,489	34,415	92,904
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(351,777)	805,691	453,914
Cash and equivalents - beginning of year	2,986,745	2,267,165	5,253,910
Cash and equivalents - end of year	\$ 2,634,968	\$ 3,072,856	\$ 5,707,824

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

Enterprise Funds Electric & Water Sewer Total Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) \$ 396,990 \$ 281,704 \$ 678,694 Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Non-Operating revenues 286,339 286,339 Amortization (19,800)(19,800)Tax equivalent (403,483)(403,483)Depreciation 901,101 603,977 1,505,078 Joint meter allocation 25,815 (25,815)Pension expense (84,886)(15,114)(100,000)OPEB expense (41,203)(3,415)(44,618)Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Receivables (233.951)(233.951)Lease receivables (2,225)(2,225)Due to/from other funds (57,282)57,282 Inventories (4,585)(4,585)Prepaids 7,773 885 8,658 Accounts payable (19,999)24,072 4,073 Other Accrued liabilities 3,057 1,145 4,202 Net cash provided (used) by operating activities 773,461 904,921 1,678,382 Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to balance sheet accounts Cash and investments \$ 628,148 214,016 842,164 Restricted assets 2,006,820 2,858,840 4,865,660 3,072,856 Total Cash and Investments 2,634,968 5,707,824

2,634,968

\$

3,072,856

5,707,824

Cash and cash equivalents- End of year

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2022

	Ta 	Tax Custodial Fund		
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,638,547		
Receivables:				
Taxes Receivable		6,170,543		
Total Assets	\$	7,809,090		
LIABILITIES				
Due to Other Governments	\$	7,809,090		
Total Liabilities	\$	7,809,090		

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Tax C	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS		
Property tax collections for other governments	\$	4,647,536
Total additions		4,647,536
DEDUCTIONS		
Payments of taxes to other governments		4,647,536
Total deductions		4,647,536
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position		-
Total Net Position - Beginning		
Total Net Position - Ending	\$	-

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the City of Evansville, Wisconsin conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

This report includes all of the funds of the City of Evansville. The reporting entity for the City consists of (a) the primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government.

The Evansville Housing Authority

Management of the City has determined that the Housing Authority of the City of Evansville is excluded as a component unit. The Housing Authority is a legally separate organization and appointments to the board of the Housing Authority are approved by the City Council; however, since the City cannot impose its will on the Housing Authority and there is no material financial benefit or burden on the City, the Housing Authority does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the reporting entity. The Authority issues separate financial statements. Financial statements of the Authority can be obtained by contacting the Housing Authority.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

"Government-wide" financial statements are basic financial statements required for all governmental units. The statement of net position and the statement of activities are the two required statements. Both statements are prepared on the full accrual basis. In accordance with accounting standards for governmental units, the city uses the modified accrual basis of accounting for certain funds. The modified accrual basis of accounting is the appropriate basis of accounting for governmental activity fund financial statements.

In addition, all funds in the fund financial statements are reported as business-type activities, governmental activities or fiduciary funds. The definitions for these types of activities are discussed in other portions of Note I.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Finally, all non-fiduciary funds are further classified as major or non-major funds. In reporting financial condition and results of operations for governmental units, accounting standards concentrates on major funds versus non-major funds.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The City does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities. Program revenues included 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into individual funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which constitute its assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, net position/fund equity, revenues, and expenditure/expenses.

Funds are organized as major funds or non-major funds within the governmental and proprietary statements. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type and
- b. Total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.
- c. In addition, any other governmental or proprietary fund that the City believes is particularly important to financial statement users may be reported as a major fund.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

Major Governmental

General Fund – accounts for the City's primary operating activities. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Debt Service Fund – accounts for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt other than TID or enterprise debt.

Capital Projects Fund – accounts for proceeds of specific capital improvements that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

Stormwater Fund – accounts for the operations of the stormwater system.

Tax Increment Financing District #5 – accounts for proceeds from long-term borrowings and other resources to be used for capital improvement projects in the TIF boundaries.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

Enterprise Funds

Electric and Water Utility – accounts for the operations of the electric and water system. (Major) Sewer Utility – accounts for the operations of the sewer system. (Major)

The City reports the following non-major governmental funds:

Non-Major Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds – used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

Emergency Medical Services Fund Eager Free Public Library Fund Cemetery Fund Tourism Commission Fund Revolving Housing Loan Fund K9 ARPA

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Capital Projects Funds – used to account for the proceeds of specific capital improvement projects that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

Capital Projects Levy

TIF #6

TIF #7

TIF #8

TIF #9

Fiduciary funds consist of pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, investment trust funds, and custodial funds. Fiduciary funds should be used only to report resources held for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. A fund is presented as a fiduciary fund when all of the following criteria are met: a) The government *controls* the assets that finance the activity, b) Assets are *not* generated from the *government's own-source revenues* or from government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions, c) Assets are administered through a *qualifying trust or* the government does *not* have *administrative involvement* and the assets are *not* generated from the *government's delivery of goods or services* to the beneficiaries, *or* the assets are for the benefit of *entities that are not part of the government's reporting entity.*

The City reports the following fiduciary fund:

Custodial Funds - used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and/or other governmental units. The City accounts for tax collections payable to overlying taxing jurisdictions in a custodial fund.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured, basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Taxes receivable for the following year are recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when earned. Unbilled receivables are recorded as revenues when services are provided.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the City's water, electric, stormwater and sewer utilities and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when they are both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on long-term debt, claims, judgments, compensated absences, and pension expenditures, which are recorded as a fund liability when expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources.

Property taxes are recorded in the year levied as receivables and deferred inflows of resources. They are recognized as revenues in the succeeding year when services financed by the levy are being provided.

Intergovernmental aids and grants are recognized as revenues in the period the City is entitled to the resources and the amounts are available. Amounts owed to the City, which are not available, are recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources. Amounts received prior to the entitlement period are also recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

Special assessments are recognized as revenues when they become measurable and available as current assets. Annual installments due in future years are reflected as receivables and deferred inflows of resources. Delinquent special assessments being held for collection by the county are reported as receivables and non-spendable fund balance.

Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, miscellaneous taxes, public charges for services, special assessments, and interest. Other general revenues such as fines and forfeitures, inspection fees, recreation fees, and miscellaneous revenues are recognized when received in cash or when measurable and available under the criteria described above.

The City reports deferred inflows of resources on its governmental funds balance sheet. Deferred inflows of resources arise from taxes levied in the current year, which are for subsequent year's operations. For governmental fund financial statements, deferred inflows of resources arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred inflows of resources also arise when resources are received before the City has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the City has a legal claim to the resources, the deferred inflow of resources is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting, as described previously in this note.

The proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary funds' principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the water, electric, and sewer utilities are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

D. ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY

1. Deposits and Investments

The City has pooled the cash resources of its funds in order to maximize investment opportunities. Each fund's portion of total cash and investments is reported as cash and cash equivalents/investments by the City's individual major funds, and in the aggregate for non-major and custodial funds.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents.

Investments are stated at fair value, which is the amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. Fair values are based on quoted market prices. No investments are reported at amortized cost. Adjustments necessary to record investments at fair value are recorded in the operating statement as increases or decreases in investment income. Investment income on commingled investments of municipal accounting funds is allocated based on average balances.

See footnote III A for additional information.

D. ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (Continued)

2. Receivables

Property taxes are levied in December on the assessed value as of the prior January 1. In addition to property taxes for the City, taxes are collected for and remitted to the state and county governments as well as the local school district and technical college district. Taxes for all state and local governmental units billed in the current year for the succeeding year are reflected as receivables and due to other taxing units on the accompanying custodial fund statement of net position.

Property tax calendar – 2022 tax roll:

Lien date and levy date

Tax bills mailed

Payment in full, or

First installment due

Second installment due

Personal property taxes in full

December 2022

January 31, 2023

January 31, 2023

January 31, 2023

January 31, 2023

Accounts receivable have been shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. Delinquent real estate taxes as of July 31 are paid in full by the county, which assumes the collection thereof. No provision for uncollectible utility accounts receivable has been made for the water, electric and sewer utilities because they have the right by law to place delinquent bills on the tax roll.

A provision for uncollectible ambulance accounts receivable of \$15,990 has been made.

During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Short-term interfund loans are reported as "due to and from other funds". Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds". Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances".

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Governmental fund inventory items are charged to expenditure accounts when purchased. Year-end inventory was not significant. Proprietary fund inventories are generally used for construction and for operation and maintenance work. They are not for resale. They are valued at cost based on weighted average, and charged to construction, operation and maintenance expense when used.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

D. ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (Continued)

4. Restricted Assets

Mandatory segregations of assets are presented as restricted assets. Such segregations are required by bond agreements and other external parties. Current liabilities payable from these restricted assets are so classified. The excess of restricted assets over current liabilities payable from restricted assets will be used first for retirement of related long-term debt. The remainder, if generated from earnings, is shown as restricted net position. The City had the following restricted cash accounts:

		Capital]	Electric &		
<u>Purpose</u>]	Projects	Stormwater		Water		Sewer
Unspent bond proceeds	\$	253,740	\$ 257,123	\$	852,820	\$	896,405
Debt reserve/redemption		-	-		-		963,200
Replacement fund		-			1,154,000		999,235
	\$	253,740	\$ 257,123	\$	2,006,820	\$ 2	2,858,840

5. Capital Assets

Government-Wide Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 for general capital assets and \$5,000 for infrastructure assets, and an estimated useful life in excess of 1 year for general capital assets and infrastructure assets. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual amounts are unavailable. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Prior to January 2004, infrastructure assets of governmental funds were not capitalized. After 1/1/04, governmental units are required to account for all capital assets, including infrastructure, in the government-wide statements prospectively from the date of implementation. Retroactive reporting of all major general infrastructure assets is not required. The City has not retroactively reported all infrastructure acquired by its governmental fund types. The infrastructure reported only includes additions since January 1, 2004.

D. ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (Continued)

5. Capital Assets (Continued)

Additions to and replacements of capital assets of business-type activities are recorded at original cost, which includes material, labor, overhead, and an allowance for the cost of funds used during construction when significant. For tax-exempt debt, the amount of interest capitalized equals the interest expense incurred during construction netted against any interest revenue from temporary investment of borrowed fund proceeds. There was no interest required to be capitalized during the current year. The cost of renewals and betterments relating to retirement units are added to plant accounts. The cost of property replaced, retired or otherwise disposed of, is deducted from plant accounts and, generally, together with removal costs less salvage, is charged to accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings	20-50 Years
Improvements	10-50 Years
Machinery and Equipment	3-50 Years
Infrastructure	25-50 Years
Water Utility	6.67-150 Years
Electric Utility	6.67-40 Years
Sewer Utility	5–100 Years

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Fixed assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same way as in the government-wide statements.

D. ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (Continued)

6. Compensated Absences

Under terms of employment, City employees are granted sick leave and vacations in varying amounts. Only benefits considered to be vested are disclosed in these statements.

All vested vacation and sick leave pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements, or are payable with expendable available resources.

The balance in compensated absences is as follows:

	Governmental		Bu	siness-type
Compensated time-off liability	\$	992	\$	=
Accumulated sick leave		326,175		57,212
Vacation and holiday liability		48,448		9,706
	\$	375,615	\$	66,918

City employees earn sick leave at various rates depending on the union or nonunion contracts. Employees can accumulate sick leave as follows:

Police	1,080 hours
DPW, Water & Light, Clerical	720 hours
Library	720 hours

One-half the accumulation in excess of 1,080 or 720 hours may be payable in cash at the end of each year or paid for health insurance in retirement at the option of the employee. Sick leave is payable upon termination at their current pay rate times one-half the accumulated sick days up to a maximum number of hours listed above.

7. Long-Term Debt

All long-term obligations to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term obligations consist primarily of notes and bond payable, and accrued compensated absences.

Long-term obligations for governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The face value of debts (plus any premiums) are reported as other financing sources and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. The accounting in proprietary funds is the same as it is in the government-wide statements.

D. ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (Continued)

8. Claims and Judgments

Claims and judgments are recorded as liabilities if all the conditions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements are met. Claims and judgments that would normally be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are recorded during the year as expenditures in the governmental funds. If they are not to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, no liability is recognized in the governmental fund statements. The related expenditure is recognized when the liability is liquidated. Claims and judgments are recorded in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds as expenses when the related liabilities are incurred. There were no significant claims or judgments at year-end.

9. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

Deferred inflow of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

10. Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a. Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or, 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets".

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (Continued)

10. Equity Classifications (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund balance is presented in five possible categories:

Nonspendable – resources which cannot be spent because they are either a) not in spendable form or; b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – resources with constraints placed on the use of resources are either a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – resources which are subject to limitation the government imposes upon itself at its highest level of decision making, and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner.

Assigned – resources neither restricted nor committed for which a government has a stated intended use as established by the City Council or a body or official to which the City Council has delegated the authority to assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned – resources which cannot be properly classified in one of the other four categories. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. Unassigned balances also include negative balances in the governmental funds reporting resources restricted for specific programs.

When restricted and other fund balance resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned amounts respectively.

11. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense (revenue), information about the fiduciary net position of the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), and additions to/deductions from WRS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported for WRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefits terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

D. ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (Continued)

12. Other Postemployment Benefits

The fiduciary net position of the Local Retiree Life Insurance Fund (LRLIF) and Health Plan has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits, OPEB expense (revenue), and information about the fiduciary net position of the LRLIF and Health Plan and additions to/deductions from LRLIF's and Health Plan fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the LRLIF and Health Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

E. UTILITY RATES AND USER CHARGES

The City of Evansville Sewer and Stormwater Utility user charges are regulated and established by the City Council. The City of Evansville Electric and Water Utilities operate under service rules, which are established by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. Rates charged are regulated by the Public Service Commission. Billings are made to customers on a monthly basis for water, electric, stormwater and sewer service.

F. INCOME TAXES

The City of Evansville Utilities are municipal utilities. Municipal utilities are exempt from income taxes and therefore no income tax liability is recorded.

G. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

Effective January 1, 2022, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. GASB 87 replaces previous lease accounting methodology and establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundation principle that leases are a financing right to use an underlying asset. GASB No. 87 requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for lessee agreements and lease receivables and deferred inflows of resources for lessor agreements. No restatement of net position was necessary due to adopting this standard.

NOTE II - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. LIMITATIONS ON THE CITY TAX LEVY

As part of Wisconsin's Act 25 (2005), legislation was passed that limits the city's future tax levies. In 2008 this legislation was amended and extended. Generally, the city is limited to its prior tax levy dollar amount (excluding TIF districts), increased by the percentage change in the city's equalized value due to new construction. Changes in debt service from one year to the next are generally exempt from this limit.

B. TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCING DISTRICTS

The City has four Tax Incremental Districts (TID). The transactions of the Districts are shown in the Capital Projects and Special Revenue Funds. TIDs are authorized by Section 66.1105 of the Wisconsin Statutes. It is a method by which the City can recover its project costs in designated districts of the City. Those costs are recovered through tax increments, which are placed on the tax rolls.

NOTE III – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS/INVESTMENTS

As previously discussed, cash for City funds is pooled for investment purposes. At December 31, 2022, the cash and investments consist of the following:

Petty cash/cash on hand	\$ 1,828
Deposits with financial institutions	10,729,189
Wisconsin Local Government Investment Pool	168,265
U.S. Treasury notes and bills	2,196,225
RESCO stock certificates	100,402
	\$ 13,195,909

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2022 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:	
Cash and investments	\$ 6,180,839
Restricted cash and investments	5,376,523
Fiduciary Funds:	
Cash and investments	1,638,547
	\$ 13,195,909

Investments Authorized by Wisconsin Statutes

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Investment of City funds is restricted by State statutes. Available investments are limited to:

- (1) Deposits in any credit union, bank, savings bank, trust company or savings and loan association which is authorized to transact business in this State if the time deposits mature in not more than three years;
- (2) Bonds or securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the federal government, or by a commission, board or other instrumentality of the federal government;
- (3) Bonds or securities of any county, drainage district, VTAE district, village, city, town, district or school district of this State;
- (4) Any security which matures or which may be tendered for purchase at the option of the holder within not more than seven years of the date on which it is acquired, if that security has a rating which is the highest or second highest rating category assigned by Standard & Poor's Corporation, Moody's investor service or other similar nationally recognized rating agency or if that security is senior to, or on a parity with, a security of the same issuer which has such a rating;

A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS/INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investments Authorized by Wisconsin Statutes (Continued)

- (5) Bonds or securities issued under the authority of the municipality;
- (6) The local government pooled-investment fund as established under Section 25.50 of the Wisconsin Statutes.
- (7) Agreements in which a public depository agrees to repay funds advanced to it by the City plus interest, if the agreement is secured by bonds or securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the federal government.
- (8) Securities of an open-end management investment company or investment trust, subject to various conditions and investment options.
- (9) Repurchase agreements with public depositories, with certain conditions.
- (10) Bonds issued by the University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority or the Wisconsin Aerospace Authority.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater sensitivity its fair value has to changes in market interest rates. The City's policy is that the City will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from purchase unless matched to a specific cash flow. As of December 31, 2022, the City has \$168,265 invested in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) which has an average maturity of 15 days. The U.S. Securities are set to mature in 2023.

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. State law limits investments in commercial paper, corporate bonds and mutual bond funds to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investments choices. As of December 31, 2022, the City's investment in the Wisconsin Local Government Investment Pool was not rated. Additionally, the U.S. Treasury investment funds have an AAA rating from Moody's Investor Services.

The Wisconsin Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is part of the State Investment Fund (SIF), and is managed by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board. The SIF is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, but operates under the statutory authority of Wisconsin Chapter 25. The SIF reports the fair value of its underlying assets annually. All investments are valued at amortized cost by the SIF for purposes of calculating earnings to each participant. Specifically, the SIF distributes income to pool participants monthly, based on their average daily share balance. Distributions include interest income based on stated rates (both paid and accrued), amortization of discounts and premiums on a straight-line basis, realized investment gains and losses calculated on an amortized cost basis, and investment expenses. This method does not distribute to participants any unrealized gains or losses generated by the pool's investments. Detailed information about the SIF is available in separately issued financial statements available at https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/StateFinances/LGIP.aspx. Participants in the LGIP have the right to withdraw their funds in total on one day's notice. At December 31, 2022, the fair value of the City's share of the LGIP's assets was substantially equal to the amount reported above. Information on derivatives was not available to the City.

A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS/INVESTMENTS (Continued)

SWIB may invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and its agencies, Commercial Paper, Bank Time Deposits/Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances, Asset Backed Securities and Repurchase Agreements secured by the U.S. Government or its agencies and other instruments authorized under State Investment Fund investment guidelines.

Investment allocation in the LGIP as of December 31, 2022 was: 88% in U.S. Government Securities, 2% in Certificates of Deposit and Bankers' Acceptances and 10% in Commercial Paper and Corporate Notes. The Wisconsin State Treasurer updates the investment allocations on a monthly basis.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the City would not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, the City would not be able to recover the value of its investment of collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The City's investment policy requires collateralization on all demand deposits as well as certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements.

Deposits in each local and area bank are insured by the FDIC in the amount of \$250,000 for demand deposit accounts and \$250,000 for time and savings deposit accounts. Bank accounts and the local government investment pool are also insured by the State Deposit Guarantee Fund in the amount of \$400,000. However, due to the relatively small size of the Guarantee Fund in relationship to the total deposits covered and other legal implications, recovery of material principal losses may be significant to individual organizations. The City also has deposits at one of the financial institutions that are invested in separate financial institutions under the FDIC insurance level. These totaled \$0.

As of December 31, 2022, the City's deposits with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and collateralized by letter of credit	\$ 8,611,037
Total	\$ 8,611,037

Fair Value Measurement

Financial assets required to be measured on a recurring basis are classified under a three-tier hierarchy for fair value investments. Fair value is the amount that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to settle a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurements date.

The City uses the following hierarchical disclosure framework:

Level 1 – Measurement based upon quoted prices for identical assets in an active market as of the reporting date.

Level 2 – Measurement based upon marketplace inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities,

A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS/INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Fair Value Measurement (continued)

quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Measurement based on the City's assumptions about a hypothetical marketplace because observable market inputs are not available as of the reporting date.

The City uses appropriate valuation techniques based on the available inputs to measure the fair values of its assets and liabilities. When available, the City measures fair value using Level 1 inputs because they generally provide the most reliable evidence of fair value. Level 3 inputs have the lowest priority.

Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2022

	Fair Value	Level 1	Lev	el 2	Lev	el 3
US Treasury Investments	\$2,196,225	\$ 2,196,225	\$	-	\$	-
	\$2,196,225	\$ 2,196,225	\$		\$	

B. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity in the governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance 01/01/22	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/22
Governmental Activities				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$ 727,411	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 727,411
Infrastructure CWIP	1,617,234	4,506,329	(1,829,388)	4,294,175
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	2,344,645	4,506,329	(1,829,388)	5,021,586
Capital Assets being Depreciated				
Land Improvements	3,147,421	=	=	3,147,421
Buildings and Structures	6,578,276	541,768	=	7,120,044
Equipment	4,054,630	136,021	(44,894)	4,145,757
Infrastructure	7,113,337	1,304,061		8,417,398
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	20,893,664	1,981,850	(44,894)	22,830,620
Total Capital Assets	23,238,309	6,488,179	(1,874,282)	27,852,206
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(9,933,802)	(1,015,149)	44,894	(10,904,057)
Capital Assets Net of Depreciation	\$ 13,304,507	\$5,473,030	\$(1,829,388)	\$ 16,948,149

B. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental A	ctivities
----------------	-----------

General Government	\$ 36,249
Public Safety	142,097
Public Works	449,317
Health and Human Services	6,773
Stormwater	128,878
Culture, Recreation and Education	251,835
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 1,015,149

Capital asset activity in the business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

Electric and Water 01/01/22 Additions Retirements Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:	12/31/22
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:	
ı ı	
Land \$ 76,448 \$ - \$ - \$	76,448
Construction in progress 585,586 301,781 (689,127)	198,240
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets 662,034 301,781 (689,127)	274,688
Capital Assets being Depreciated	
Buildings and structures 790,598 382,780 -	1,173,378
Equipment 1,998,239 196,340 -	2,194,579
Infrastructure 30,020,467 1,629,845 (32,928)	31,617,384
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated 32,809,304 2,208,965 (32,928)	34,985,341
Total Capital Assets 33,471,338 2,510,746 (722,055)	35,260,029
Less Accumulated Depreciation (14,958,003) (926,916) 32,928 ((15,851,991)
Capital Assets Net of Depreciation \$ 18,513,335 \$ 1,583,830 \$ (689,127) \$	19,408,038
Balance	Balance
Wastewater Treatment 01/01/22 Additions Retirements 12	2/31/22
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:	
Land \$ 94,914 \$ - \$ - \$	94,914
Construction in progress 32,479 19,895 (32,479)	19,895
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets 127,393 19,895 (32,479)	114,809
Capital Assets being Depreciated	
Buildings and structures 7,898,872 132,077 -	8,030,949
Equipment 5,745,808	5,745,808
Infrastructure 8,574,050 881,511 -	9,455,561
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated 22,218,730 1,013,588 - 2	23,232,318
Total Capital Assets 22,346,123 2	3,347,127
Less Accumulated Depreciation (6,792,267) (578,162) - ((7,370,429)
Capital Assets Net of Depreciation \$ 15,553,856 \$ 455,321 \$ (32,479) \$ 1	5,976,698

B. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

		Balance 01/01/22	A	dditions	Re	etirements	Balance 12/31/22	
Business-Type Activities								
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:								
Land	\$	171,362	\$	_	\$	-	\$	171,362
Construction in progress		618,065		321,676		(721,606)		218,135
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets		789,427		321,676		(721,606)		389,497
Capital Assets being Depreciated								
Buildings and structures		8,689,470		514,857				9,204,327
Equipment		7,744,047		196,340		-		7,940,387
Infrastructure		38,594,517		2,511,356		(32,928)		41,072,945
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated		55,028,034		3,222,553		(32,928)		58,217,659
Total Capital Assets		55,817,461		3,544,229		(754,534)		58,607,156
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(21,750,270)	(1,505,078)		32,928		(23,222,420)
Capital Assets Net of Depreciation	\$	34,067,191	\$ 2	2,039,151	\$	(721,606)	\$	35,384,736

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type	Activities
----------------------	-------------------

Water	\$ 294,478
Electric	632,438
Sewer	578,162
Total Business-Type Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 1,505,078

C. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES, ADVANCES AND TRANSFERS

The following is a schedule of interfund receivables and payables including any overdrafts on pooled cash and investment accounts:

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	A	Amount	Purpose
General	Capital	\$	743,686	Timing on loan deposit
Electric and water	Sewer		161,244	Operations
Sewer	TIF 9		34,839	Cash Flow
Subtotal fund financial statem	ents	\$	939,769	

The principal purpose of these interfunds is due to pooled cash between the governmental funds. In addition, the general fund collects delinquent utility charges that the utilities have placed on the current tax roll. All remaining balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payment between funds are made.

C. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (Continued)

The City has the following interfund advances outstanding:

<u>Advances</u>										
Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	Purpose							
General	TIF 5	\$ 449,254	Capital							
Electric and water	TIF 5	943,799	Capital							
Sewer	TIF 5	92,413	Capital							
Subtotal fund financial stateme	nts	\$ 1,485,466	•							
Total interfund receivables		\$ 939,769								
Total interfund advances		1,485,466								
less interfund eliminations		(1,354,184)								
Internal balances		\$ 1,071,051	•							

None of the TIF advances are set up for repayment. The City passed a resolution stating interest rates on TIF advances will be 0%. No interest rates exist on the other advances. The advances to the TIF district are anticipated to be repaid from future tax increments.

For the statement of net position, interfund balances which are owed within the governmental activities or business-type activities are netted and eliminated. The following is a schedule of interfund transfers:

Transferred to	Transferred from	1	Amount	Purpose
General	Electric and Water	\$	403,483	Tax equivalent
General	TIFS 5-8		18,250	Administration
TIF 5	TIF 8		26,000	Allocation transfer
Debt service	TIF 5		148,315	Debt payments
Debt service	TIF 6		76,248	Debt payments
Debt service	TIF 7		66,900	Debt payments
Debt service	TIF 8		52,912	Debt payments
Subtotal fund statements	S		792,108	_
less inter-fund elimination	ons		(388,625)	
Total per government-w	ide statements	\$	403,483	-
				_

Generally, transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that collects them to the fund that the budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

D. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	1/1/22	Issued	Retired	12/31/22
Governmental Activities				
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	\$ 476,088	\$ 1,063,940	\$ 93,872	\$ 1,446,156
Other Notes and Bonds	8,903,500	1,305,000	1,105,500	9,103,000
Total Notes and Bonds	9,379,588	2,368,940	1,199,372	10,549,156
Compensated Absences	352,134	23,481		375,615
Total Governmental Long-Term Debt	\$ 9,731,722	\$ 2,392,421	\$ 1,199,372	\$10,924,771
	Balance			Balance
	1/1/22	Issued	Retired	12/31/22
Business-Type Activities				
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	\$ 5,372,669	\$ -	\$ 468,123	\$ 4,904,546
Other Notes and Bonds	9,496,500	3,200,000	1,025,500	11,671,000
Total Notes and Bonds	14,869,169	3,200,000	1,493,623	16,575,546
Bond premium	-	56,100	-	56,100
Compensated Absences	68,370		1,452	66,918
Total Business-Type Long-Term Debt	\$ 14,937,539	\$ 3,256,100	\$ 1,495,075	\$16,698,564

General Obligation Debt

All general obligation notes and bonds payable are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. Notes and bonds in the governmental funds will be retired by future property tax levies or tax increments accumulated by the debt service fund. Business-type activities debt is payable by revenues from user fees of those funds or, if the revenues are not sufficient, by future tax levies.

D. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

In accordance with Wisconsin Statutes, total general obligation indebtedness of the City may not exceed five percent of the equalized value of taxable property within the city's jurisdiction. The debt limit as of December 31, 2022 was \$30,445,035. Total general obligation debt outstanding at year-end was \$9,265,000.

The following is a list of long-term obligations at December 31, 2022:

	Date of Issue	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Original Indebtedness		Balance 12/31/22		Amounts Due within One Year	
Governmental Activities				•					
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements									
2017 State Trust Fund Loan	9/19/2017	3/15/2027	3.50%	\$	717,920	\$	382,216	\$	71,282
2022 Tax Anticipation Note	8/19/2022	10/19/2024	3.50%	\$	1,063,940		1,063,940		
Total Direct Borrowings and Direct Placem	nents					\$	1,446,156	\$	71,282
Other Notes and Bonds									
General Obligation Debt									
2015 General Obligation Notes	5/28/2015	10/1/2025	0.5%-2.2%	\$	390,000	\$	40,000	\$	20,000
2018 General Obligation Notes	5/30/2018	4/1/2028	1.9%-2.85%	\$	4,180,000		2,660,000		420,000
2019 General Obligation Notes	6/1/2019	4/1/2029	3.0%-4.0%	\$	790,000		510,000		95,000
2021 General Obligation Notes	9/2/2021	4/1/2031	0.25%-1.25%	\$	2,420,000		2,240,000		50,000
2022 General Obligation Notes	9/2/2021	4/1/2041	3.0-4.0%	\$	1,305,000		1,305,000		525,000
Total General Obligation Notes							6,755,000		1,110,000
2012 Taxable General Obligation Bond	5/24/2012	10/1/2027	1.25%-3.90%	\$	460,000		170,000		30,000
2017 General Obligation Refunding Bonds	8/30/2017	4/1/2027	2.0-3.0%	\$	1,855,000		1,045,000		200,000
2021 General Obligation Bonds	9/2/2021	4/1/2041	0.7%-2.0%	\$	790,000		740,000		45,000
Total General Obligation Bonds							1,955,000		275,000
Total General Obligation Debt							8,710,000		1,385,000
Stormwater Revenue Bonds	5/30/2018	5/1/2028	3.875%	\$	655,000		393,000		65,500
Total Other Notes and Bonds						\$	9,103,000	\$	1,450,500

The purpose of governmental activities long-term debt is to finance various capital improvements and Tax Incremental District planned projects. Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

	Governmental Activities											
	Bonds and Notes from direct											
	bo	orrowings an	d pla	cements		Bonds ar	ıd N	otes		To	otal	
Years		Principal]	Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest
2023	\$	71,282	\$	13,378	\$	1,450,500	\$	198,693	\$	1,521,782	\$	212,071
2024		1,137,688		18,413		1,090,500		160,005		2,228,188		178,418
2025		76,359		8,302		1,175,500		134,347		1,251,859		142,649
2026		79,031		5,629		1,170,500		108,207		1,249,531		113,836
2027		81,796		2,863		1,290,500		81,248		1,372,296		84,111
2028-2032		-		_		2,555,500		188,119		2,555,500		188,119
2033-2037		-		-		200,000		26,040		200,000		26,040
2038-2042		-		_		170,000		10,900		170,000		10,900
	\$	1,446,156	\$	48,585	\$	9,103,000	\$	907,559	\$	10,549,156	\$	956,144

D. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

							Amounts		
	Date of	Final	Interest	Original	F	Balance	D	ue within	
Business-Type Activities	Issue	Maturity	Rates	Indebtedness	1	2/31/22	(One Year	
Electric and Water									
General Obligation Debt									
2015 General Obligation Notes	5/28/2015	10/1/2025	0.5%-2.2%	\$ 330,000	\$	105,000	\$	35,000	
Total Electric and Water General Ob	oligation Del	ot				105,000		35,000	
Mortgage Revenue Bonds									
2014 Revenue Bonds	7/2/2014	5/1/2025	0.7%-3.1%	\$ 3,165,000	1	1,045,000		335,000	
2016 Revenue Bonds	7/21/2016	5/1/2036	0.9%-3.15%	\$ 3,239,999	2	2,145,000		245,000	
2019 Revenue Bonds	6/6/2019	5/1/2029	3%	\$ 3,240,000	1	1,275,000		145,000	
2021 Revenue Bonds	9/2/2021	5/1/2041	0.4%-2.5%	\$ 2,050,000	2	2,005,000		65,000	
2022 Revenue Bonds	8/31/2022	5/1/1942	3.0-4.0%	\$ 1,630,000	1	1,630,000		165,000	
Total Electric and Water Mortgage I	Revenue Bor	ıds			8	8,100,000		955,000	
Total Electric and Water Other Bond	ds and Notes				8	8,205,000		990,000	
Sewer Utility									
Other Notes and Bonds									
General Obligation Debt									
2015 General Obligation Notes	5/28/2015	10/1/2025	0.5%-2.2%	\$ 240,000		105,000		35,000	
2019 General Obligation Notes	6/1/2019	4/1/2029	3.0%-4.0%			345,000		45,000	
Total Sewer General Obligation Deb		1/1/2029	2.070 1.070	Ψ 100,000		450,000		80,000	
Town 20 Not Constant Conguiton 2 of						,		00,000	
Mortgage Revenue Bonds									
2016 Revenue Bonds	7/29/2016	5/1/2026	1.970%			74,000		18,500	
2018 Revenue Bonds	5/30/2018	5/1/2028	3.875%			162,000		27,000	
2021 Revenue Bonds	9/2/2021	5/1/2041	2.0%-3.0%	\$ 1,235,000]	1,210,000		30,000	
2022 Revenue Bonds	8/31/2022	5/1/2042	3.625-4.0%	\$ 1,570,000	1	1,570,000		50,000	
Total Sewer Mortgage Revenue Bon	ıds					3,016,000		125,500	
Total Sewer Other Bonds and Notes					3	3,466,000		205,500	
Total Dusiness Type Other Nates on	d Danda				0 1 1	1 671 000	Ф	1 105 500	
Total Business-Type Other Notes an	id Bollds				D 1.	1,671,000	Ф	1,195,500	
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placer									
	11/30/2015		0%		\$	91,323	\$	30,441	
2005 Clean Water Fund Debt	7/27/2005	5/1/2025		\$ 1,602,737		290,658		94,630	
	11/25/2009	5/1/2029		\$ 3,248,127		1,391,557		183,441	
2018 Clean Water Fund Debt	6/27/2018	5/1/2038	1.870%	\$ 3,994,925		3,131,008		169,681	
Total Direct Borrowings and Direct	Placements				\$ 4	4,904,546	\$	478,193	
TAID TO A CONT	T D 1				Ф 1 :	C 575 546	Ф	1 (72 (02	
Total Business-Type Activities Long	g-Term Debt				\$16	6,575,546	\$	1,673,693	

D. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The purpose of business type activities long-term debt is to finance capital improvements.

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Business-7	Evne /	Activities
Dusiness-	rypc z	Tenvines

	Bonds and Notes from direct											
	bo	orrowings an	d pla	acements		Bonds an	otes	Total				
Years		Principal]	Interest		Principal	Interest			Principal		Interest
2023	\$	478,193	\$	97,397	\$	1,195,500	\$	316,861	\$	1,673,693	\$	575,590
2024		488,498		86,971		1,125,500		275,728		1,613,998		575,469
2025		499,048		76,298		1,040,500		246,785		1,539,548		575,346
2026		377,898		66,576		965,500		221,672		1,343,398		444,474
2027		386,549		57,823		847,000		211,956		1,233,549		444,372
2028-2032		1,390,311		177,288		2,392,000		777,393		3,782,311		1,567,599
2033-2037		1,060,008		71,237		2,255,000		508,379		3,315,008		1,131,245
2038-2042		224,041		2,097		1,850,000		215,741		2,074,041		226,138
	\$	4,904,546	\$	635,687	\$	11,671,000	\$ 2	2,774,516	\$	16,575,546	\$	5,540,233

Other Debt Information

Estimated payments of accumulated employee benefits, leases and other commitments are not included in the above debt service requirements schedules.

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the various bond indentures and loan agreements. The City believes it is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions, including federal arbitrage regulations.

General long-term obligations do not include water and sewer fund revenue bonds or bond anticipation notes issued in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes. The revenue bonds are secured by water and sewer revenue and are payable solely from water and sewer revenue of the water and sewer funds. The bonds do not constitute general indebtedness of the City.

D. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Bond Covenant Disclosures

The following information is provided in compliance with the resolution creating the revenue bonds:

Insurance

The utilities are exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, workers compensation, and health care of its employees. These risks are covered through the purchase of commercial insurance, with minimal deductibles. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years. There were no significant reductions in coverage compared to the prior year. Expiration for the following policies is September 1, 2023.

The utilities are covered under the following insurance policies at December 31, 2022:

Туре	Coverage
Valuation Policy	h 47407000
Buildings and Contents	\$ 15,187,899
Contractors Equipment	1,185,038
Property in the Open	7,514,462
Water Supply	2,860,198
Water Treatment	6,358,281

Debt Coverage – Electric/Water, Sewer, and Storm-Under terms of the resolutions providing for the issue of revenue bonds, revenues less operating expenses excluding depreciation and capital (defined net earnings) must exceed 1.25 or 1.10 times the annual debt service of the bonds. The coverage requirement was met for both electric and water and sewer as follows:

D. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

	Electric and		
	Water	Sewer	Storm
Maximum annual debt service electric and water	\$ 1,166,038	\$ -	\$ -
Maximum annual debt service Sewer	-	762,376	-
Maximum annual debt service Storm		-	81,997
Total debt service	1,166,038	762,376	81,997
Ratio	125%	110%	110%
Net Revenues required	\$ 1,457,548	\$ 838,614	\$ 90,197
REVENUES			_
Charges for Services	\$ 9,979,844	\$ 1,534,969	\$ 265,881
Other Operating Revenues	57,534	30,902	746
Total Operating Revenues	10,037,378	1,565,871	266,627
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Operation and Maintenance	8,739,287	680,190	170,162
Total expenses for coverage ratio calculation	8,739,287	680,190	170,162
Net from operations for coverage ratio calculation	1,298,091	885,681	96,465
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest and Investment Revenue	58,489	34,416	985
Miscellaneous Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)	286,339	-	-
Capital Contributions and Impact Fees Received	297,366	34,200	-
Net Revenues per bond ordinance	\$ 1,940,285	\$ 954,297	\$ 97,450
Net Revenues Above (Below) Required Amount	\$ 482,737	\$ 115,683	\$ 7,253

D. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Number of Customers

The Water/Electric, Sewer, and Stormwater utilities had the following number of customers and billed volumes for 2022:

Water	Customers	(000 gals)
Residential	2,251	88,120
Commercial	199	17,467
Industrial	10	4,068
Public Authority	22	4,970
Multifamily	10	2,804
	2,492	117,429
Electric	Customers	
Residential	3,925	
Commercial/Industrial	662	
Lighting Service	47	
	4,634	
		Sales
Sewer	Customers	Sales (000 gals)
Sewer Residential	Customers 2,195	
		(000 gals)
Residential	2,195	(000 gals) 80,467
Residential Commercial	2,195 198	(000 gals) 80,467 14,827
Residential Commercial Industrial	2,195 198 7	(000 gals) 80,467 14,827 3,700
Residential Commercial Industrial	2,195 198 7 15	(000 gals) 80,467 14,827 3,700 2,112
Residential Commercial Industrial Public Authority	2,195 198 7 15 2,415	(000 gals) 80,467 14,827 3,700 2,112
Residential Commercial Industrial Public Authority Stormwater	2,195 198 7 15 2,415 Customers	(000 gals) 80,467 14,827 3,700 2,112
Residential Commercial Industrial Public Authority Stormwater Residential	2,195 198 7 15 2,415 Customers 2,105	(000 gals) 80,467 14,827 3,700 2,112

E. DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

At the end of the 2022, the various components of deferred inflows of resources reported in the governmental and proprietary funds were as follows:

	Un	available	Unea	rned		Total
Governmental Funds						
Property taxes receivable	\$	-	\$ 4,89	3,459	\$	4,893,459
Special assessments not yet due		283,945		_		283,945
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources			'		·	
For Governmental Funds	\$	283,945	\$ 4,89	3,459	\$	5,177,404
less special assessments accrued for			·			
government-wide statements						(283,945)
plus WRS pension and OPEB inflows accrued for						
government-wide statements						2,512,225
Deferred Inflows of Resources-government wide s	stateı	ments			\$	7,405,684
	Un	available	Unea	rned		Total
Proprietary Funds						
Wind turbine power	\$	9,900	\$	-	\$	9,900
Construction advances		224,336		-		224,336
Regulatory credit		28,373		-		28,373
Energy efficient		21,667		-		21,667
ATC advance		26,942		-		26,942
WRS pension inflows	1	,164,777		-		1,164,777
OPEB inflows		9,465		-		9,465
Deferred leases		142,668		-		142,668
Other deferred inflows		18,064		-		18,064
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources						
for Proprietary Funds	\$ 1	,646,192	\$	-	\$	1,646,192

F. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES

Net position reported on the government-wide statement of net position at December 31, 2022 includes the following:

	Elretric					Total
	G	overnmental	and Water		Sewer	Business-type
Capital assets	\$	16,948,149	\$ 19,408,038	\$	15,976,698	\$ 35,384,736
less current portion LT debt		(1,521,782)	(1,020,441)		(653,252)	(1,673,693)
less LT debt		(9,027,374)	(7,308,778)		(7,649,175)	(14,957,953)
less deferred regulatory credit		-	(28,373)		-	(28,373)
plus bond reserve		-	602,020		602,986	1,205,006
plus unspent proceeds		510,863	852,820		896,405	1,749,225
Net investment in capital assets	\$	6,909,856	\$ 12,505,286	\$	9,173,662	\$ 21,678,948

The following is a detail schedule of ending fund balances as reported in the fund financial statements:

	No	n-								
	spendable		Restricted		Committed		Assigned		Unassigned	
General Fund:										
Advances (net of deferred interest)	\$ 44	9,254	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Revolving loan		-		78,927		-		-		-
Building improvement grant		-		9,000		-		-		-
Prepaid expenses	3	4,920		-		-		-		-
Delinquent personal property taxes	3	0,045		-		-		-		-
Applied surplus		-		-		20,000		-		-
Unassigned		-		-		_			1,7	33,630
Total General Fund	51	4,219		87,927		20,000		-	1,7	33,630
Debt Service Fund:										
Debt service		-		-		-	158	3,919		-
Total Debt Service Fund				-		-	158	3,919		-
Capital Projects Fund:										
Capital outlay (deficit)		-		-		-		-	(1,0	11,195)
Total Capital Projects Fund		-		-		-		-	(1,0	11,195)
TIF 5:										
Unassigned (Deficit)									(1,3	13,231)
Stormwater Fund:										
Prepaid expenses		998		-		-		-		-
Stormwater		-		180,747		18,913		-		-
Total Stormwater Fund		998		180,747		18,913				_

F. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES (Continued)

Non-Major Governmental Funds:	Non-				
	spendable	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned
EMS	6,914	-	455,273		
Library	984	-	379,140	-	-
Cemetery	1,560	-	141,681	-	-
Tourism Commission Fund	-	62,611	-	-	-
Revolving Loan Fund	-	-	378,514	-	-
ARPA	-	7,214	-	-	-
K9	-	-	1,909	-	-
Capital Projects - Levy	-	-	34,159	-	-
TIF 6	-	136,949	-	-	-
TIF 7	-	319,665	-	-	-
TIF 8	-	38,313	-	-	-
TIF 9	-	35,549			
Total Non-Major Governmental					
Funds	9,458	600,301	1,390,676		
Grand Total	\$ 524,675	\$ 868,975	\$ 1,429,589	\$ 158,919	\$ (590,796)

The TIF deficits are anticipated to be recovered through future tax increments. The capital outlay fund deficit was replenished by a January 2023 loan draw.

G. LEASE RECEIVABLE AND REVENUE

The City's water utility has a water tower lease with a cell provider to put up an antenna. The lease term is through March 2031. A summary of the 2022 revenue and future lease revenue is below.

	Year Ending			
Lease-related Revenue	12/31/2022			
Lease Revenue		_		
Water Tower Space	\$	17,293		
Total Lease Revenue		17,293		
Interest Revenue		6,064		
Total	\$	23,357		

G. LEASE RECEIVABLE AND REVENUE (Continued)

Maturity Analysis	Principal		Interest		Total Receipts	
2023	\$	15,128	\$	5,520	\$	20,648
2024		15,745		4,904		20,649
2025		16,386		4,263		20,649
2026		17,054		3,595		20,649
2027		17,749		2,900		20,649
2028-2031		62,831		4,277		67,108
Total Future Receipts	\$	144,893	\$:	25,459	\$	170,352

NOTE IV – OTHER INFORMATION

A. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description. The WRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. WRS benefits and other plan provisions are established by Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Benefit terms may only be modified by the legislature. The retirement system is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds (ETF). The system provides coverage to all eligible State of Wisconsin, local government and other public employees. All employees, initially employed by a participating WRS employer on or after July 1, 2011, and expected to work at least 1200 hours a year and expected to be employed for at least one year from employee's date of hire are eligible to participate in the WRS.

ETF issues a standalone Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), which can be found at https://etf.wi.gov/about-etf/reports-and-studies/financial-reports-and-statements.

Additionally, ETF issued a standalone Wisconsin Retirement System Financial Report, which can also be found using the link above.

Vesting. For employees beginning participation on or after January 1, 1990, and no longer actively employed on or after April 24, 1998, creditable service in each of five years is required for eligibility for a retirement annuity. Participants employed prior to 1990 and on or after April 24, 1998, and prior to July 1, 2011, are immediately vested. Participants who initially became WRS eligible on or after July 1, 2011, must have five years of creditable service to be vested.

A. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Benefits Provided. Employees who retire at or after age 65 (54 for protective occupations and 62 for elected officials and executive service retirement plan participants, if hired on or before 12/31/2016) are entitled to a retirement benefit based on a formula factor, their final average earnings, and creditable service.

Final average earnings is the average of the participant's three highest annual earnings periods. Creditable service includes current service and prior service for which a participant received earnings and made contributions as required. Creditable service also includes creditable military service. The retirement benefit will be calculated as a money purchase benefit based on the employee's contributions plus matching employer's contributions, with interest, if that benefit is higher than the formula benefit.

Vested participants may retire at or after age 55 (50 for protective occupations) and receive an actuarially-reduced benefit. Participants terminating covered employment prior to eligibility for an annuity may either receive employee-required contributions plus interest as a separation benefit or leave contributions on deposit and defer application until eligible to receive a retirement benefit.

The WRS also provides death and disability benefits for employees.

Post-Retirement Adjustments. The Employee Trust Funds Board may periodically adjust annuity payments from the retirement system based on annual investment performance in accordance with s. 40.27, Wis. Stat. An increase (or decrease) in annuity payments may result when investment gains (losses), together with other actuarial experience factors, create a surplus (shortfall) in the reserves, as determined by the system's consulting actuary. Annuity increases are not based on cost of living or other similar factors. For Core annuities, decreases may be applied only to previously granted increases. By law, Core annuities cannot be reduced to an amount below the original, guaranteed amount (the "floor") set at retirement. The Core and Variable annuity adjustments granted during recent years are as follows:

	Core Fund Adjustment	Variable Fund Adjustment
Year	(%)	(%)
2012	(7.0)	(7.0)
2013	(9.6)	9.0
2014	4.7	25.0
2015	2.9	2.0
2016	0.5	(5.0)
2017	2.0	4.0
2018	2.4	17.0
2019	0.0	(10.0)
2020	1.7	21.0
2021	5.1	13.0

A. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Contributions. Required contributions are determined by an annual actuarial valuation in accordance with Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The employee required contribution is one-half of the actuarially determined contribution rate for general category employees, including teachers, and Executives and Elected Officials. Starting in January 1, 2016, the Executives and Elected Officials category was merged into the General Employee category. Required contributions for protective employees are the same rate as general employees. Employers are required to contribute the remainder of the actuarially determined contribution rate. The employer may not pay the employee required contribution unless provided for by an existing collective bargaining agreement.

During the reporting period, the WRS recognized \$222,810 in contributions from the employer.

Contribution rates as of December 31, 2022 are:

Employee Category	Employee	Employer
General (including teachers,		
executives and elected officials)	6.50%	6.50%
Protective with Social Security	6.50%	12.00%
Protective without Social Security	6.50%	16.40%

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

At December 31, 2022, the City reported a liability (asset) of (\$1,507,904) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020 rolled forward to December 31, 2021. No material changes in assumptions or benefit terms occurred between the actuarial valuation date and the measurement date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2021, the City's proportion was 0.01870805%, which was an increase of 0.00014649% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City recognized pension income of (\$130,089).

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

A. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	2,435,941	\$	(175,657)	
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		(3,373,305)	
Changes in assumptions		281,323		-	
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		2,619		(2,186)	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		230,919			
Total	\$	2,950,802	\$	(3,551,148)	

\$230,919 reported as deferred outflows related to pension resulting from the WRS Employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability (asset) in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense (income) as follows:

Year Ended December 31:	(erred Outflows Inflows) Resources
2023	\$	(70,570)
2024		(408,823)
2025		(179,745)
2026		(172,127)
Total	\$	(831,265)

A. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2021, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Valuation Date:

Measurement Date of Net Pension Liability (Asset):

December 31, 2020

December 31, 2021

January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2020 Published

Experience Study:

Actuarial Cost Method:

Asset Valuation Method:

Entry Age Normal

Fair Value

Asset Valuation Method: Fair Value
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return: 6.8%
Discount Rate: 6.8%

Salary Increases:

Wage Inflation 3.0% Seniority/Merit 0.1% - 5.6%

Mortality: 2020 WRS Experience Mortality Table

Post-Retirement Adjustments: 1.7%

Actuarial assumptions are based upon an experience study conducted in 2021 that covered a three-year period from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020. Based on this experience study, actuarial assumptions used to measure the Total Pension Liability changed from prior year, including the discount rate, long-term expected rate of return, post-retirement adjustment, price inflation, mortality and separation rates. The Total Pension Liability for December 31, 2021 is based upon a roll-forward of the liability calculated from the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation.

Long-term Expected Return on Plan Assets. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

^{*}No post-retirement adjustment is guaranteed. Actual adjustments are based on recognized investment return, actuarial experience and other factors. 1.7% is the assumed annual adjustment based on the investment return assumption and the post-retirement discount rate.

A. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Asset Allocation Targets and Expected Returns¹ As of December 31, 2021

		Long-Term	Long-Term
		Expected Nominal	Expected Real
Core Fund Asset Class	Asset Allocation %	Rate of Return %	Rate of Return %2
Global Equities	52	6.8	4.2
Fixed Income	25	4.3	1.8
Inflation Sensitive Assets	19	2.7	0.2
Real Estate	7	5.6	3.0
Private Equity/Debt	12	9.7	7.0
Total Core Fund ³	115	6.6	4.0
Variable Fund Asset Class			
U.S. Equities	70	6.3	3.7
International Equities	30	7.2	4.6
Total Variable Fund	100	6.8	4.2

¹Asset Allocations are managed within established ranges; target percentages may differ from actual monthly allocations

Single Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 6.8% was used to measure the Total Pension Liability, as opposed to a discount rate of 7.0% for the prior year. This single discount rate is based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.80% and a municipal bond rate of 1.84% (Source: Fixedincome municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-year Municipal GO AA Index" as of December 31, 2021. In describing this index, Fidelity notes that the Municipal Curves are constructed using option-adjusted analytics of a diverse population of over 10,000 tax- exempt securities.). Because of the unique structure of WRS, the 6.8% expected rate of return implies that a dividend of approximately 1.7% will always be paid. For purposes of the single discount rate, it was assumed that the dividend would always be paid. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments (including expected dividends) of current plan members. Therefore, the municipal bond rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

²New England Pension Consultants Long Term US CPI (Inflation) Forecast: 2.5%

³The investment policy used for the Core Fund involves reducing equity exposure by leveraging lower-volatility assets, such as fixed income securities. This results in an asset allocation beyond 100%. Currently, an asset allocation target of 15% policy leverage is used, subject to an allowable range of up to 20%.

A. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.80 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.80 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.80 percent) than the current rate:

		1% Decrease to Discount Rate (5.80%)		Current Discount Rate (6.80%)		1% Increase to Discount Rate (7.80%)	
City's proportionate share of the net		_					
pension liability (asset)	\$	1,069,964	\$	(1,507,904)	\$	(3,363,488)	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in separately issued financial statements available at https://etf.wi.gov/about-etf/reports-and-studies/financial-reports-and-statements

B. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Multiple-Employer Life Insurance Plan

Plan Description. The Local Retiree Life Insurance Fund (LRLIF) is a multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. LRLIF benefits and other plan provisions are established by Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds (ETF) and the Group Insurance Board have statutory authority for program administration and oversight. The plan provides post-employment life insurance benefits for all eligible members.

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position. ETF issues a standalone Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), which can be found at https://etf.wi.gov/about-etf/reports-and-studies/financial-reports-and-statements.

Additionally, ETF issued a standalone Retiree Life Insurance Financial Report, which can also be found using the link above.

Benefits Provided. The LRLIF plan provides fully paid up life insurance benefits for post-age 64 retired employees and pre-65 retirees who pay for their coverage.

Contributions. The Group Insurance Board approves contribution rates annually, based on recommendations from the insurance carrier. Recommended rates are based on an annual valuation, taking into consideration an estimate of the present value of future benefits and the present value of future contributions. A portion of employer contributions made during a member's working lifetime funds a post-retirement benefit.

Employers are required to pay the following contributions based on employee contributions for active members to provide them with Basic Coverage after age 65. There are no employer contributions required for pre-age 65 annuitant coverage. If a member retires prior to age 65, they must continue paying the employee premiums until age 65 in order to be eligible for the benefit after age 65.

B. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Contribution rates as of December 31, 2022 are:

Coverage TypeEmployer Contribution25% Post Retirement Coverage20% of Member Contribution

Member contributions are based upon nine age bands through age 69 and an additional eight age bands for those age 70 and over. Participating employees must pay monthly contribution rates per \$1,000 of coverage until the age of 65 (age 70 if active). The employee contribution rates in effect for the year ended December 31, 2021 are as listed below:

Life Insurance MemberContribution Rates* For the year ended December 31, 2021

Attained Age	Basic	Supplemental				
Under 30	\$0.05	\$0.05				
30-34	0.06	0.06				
35-39	0.07	0.07				
40-44	0.08	0.08				
45-49	0.12	0.12				
50-54	0.22	0.22				
55-59	0.39	0.39				
60-64	0.49	0.49				
65-69	0.57	0.57				

^{*}Disabled members under age 70 receive a waiver-of-premium benefit.

During the reporting period, the LRLIF recognized \$703 in contributions from the employer.

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

At December 31, 2022, the LRLIF Employer reported a liability (asset) of \$203,241 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset). The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021 rolled forward to December 31, 2021. No material changes in assumptions or benefit terms occurred between the actuarial valuation date and the measurement date. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the City's share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2021, the City's proportion was 0.034387%, which was a decrease of 0.010128% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$21,572.

B. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	(10,339)
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan				
investments		2,644		-
Changes in actuarial assumptions		61,405		(9,851)
Changes in proportion and differences between employer				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		10,257		(35,503)
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		4,963		
Totals	\$	79,269	\$	(55,693)

\$4,963 reported as deferred outflows related to OPEB resulting from the City employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (asset) in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31:	Outflo	Deferred ws (Inflows) desources
2023	\$	6,271
2024		5,964
2025		4,648
2026		6,632
2027		496
Thereafter		(5,398)
Total	\$	18,613

B. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2021, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Valuation Date:	January 1, 2021
Measurement Date of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	December 31, 2021
Experience Study:	January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2020, Published November 19, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
20 Year Tax-Exempt Municipal Bond Yield:	2.06%
Long-Term Expected Rated of Return:	4.25%
Discount Rate:	2.17%
Salary Increases	
Wage Inflation:	3.00%
Seniority/Merit:	0.1% - 5.6%
Mortality:	2020 WRS Experience Mortality Table

Actuarial assumptions are based upon an experience study conducted in 2021 that covered a three-year period from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020. Based on this experience study, actuarial assumptions used to measure the Total OPEB Liability changed from the prior year, including the price inflation, mortality and separation rates. The Total OPEB Liability for December 31, 2021 is based upon a roll-forward of the liability calculated from the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation.

Long-term Expected Return on Plan Assets. The long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. Investments for the LRLIF are held with Securian, the insurance carrier. Interest is calculated and credited to the LRLIF based on the rate of return for a segment of the insurance carriers' general fund, specifically 10-year A- Bonds (as a proxy, and not tied to any specific investments). The overall aggregate interest rate is calculated using a tiered approach based on the year the funds were originally invested and the rate of return for that year. Investment interest is credited based on the aggregate rate of return and assets are not adjusted to fair market value. Furthermore, the insurance carrier guarantees the principal amounts of the reserves, including all interest previously credited thereto.

State OPEB Life Insurance Asset Allocation Targets and Expected Returns As of December 31, 2021

Asset Class	Index	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
US Intermediate Credit Bonds	Bloomberg US Interim Credit	45%	1.68%
US Credit Bonds	Bloomberg US Long Credit	5%	1.82%
US Mortgages	Bloomberg US MBS	50%	1.94%
Inflation			2.30%
Long-Term Expected Rate of Ret	turn		4.25%

B. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return remained unchanged from the prior year at 4.25%. The long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The expected inflation rate increased from 2.20% as of December 31, 2020 to 2.30% as of December 31, 2021.

Single Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 2.17% was used to measure the Total OPEB Liability for the current year, as opposed to a discount rate of 2.25% for the prior year. The significant change in the discount rate was primarily caused by the decrease in the municipal bond rate from 2.12% as of December 31, 2020 to 2.06% as of December 31, 2021. The Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive members. Therefore, the discount rate for calculating the Total OPEB Liability is equal to the single equivalent rate that results in the same actuarial present value as the long-term expected rate of return applied to benefit payments, to the extent that the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments, and the municipal bond rate applied to benefit payment to the extent that the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members through December 31, 2036.

The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made according to the current employer contribution schedule and that contributions are made by plan members retiring prior to age 65.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 2.17 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.17 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.17 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease to Discount Rate (1.17%)		Current Discount Rate (2.17%)		1% Increase to Discount Rate (3.17%)	
City's proportionate share of the net						
OPEB liability (asset)	\$	275,723	\$	203,241	\$	148,699

Single Employer Health Insurance Plan

Plan Description. The City operates a single-employer retiree benefit plan that provides postemployment health insurance benefits to eligible employees and their spouses. There are 41 active and 1 retired members in the plan. Benefits and eligibility are established and amended by the governing body. The plan does not issue stand-alone financial statements.

Benefits. Upon retirement, those retirees eligible for the Wisconsin Retirement System may choose to remain on the City's group medical plan indefinitely provided that they self-pay the full premiums. This is typically done with the use of accumulated sick and vacation pay.

Funding Policy. The City will fund the OPEB on a pay-as-you-go basis.

B. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. At December 31, 2021, 41 active employees were eligible for the benefit terms, while one retiree was eligible.

Total OPEB Liability.

The City's total OPEB liability of \$241,625 was measured at December 31, 2021, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs. The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation:	2.0 percent
Salary increases:	3.0 percent, average, including inflation
Discount rate	2.0 percent
Healthcare cost trend rates	Actual first year increase, then 6.50% decreasing by 0.10% down to 5.00% and level thereafter
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	Retirees are responsible for the full (100%) amount of premiums

The discount rate is based on the Bond Buyer GO 20-Year AA Bond Index published by the Federal Reserve as of the week of the measurement date.

Mortality rates were based on the Wisconsin 2018 Mortality Table adjusted for future mortality improvements using the MP-2018 fully generated improvement scaled (multiplied 60%).

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021 valuation were based on a study conducted in 2018 using the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) experience from 2015-2017.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at 12/31/2020	\$	261,775	
Changes for the year:			
Service cost		25,618	
Interest		6,144	
Changes of benefit terms		-	
Differences between expected and actual experience		(25,533)	
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		(23,423)	
Benefit payments		(2,956)	
Net Changes		(20,150)	
Balance at 12/31/2021	\$	241,625	

There were no changes of benefit terms.

B. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.0 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.0 percent) than the current discount rate:

		Current					
		19	% Decrease Discount Rate			1%	6 Increase
			1.00%	2.00%			3.00%
Total OPEB Liability	12/31/2021	\$	260,212	\$	241,625	\$	224,207

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates. The following represents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (actual first year increase, then 5.5 percent decreasing to 4.0 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (actual first year increase, then 7.5 percent decreasing to 6.0 percent) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

		Healthcare Cost						
		1% Decrease		T	Trend Rates		1% Increase	
		(Actual first year		(Act	tual first year	(Actual first year		
		increase, then		increase, then		increase, then		
		5.5% decreasing to		6.5% decreasing to		7.5% decreasing		
		4.0%)		5.0%)		to 6.0%)		
Total OPEB Liability	12/31/2021	\$	213,435	\$	241,625	\$	275,463	

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$25,316.

\$3,265 is reported as deferred outflows related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2022. There are no other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB that will be recognized in OPEB expense in future years.

C. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; workers compensation; and health care of its employees. All of these risks are covered through the purchase of commercial insurance, with minimal deductibles. Settled claims have not exceeded the commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There were no significant reductions in coverage compared to the prior year.

City of Evansville, Wisconsin Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

D. REGULATORY CREDIT

In 2004 the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin required regulated utilities to create a deferred regulatory credit account. The amount of the credit was equal to the estimated accumulated depreciation on contributed utility plant as of December 31, 2003. The credit has the effect of reducing the rate base used by the Commission in approving user rates charged by the utilities. The credit is reported in the statement of net position as a liability. The credit is being amortized to non-operating income over a period of 20 years. As of December 31, 2022, the balance was \$28,373.

E. PURCHASED POWER CONTRACT

The Evansville Electric and Water has a long-term contract and purchases its power from WPPI, Wisconsin Public Power Incorporated. Purchased power expenses were \$6,415,511.

F. EVANSVILLE FIRE DISTRICT

The City of Evansville is a participant in the Evansville Fire Protection District ("District"), along with the townships of Brooklyn, Magnolia, Porter and Union. The entire City is within the District. Only portions of the aforementioned townships are included. The District was created on January 1, 1996. The District Board consists of 6 trustees; one from each township and two from the City. The District owns the Fire equipment. A budget is adopted annually by the District and each municipality contributes to the District based on the respective portion of equalized value within the District.

For 2022, the City contributed \$278,871 to the District for dues. The City's portion of the District's 2023 budget is \$286,613. The District issues separate financial statements.

The City had a residual non-equity interest of approximately 58% in the District in 2022.

G. EVANSVILLE MEDICAL EMERGENCY SERVICES

The City of Evansville provides emergency medical services to the City and portions of the Towns of Union, Brooklyn, Porter and Magnolia. The contract with the participating townships requires a payment of \$20 per capita. For 2022, the City received payments from the townships in the amount of \$64,701.

H. EFFECT OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ON CURRENT PERIOD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has adopted GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements. When this become effective, application of this standard may restate portions of these financial statements.

City of Evansville, Wisconsin Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

I. COMMITMENTS AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City has the following commitments:

- Housing Extension in Tax Incremental District 7 The TIF was terminated in 2023.
- The City has a commitment for a dump truck of approximately \$278,000.
- The City is in the process of completing its park improvements with bids totaling \$13,452,486. To date, the City has spent about \$3.15 million.



Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual (with Variances) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

						ual Amounts,	Fina I	lance with l Budget - Positive
		Budgeted	Amou		Bud	lgetary Basis	<u>(N</u>	egative)
REVENUES		Original		Final				
Property Taxes	\$	1,793,493	\$	1,793,493	\$	1,793,493	\$	_
Other Taxes	Ψ	3,400	Ψ	3,400	Ψ	4,184	Ψ	784
Intergovernmental		763,403		763,403		775,551		12,148
License and Permits		226,760		226,760		291,320		64,560
Fines, Forfeits and Penalties		66,000		70,636		56,220		(14,416)
Public Charges for Services		467,480		467,480		460,153		(7,327)
Interest Income		2,500		2,500		26,152		23,652
Miscellaneous Income		45,875		43,195		59,849		16,654
Total Revenues		3,368,911		3,370,867		3,466,922		96,055
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General Government		393,371		398,007		397,016		991
Public Safety		1,951,899		1,951,899		1,953,233		(1,334)
Public Works		1,008,800		1,008,800		1,005,099		3,701
Health and Human Services		38,760		38,760		37,662		1,098
Culture, Recreation and Education		311,939		311,939		282,787		29,152
Conservation and Development		150,260		150,260		133,722		16,538
Total Expenditures		3,855,029		3,859,665		3,809,519		50,146
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over								
Expenditures		(486,118)		(488,798)		(342,597)		146,201
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers In (including tax equivalent)		479,450		479,450		421,733		(57,717)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses		479,450		479,450		421,733		(57,717)
Net Change in Fund Balances		(6,668)		(9,348)		79,136		88,484
Fund Balances - Beginning		2,276,640		2,276,640		2,276,640		_
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	2,269,972	\$	2,267,292	\$	2,355,776	\$	88,484

City of Evansville, Wisconsin WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM December 31, 2022

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) AS OF THE MEASUREMENT DATE

	Proportion of the	Proportionate share of the net	Covered-	Collective share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the
Year ended	net pension	pension liability	employee	of its covered-employee	total pension
December 31,	liability (asset)	(asset)	payroll	payroll	liability (asset)
2021	(0.01870805%)	\$ (1,507,904)	\$ 2,728,963	(55.26%)	106.02%
2020	(0.01856156%)	(1,158,823)	2,564,075	(45.19%)	105.26%
2019	0.01848869%	(596,159)	2,572,717	(23.17%)	102.96%
2018	0.01787635%	635,984	2,478,433	25.66%	96.45%
2017	(0.01711788%)	(508,250)	2,302,788	(22.07%)	102.93%
2016	0.01675753%	138,122	2,145,280	6.44%	99.12%
2015	0.01676696%	272,460	2,099,883	12.98%	98.20%
2014	(0.01669259%)	(409,903)	2,109,101	(19.43%)	102.74%

SCHEDULE OF CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

		Contributions in			
		relation to			Contributions as a
	Contractually	the contractually	Contribution		percentage of
Year ended	required	required	deficiency	Covered-employee	covered-
December 31,	contributions	contributions	(excess)	payroll	employee payroll
2022	\$ 230,919	\$ (230,919)	\$ -	\$ 2,906,575	7.94%
2021	223,506	(223,506)	-	2,728,963	8.19%
2020	208,517	(208,517)	-	2,564,075	8.13%
2019	192,927	(192,927)	-	2,572,717	7.50%
2018	194,559	(194,559)	-	2,478,433	7.85%
2017	183,611	(183,611)	-	2,302,788	7.97%
2016	163,344	(163,344)	-	2,145,280	7.61%
2015	169,557	(169,557)	-	2,099,883	8.07%

City of Evansville, Wisconsin LOCAL RETIREE LIFE INSURANCE FUND SCHEDULES December 31, 2022

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) AS OF THE MEASUREMENT DATE

					Collective share of the net OPEB	
					liability (asset)	Plan fiduciary
		Pre	oportionate		as a percentage	net position as a
	Proportion of	sha	re of the net	Covered-	of its covered-	percentage of
Year ended	the net OPEB	OP	EB liability	employee	employee	the total OPEB
December 31,	liability (asset)		(asset)	payroll	payroll	liability (asset)
2021	0.03438700%	\$	203,241	\$ 2,478,000	8.20%	29.57%
2020	0.04451500%		244,865	2,414,000	10.14%	31.36%
2019	0.04101900%		174,667	2,212,000	7.90%	37.58%
2018	0.04140400%		106,836	2,358,390	4.53%	48.69%
2017	0.04210500%		126,676	1,770,636	7.15%	44.81%

SCHEDULE OF CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

									Contributions as
			Cont	ributions in					a
			re	lation to					percentage of
	Cont	tractually	the co	ontractually	Co	ontribution	ı	Covered-	covered-
Year ended	re	quired	r	equired	d	leficiency		employee	employee
December 31,	cont	ributions	con	tributions		(excess)		payroll	payroll
2022	\$	4,963	\$	(4,963)	\$		-	\$ 2,598,000	0.19%
2021		4,612		(4,612)			-	2,478,000	0.19%
2020		4,913		(4,913)			-	2,414,000	0.20%
2019		5,659		(5,659)			-	2,212,000	0.26%
2018		4,852		(4,852)			-	2,358,390	0.21%

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS-HEALTH PLAN

December 31, 2022

	2021	2020	2019	2018			2017
Total OPEB Liability							_
Service Cost	\$ 25,618	\$ 23,269	\$ 19,623	\$	21,069	\$	21,069
Interest	6,144	6,548	9,348		7,575		6,735
Differences between expected and actual experience	(25,533)	-	(43,640)		-		-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(23,423)	9,148	22,137		(7,620)		-
Benefit payments	(2,956)	(7,354)	(2,378)		(3,679)		(3,926)
Net change in total OPEB	(20,150)	31,611	5,090		17,345		23,878
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	261,775	230,164	225,074		207,729		183,851
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 241,625	\$ 261,775	\$ 230,164	\$	225,074	\$	207,729
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 2,640,198	\$ 2,253,487	\$ 2,253,478	\$	2,349,378	\$	2,349,378
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	9.15%	11.62%	10.21%		9.58%		8.84%

A. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

A budget has been adopted for all governmental funds of the City.

The budgeted amounts include any amendments made. Transfers between departments and changes to the overall budget must be approved by City Council. Appropriations lapse at year-end unless specifically carried over. There were carryovers in the capital projects fund shown as assigned fund balance.

B. EXCESS EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

Some individual expenditure line items experienced expenditures which exceeded appropriations. The detail of those items can be found in the City's year-end budget to actual report. Overall, the City departmental expenditures were less than budget.

C. WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM SCHEDULES

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68 requirements have been implemented prospectively, therefore, the illustrations do not present similar information for the 2 preceding years.

Changes of benefit terms. There were no changes of benefit terms for any participating employer in WRS.

Changes of assumptions.

Based on a three-year experience study conducted in 2021 covering January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2020, the ETF Board adopted assumption changes that were used to measure the total pension liability beginning with the year-end December 31, 2021, including the following:

- Lowering the long-term expected rate of return from 7.0% to 6.8%
- Lowering the discount rate from 7.0% to 6.8%
- Lowering the price inflation rate from 2.5% to 2.4%
- Lowering the post-retirement adjustments from 1.9% to 1.7%
- Mortality assumptions were changed to reflect updated trends by transitioning from the Wisconsin 2018 Mortality Table to the 2020 WRS Experience Mortality Table

Based on a three-year experience study conducted in 2018 covering January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2017, the ETF Board adopted assumption changes that were used to measure the total pension liability beginning with the year-ended December 31, 2018, including the following:

- Lowering the long-term expected rate of return from 7.2% to 7.0%
- Lowering the discount rate from 7.2% to 7.0%
- Lowering the wage inflation rate from 3.2% to 3.0%
- Lowering the price inflation rate from 2.7% to 2.5%
- Lowering the post-retirement adjustments from 2.1% to 1.9%
- Mortality assumptions were changed to reflect updated trends by transitioning from the Wisconsin 2012 Mortality Table to the Wisconsin 2018 Mortality Table.

C. WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM SCHEDULES (Continued)

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating Wisconsin Retirement System Actuarially Determined Contributions:

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Valuation Date:	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method:	Frozen Entry Age				
Amortization Method:	Level Percent of Payroll-				
	Closed Amortization				
	Period	Period	Period	Period	Period
Amortization Period:	30 Year closed from date				
	of participation in WRS				
Asset Valuation Method:	Five Year Smoothed				
	Market (Closed)				
Actuarial Assumptions					
Net Investment Rate of					
Return:	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Weighted based on					
assumed rate for:					
Pre-retirement:	7.0%	7.0%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
Post-retirement:	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Salary Increases					
Wage Inflation:	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Seniority/Merit:	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%
Post-retirement Benefit					
Adjustments*:	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Retirement Age:	Experience - based	Experience - based table	Experience -based table	Experience - based table	Experience - based table
	table of rates that are	of rates that are specific			
	specific to the type of	to the type of eligibility			
	eligibility condition. Last	condition. Last updated	condition. Last updated	condition. Last updated	condition. Last updated
	updated for the 2018	for the 2018 valuation	for the 2015 valuation	for the 2015 valuation	for the 2015 valuation
					pursuant to an experience
	experience study of the	• •	•	•	study of the period 2012 -
	period 2015-2017.	2017.	2014.	2014.	2014.
Mortality:	Wisconsin 2018	Wisconsin 2018	Wisconsin 2012	Wisconsin 2012	Wisconsin 2012
	Mortality Table. The				
	rates based on actual				
	WRS experience				
	adjusted for future				
	mortality improvements				
	using the MP-2018 fully	using the MP-2018 fully	using the MP-2015 fully	using the MP-2015 fully	using the MP-2015 fully
	generational	generational	generational	generational	generational
	improvement scale (multiplied by 60%).	improvement scale (multiplied by 60%).	improvement scale (multiplied by 50%).	improvement scale (multiplied by 50%).	improvement scale (multiplied by 50%).
	(manuphed by 60%).	(multiplied by 60%).	(maniphed by 50%).	(multiplied by 50%).	(multiplied by 50%).

^{*}No post-retirement adjustment is guaranteed. Actual adjustments are based on recognized investment return, actuarial experience, and other factors. Value is the assumed annual adjustment based on the investment return assumption and the post-retirement discount rate.

C. WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM SCHEDULES (Continued)

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating Wisconsin Retirement System Actuarially Determined Contributions:

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Valuation Date:	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Actuarial Cost Method:	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age
Amortization Method:	Level Percent of Payroll-	Level Percent of Payroll-	Level Percent of Payroll-	Level Percent of Payroll-
	Closed Amortization	Closed Amortization	Closed Amortization	Closed Amortization
	Period	Period	Period	Period
Amortization Period:	30 Year closed from date of participation in WRS	30 Year closed from date of participation in WRS	30 Year closed from date of participation in WRS	30 Year closed from date of participation in WRS
Asset Valuation Method:	Five Year Smoothed Market (Closed)	Five Year Smoothed Market (Closed)	Five Year Smoothed Market (Closed)	Five Year Smoothed Market (Closed)
Actuarial Assumptions				
Net Investment Rate of	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Return:				
Weighted based on				
assumed rate for:				
Pre-retirement:	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
Post-retirement:	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Salary Increases				
Wage Inflation:	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Seniority/Merit:	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%
Post-retirement Benefit Adjustments*:	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Retirement Age:	rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for	type of eligibility condition. Last updated for	rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for	type of eligibility
Mortality:	Wisconsin 2012 Mortality Table. The rates based on actual WRS experience projected to 2017 with scale BB to all for future improvements (margin) in mortality	Wisconsin 2012 Mortality Table. The rates based on actual WRS experience projected to 2017 with scale BB to all for future improvements (margin) in mortality	Wisconsin 2012 Mortality Table. The rates based on actual WRS experience projected to 2017 with scale BB to all for future improvements (margin) in mortality	Wisconsin Projected Experience Table - 2005 for women and 90% of the Wisconsin Projected Experience Table - 2005 for men.

^{*}No post-retirement adjustment is guaranteed. Actual adjustments are based on recognized investment return, actuarial experience, and other factors. Value is the assumed annual adjustment based on the investment return assumption and the post-retirement discount rate.

D. LOCAL RETIREE LIFE INSURANCE SCHEDULES

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75 requirements have been implemented prospectively, therefore, the illustrations do not present similar information for the 5 preceding years.

Benefit Terms. There were no recent changes in benefit terms.

Assumptions. In addition to the rate changes detailed in the tables above, the State of Wisconsin Employee Trust Fund Board adopted economic and demographic assumption changes based on a three year experience study performed for the Wisconsin Retirement System. These assumptions are used in the actuarial valuations of OPEB liabilities (assets) for the retiree life insurance programs and are summarized below.

The assumption changes that were used to measure the December 31, 2021 total OPEB liabilities, including the following:

- Lowering the price inflation rate from 2.5% to 2.4%
- Mortality assumptions were changed to reflect updated trends by transitioning from the Wisconsin 2018 Mortality Table to the 2020 WRS Experience Mortality Table.

The assumption changes that were used to measure the December 31, 2018 total OPEB liabilities, including the following:

- Lowering the long-term expected rate of return from 5.00% to 4.25%
- Lowering the wage inflation rate from 3.2% to 3.0%
- Lowering the price inflation rate from 2.7% to 2.5%
- Mortality assumptions were changed to reflect updated trends by transitioning from the Wisconsin 2012 Mortality Table to the Wisconsin 2018 Mortality Table.

E. CITY NET OPEB LIABILITY SCHEDULES – HEALTH PLAN

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75 requirements have been implemented prospectively, therefore, the illustrations do not present similar information for the 5 preceding years.

Changes of benefit terms. There were no changes of benefit terms during the year.

Changes of assumptions. The Single Discount Rate assumption used to develop Total OPEB Liability changed from the prior year. Please refer to the Actuarial Assumptions section in Note IV-B on page 55 for additional detail.

Assets. There were no assets accumulated in a trust that meet the criteria in governmental accounting standards to pay related benefits.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	

Combining Governmental Balance Sheet Non-Major Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

		Special Revenue Funds								Capital Projects Funds											
	EMS		Library	Cemetery	Tourisi Commiss		Revolving Loan	_	К9	ARPA	I	Capital Projects Levy	TIF 6		TIF 7		TIF 8		TIF 9	N	Non-Major Funds
ASSETS																					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 409,6	568	\$ 450,403	\$ 159,861	\$ 62,6	511	\$ 378,514	\$	1,909	\$ 576,61	1 5	\$ 34,159	\$ 157,732	\$	356,646	\$	48,322	\$	79,522	\$	2,715,958
Receivables:																	-				
Taxes	121,6	588	278,524	71,455		_			_		-	_	78,288		139,250		37,720		34,386		761,311
Accounts	77,2		-	-		_			_		_	_	-		-		_		-		77,443
Prepaid Expenses		914	984	1,560		-			-		-	-	_		_		_		-		9,458
Total Assets	\$ 615,7		\$ 729,911	\$ 232,876	\$ 62,0	511	\$ 378,514	- \$	1,909	\$ 576,61	1 5	\$ 34,159	\$ 236,020	\$	495,896	\$	86,042	\$	113,908	\$	3,564,170
															· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES																					
Liabilities: Accounts Payable	s 3	311	\$ 990	\$ 115	\$	_	s -	· \$		\$	- 5	e	s -	s		\$		\$		\$	1,416
Accounts Payable Accrued Liabilities		323	\$ 990 1,141	329	3	-	.	. \$	-	\$	- :	-	5 -	Ф	-	Э	-	Э	-	Э	2,793
Due to Other Funds	1,3	523	1,141	329		-			-		-	-	-		-		-		34,839		34,839
Grant Advance		-	-	-		-			-	569,39	-	-	-		-		-		34,839		569,397
Total Liabilities	1.4	534	2,131	444		_				569,39									34,839		608,445
Total Liabilities		334	2,131			<u> </u>				309,39					-				34,039		008,443
Deferred Inflows of Resources	151,8	892	347,656	89,191				<u> </u>					99,071		176,231		47,729		43,520		955,290
Fund Balances:																					
Nonspendable	6,9	914	984	1,560		-			-		-	-	-		-		-		-		9,458
Restricted		-	-	-	62,6	511			-	7,214	4	-	136,949		319,665		38,313		35,549		600,301
Committed	455,2	273	379,140	141,681		-	378,514		1,909		-	34,159	-		-		-		-		1,390,676
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	462,1	187	380,124	143,241	62,6	511	378,514		1,909	7,214	4	34,159	136,949		319,665		38,313		35,549		2,000,435
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund																					-
Balances	\$ 615,7	713	\$ 729,911	\$ 232,876	\$ 62,6	511	\$ 378,514	\$	1,909	\$ 576,61	1 _ 5	\$ 34,159	\$ 236,020	\$	495,896	\$	86,042	\$	113,908	\$	3,564,170

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

			Spe	ecial Revenue Fun	ds				(Capital Projects Fu	nd		
	EMS	Library	Cemetery	Tourism Commission	Revolving Loan	К9	ARPA	Capital Projects Levy	TIF 6	TIF 7	TIF 8	TIF 9	Non-Major Funds
REVENUES	0 116075	0 200 524	00.455					£ 100.050		6 227 115	0 (1000		0 1046015
Property Taxes	\$ 116,275	\$ 298,524	\$ 89,477	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,850	\$ 130,411	\$ 237,445	\$ 64,033	52.072	\$ 1,046,015
Other Taxes	106.425	71 100	-	19,658	-	-	-	20.251	0.251	40.062	1.605	53,873	73,531
Intergovernmental	106,425	71,108		-	20.214	-	-	39,251	9,351	42,263	1,685	-	270,083
Public Charges for Services	346,957	20,535	62,725	-	30,214	-	-	-		-	-	-	460,431
Interest Income	4,203	2,339	1,990	701	4,637	1,000	7,077	267	2,838	4,891	1,477	882	31,309
Miscellaneous Income	900	6,139		3,000		1,902			11,300	1,500	16,834		41,575
Total Revenues	574,760	398,645	154,192	23,359	34,851	1,909	7,077	149,368	153,900	286,099	84,029	54,755	1,922,944
EXPENDITURES Current:													
General Government	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	5,000	150	_	_	_	5,150
Public Safety	400,475	_	_	_	_	_	_	97,454	_	_	_	_	497,929
Health and Human Services	-	_	120,925	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	120,925
Culture, Recreation and Education	_	410,145	-	_	_	_	_	12,755	_	_	_	_	422,900
Conservation and Development	_	-	_	9,393	_	_	_	-	42,849	_	760	1,674	54,676
Capital Outlay	_	_	_	-	18,570	_	_	_	760	911	150	-	20,391
Debt Service:					-,								- /
Principal Repayment	25,000		-			-	-	-					25,000
Interest Expense	282	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	282
Total Expenditures	425,757	410,145	120,925	9,393	18,570			115,209	43,759	911	910	1,674	1,147,253
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over													
Expenditures	149,003	(11,500)	33,267	13,966	16,281	1,909	7,077	34,159	110,141	285,188	83,119	53,081	775,691
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)													
Transfers Out	-		-			-	-	-	(79,248)	(72,900)	(81,162)		(233,310)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses									(79,248)	(72,900)	(81,162)		(233,310)
6									(,)				(//
Net Change in Fund Balances	149,003	(11,500)	33,267	13,966	16,281	1,909	7,077	34,159	30,893	212,288	1,957	53,081	542,381
Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning	313,184	391,624	109,974	48,645	362,233	_	137	_	106,056	107,377	36,356	(17,532)	1,458,054
Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending	\$ 462,187	\$ 380,124	\$ 143,241	\$ 62,611	\$ 378,514	\$ 1,909	\$ 7,214	\$ 34,159	\$ 136,949	\$ 319,665	\$ 38,313	\$ 35,549	\$ 2,000,435