

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022





**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT  
CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Mayor:

Amy Shuler Goodwin

Acting City Manager/Finance Director:

Andy Wood

Prepared by the  
City of Charleston Accounting Department





CITY OF CHARLESTON  
PO BOX 2749  
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25330

To the Honorable Members of the City of Charleston  
Citizens of Charleston, West Virginia

I am pleased to provide you with the City of Charleston's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the year ended June 30, 2022. The firm of Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC, has audited the basic financial statements contained in this report.

The ACFR demonstrates the City of Charleston's commitment to financial accountability and national standards. This document provides the City Council and the citizens of Charleston with the City's financial data. The report can be accessed at [www.cityofcharleston.gov/government/city-departments/accounting](http://www.cityofcharleston.gov/government/city-departments/accounting).

This report was compiled with the help of individuals throughout City government. Each department provided clear, concise information to ensure the highest level of financial accountability.

Sincerely,

Amy Shuler Goodwin  
Mayor

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Report prepared by:

City of Charleston City Auditor's Office  
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Charleston, WV 25301

Financial Reporting Team:

Jennifer Vickers, CPA, CICA, City Auditor/Controller  
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Sandy Starcher, Accounting Technician

Special appreciation is given to all personnel throughout the City whose extra effort to contribute accurate, timely financial data for their departments made this report possible.



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## **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**



CITY OF CHARLESTON  
PO BOX 2749  
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25330

February 15, 2023

The Honorable Amy Shuler Goodwin, Mayor  
The Honorable Members of Council for the City of Charleston, West Virginia  
Citizens of the City of Charleston, West Virginia

I am pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Charleston, West Virginia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. State law requires that the State Auditor conduct an audit examination of every local government's financial affairs by performing the audit himself or appointing a certified public accountant. This ACFR has been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in conformance with generally accepted auditing standards by Suttle & Stalnaker, under contract with the City of Charleston and the State Auditor.

The ACFR consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City of Charleston. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented in this report. The City's accounting system supports an adequate internal control structure. This structure helps to safeguard the City's assets against loss, theft, or misuse. The accounting system provides reliable financial records for preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The internal control structure provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the City's assets are safeguarded. The concept of reasonable assurance first recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived. Secondly, the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. As management, we assert that to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

Suttle & Stalnaker has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the City of Charleston's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The Independent Auditor's Report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

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

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

### **Profile of the Government**

The City of Charleston is the capital and largest city of West Virginia. It is the county seat of Kanawha County. Charleston is located at the intersection of Interstates 79, 77, 64 and at the confluence of the Elk and Kanawha Rivers. It is the transportation, retail, cultural, and telecommunications hub of the State and offers one-day shipping proximity to over 60 percent of the United States population and 30 percent of the Canadian population. According to the 2020 census, Charleston has an estimated population of 46,536 and a total area of 31.52 square miles. The Charleston metropolitan area has a population of 254,145.

The City of Charleston is a municipal corporation. The present charter of the City is a legislative charter enacted in 1929, which provides for a mayor-council form of government. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in a governing council (Council) consisting of the mayor and twenty-six other members. The mayor appoints, with confirmation by council, the government's manager. The mayor and six council members are elected at large, and the remaining twenty council members are elected by ward. The mayor and council serve four-year terms. For cost savings purposes, the current term will be three and a half years to coincide the city election with the congressional election.

The City of Charleston provides a full range of services including police and fire protection; parks and recreational programming; parking garages; street and bridge repair, maintenance, and lighting; public record maintenance; building inspection; garbage disposal and recycling; business licensing; zoning regulation; code enforcement; and grant programs for community development. Sanitation services, sewage collection, and disposal services are provided through a legally separate entity, the City of Charleston Sanitary Board, which is included as a discretely presented component unit in the City of Charleston's financial statements. The City is also financially accountable for three other legally separate entities, the Charleston Urban Renewal Authority, the City of Charleston Convention and Visitor's Bureau, and the City of Charleston Building Commission, two of which are reported separately within the City of Charleston's financial statements and the latter is blended with the City's financial statements. Additional information on all four of these legally separate entities can be found in the notes to the financial statements (See Note I.A.).

The Council is required to adopt a final budget by March 28th for fiscal year beginning July 1. This annual budget serves as the foundation for the City of Charleston's financial planning and control. The budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g., public safety), and department (e.g., police). All budget amendments require council approval; however, the legal level of budgetary control is maintained at the department level and requires approval by Council as well as the West Virginia State Auditor's Office. All appropriations, except funds which are re-appropriated, expire at the fiscal year-end.

### **Economic Conditions and Outlook**

The Charleston area is the State's premier business center due to its industrial diversity and numerous job opportunities. The unemployment rate was 4.2 percent for June 2022, which is an increase from 3.1 percent from October 2021. The State of West Virginia and the United States unemployment rates as of June 2022 was 3.6 percent, which is an increase for the State from the October 2021 rate of 2.9 percent but a decrease for the Country from the October rate of 4.3 percent. According to the Charleston Area Alliance website, the Charleston region has a labor force of over 87,000 people. Of these 87,000 people, nearly 20,000 work in an office or administrative support position, and over 9,000 work as executives, managers, or administrators. There are over 9,300 businesses operating in the Charleston Area, employing over 123,000 people, of which 2,700 or more offer professional, scientific, or technical services ([charlestonareaalliance.org/economic-development/](http://charlestonareaalliance.org/economic-development/)).

Many factors are considered each year by the City Council in its efforts to establish an operating budget, to evaluate its personnel needs, and to develop fees that are fair, reasonable, and adequately recover costs. Some of the major factors considered in this process are the local economy, labor force, unemployment rate, and inflation rates.

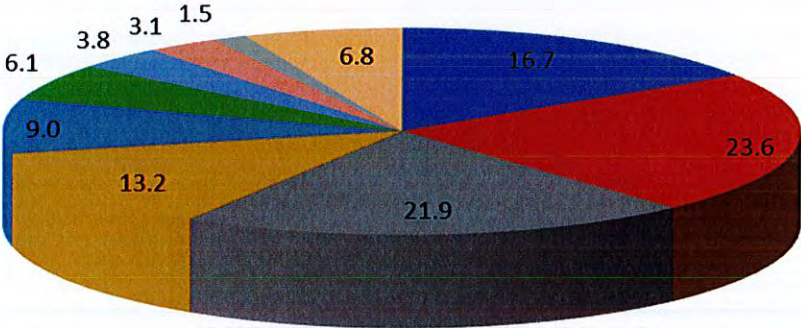
In September 2021, the Charleston City Council created the City Center Business Improvement District. This district will be represented by a seven-member board which is comprised of commercial business owners located in the district. Fees will be assessed to the property owners that are located within this district, and the revenues generated from these assessments will be used to maintain, enhance, promote, market, and otherwise increase services to this area.

The return of the Sternwheel Regatta was announced in October 2021. The event was held June 30 through July 4, 2022, and generated \$31,507,883 in economic impact for the Charleston region. The Regatta attracted approximately 210,000 attendees, 71 percent of which were local attendees and 29 percent out-of-town attendees. Hotel occupancy was estimated to have been at 95 percent, and it was estimated to have directly supported 5,978 jobs.

The City of Charleston, along with the Kanawha County Commission and other elected officials of the State of West Virginia, announced in August 2022 plans to establish the Capital Sports Center, which will have the capacity to host major regional and national events. The proposed Center will feature an aquatic center, six basketball courts or twelve volleyball courts, an indoor turf field, two wrestling mats, eight pickleball courts, and elevated running/walking track and more housed in the 247,000 square foot facility. This financial joint venture between the City of Charleston and the Kanawha County Commission will be the largest ever and is a great opportunity to grow sports tourism in the Charleston area.

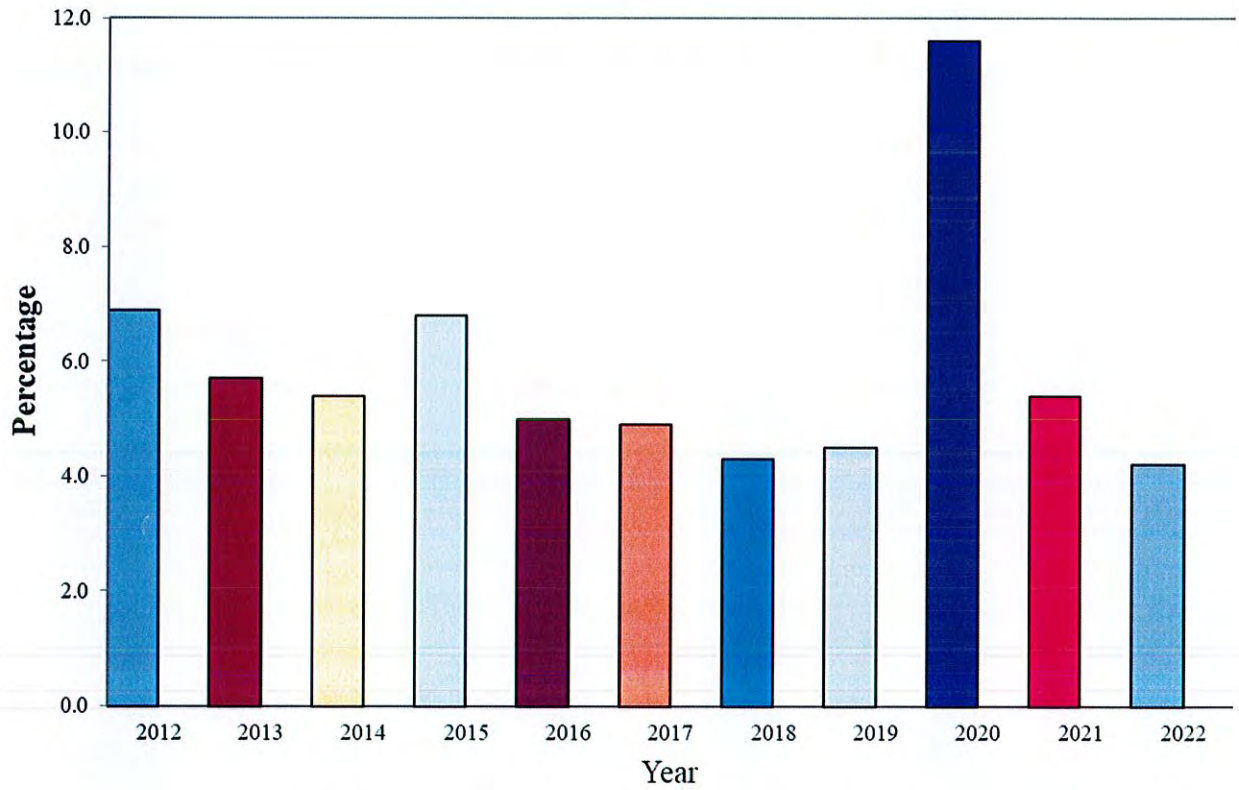
The Charleston Convention & Visitors Bureau (CVB) is an accredited Destination Marketing Organization charged with marketing Charleston nationally as a premier destination, thus enriching our community's overall quality of life through economic and social prosperity. In pursuing this mission their primary goal is to add to Charleston's tax base and, in part, improve the overall quality of life for its citizens.

### Charleston, WV Metropolitan Statistical Area Employment by Major Industry (in Thousands)



- Trade, Transportation & Utilities
- Government
- Education and Health
- Professional Services
- Leisure and Hospitality
- Mining and Construction
- Other Services
- Manufacturing
- Information Services
- Financial Services

### Unemployment Rate



*US Bureau of Labor Statistics - Data extracted on: January 11, 2023*

### *Long-term Financial Planning and Relevant Financial Policies*

The City Council and administration have developed their vision for the City of Charleston to be the Cultural, Recreational, and Business Capital of the Appalachian Mountains. The City of Charleston, West Virginia strives to be the most efficient and effective at balancing and meeting the needs and expectations of its core constituents. The mayor and city council have identified the core constituents to be residents, businesses, governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and their employees, visitors, and other departmental units, boards, commissions, and employees.

From a process perspective, the City aims to perfect and perpetuate strong and sustainable neighborhoods; conduct efficient and collaborative government; produce and facilitate events and recreational opportunities; develop and maintain sound and adequate infrastructure; and foster and support business development and attraction.

A major piece of becoming the Cultural, Recreational, and Business Capital of the Appalachian Mountains is having a robust and modern convention center and event space. To accomplish this goal, in October 2013 the City instituted a 0.5% municipal sales tax approved by the state's Municipal Home Rule Board. The sales tax was dedicated to renovations at the Charleston Coliseum and Convention Center and in 2015 the City sold \$97,250,000 in bonds for an extensive expansion and renovation project of the Charleston Coliseum and Convention Center in 2015. These bonds were partially refunding during the 2021 fiscal year. While the coronavirus pandemic has had a significant effect on the Center's business, the Board recently hired OVG Facilities, LLC, to perform all day-to-day management activities for both the Coliseum and Convention Center and Municipal Auditorium. OVG is a national booking and management firm with experience in facilities of this type. The future is bright for the Coliseum and as the pandemic subsides over the next several months and events resume, the Coliseum and Convention Center will be well positioned to resume its place as an economic driver of the area.

In 2013, the City of Charleston officially created its first Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) district in an L-shaped area surrounding the Coliseum and Convention Center to support improvements and increased capacity to more readily attract and service convention business. The government began receiving property tax revenues from the TIF District in July 2013. Revenues totaled \$232,171 in fiscal year 2021. TIF revenue provides a dedicated source of funding for future improvements at the Center to keep it modern and relevant.

In July 2015, the City increased the municipal sales and use tax by an additional 0.5% to the state maximum of 1% total. The revenue from this additional 0.5% is committed to police and fire pension benefits for those members that retired after July 1, 2011. It is projected this sales tax should provide enough reserves to pay projected pension benefits for this population through 2046.

### *Awards and Acknowledgements*

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Charleston for its annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the sixteenth year the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.



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

The ACFR is an example of the Mayor's unwavering belief in, and commitment to, the City's financial accountability. Acknowledgment is given to the Mayor and the governing council for their commitment to sound budgeting and to meeting the financial obligations of the City. This report would not be possible without the support of all City of Charleston departments. The City's continued success directly depends upon their cooperation and support.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jennifer Vickers". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jennifer" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Vickers".

Jennifer Vickers, CPA, CICA  
City Auditor (Controller)



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Charleston  
West Virginia**

For its Annual Comprehensive  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended

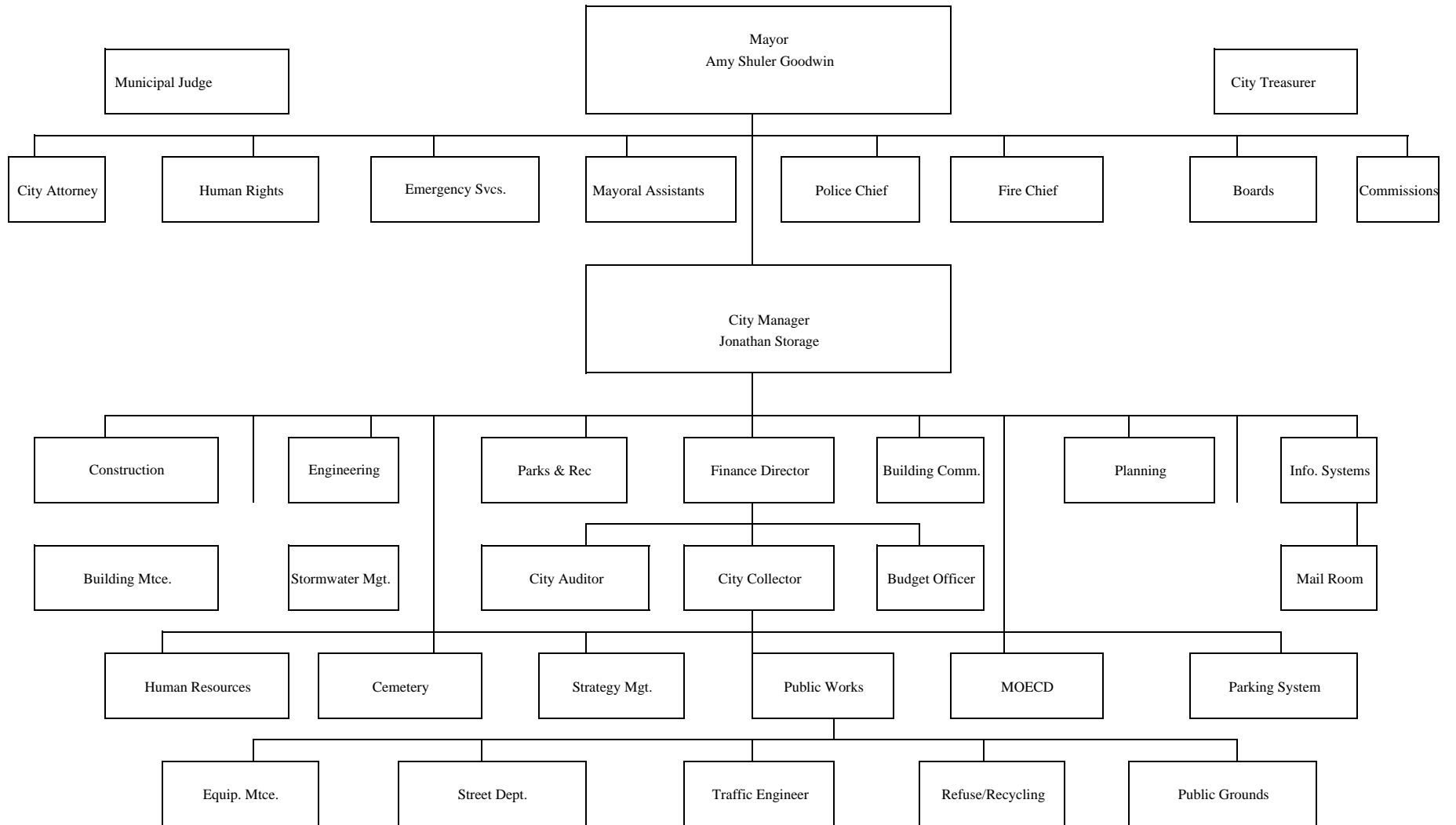
June 30, 2021

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO

CITY OF CHARLESTON

Organizational Chart



**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
CITY OFFICIALS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

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OFFICE	NAME	TERM
Mayor:	Amy Shuler Goodwin	1/07/2019-1/02/2023
Treasurer:	Victor Grigoraci	1/07/2019-1/02/2023
Municipal Judge:	Anne Charnock	1/07/2019-1/02/2023

Elective

Council Members

At Large	Ben Adams	Ward 8	Robert Sheets
At Large	Becki Ceperley	Ward 9	Mary Beth Hoover
At Large	Naomi Bays	Ward 10	Keeley Steele
At Large	Jennifer Pharr	Ward 11	Shannon Snodgrass
At Large	Caitlin Cook	Ward 12	Joseph Jenkins
At Large	Emmett Pepper	Ward 13	Brent Burton
Ward 1	Pat Jones	Ward 14	Courtney Persinger
Ward 2	Bobby Haas	Ward 15	Samuel Minardi
Ward 3	Chuck Overstreet	Ward 16	Bobby Reishman
Ward 4	Larry Moore	Ward 17	Bruce King
Ward 5	Jeanine Faegre	Ward 18	Bobby Brown
Ward 6	Deanna McKinney	Ward 19	Brady Campbell
Ward 7	Adam Knauff	Ward 20	Chad Robinson

Appointive

City Manager:	Jonathan Storage	Chief of Staff:	Matt Sutton
Finance Director:	Andy Wood	City Collector:	Christina Merbedone-Byrd
City Clerk:	Miles Cary	City Engineer:	Chris Knox
Attorney:	Kevin Baker	Economic & Community Development	
City Auditor:	Jennifer Vickers	Director:	Andrew Backus



## ***FINANCIAL SECTION***

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Council  
of the City of Charleston  
Charleston, West Virginia

### Report on the Financial Statements

#### *Opinions*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Charleston, West Virginia (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and the Coal Severance Tax Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Charleston Urban Renewal Authority (CURA) and the Charleston Convention and Visitor's Bureau (CVB), which represents 7 percent, 14 percent, and 7 percent of the assets, net position, and revenues of the discretely presented component units as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and in our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the CURA and CVB, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

#### *Basis for Opinions*

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

#### *Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements*

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

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

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cpa@suttlecpas.com

## ***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 and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

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

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

### ***Emphasis of Matter***

#### ***Change in Accounting Principle***

As described in Note III.E to the financial statements, in 2022, the City adopted new accounting guidance, *GASB Statement No. 87, Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 16 through 27, the schedules of employer defined benefit plans information on pages 123 through 126, the schedules of other post employment benefit plan information on pages 127 through 128, the schedules of other post-employment benefits PEIA on pages 129 through 131, the schedules of public employees retirement system on pages 132 through 135, and the schedules of municipal police officers and firefighters retirement system on pages 136 through 139 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.



### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and the statistical section 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 and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Seattle & Stalaker, PLLC".

Charleston, West Virginia  
January 27, 2023

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

This section of the City of Charleston's (the City) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents Management's Discussion and Analysis of the City's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter in the Introductory Section of this report and the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

### **Financial Highlights**

#### *Government-wide*

The City of Charleston reported total deficit net position of \$443,486,900 in fiscal year 2022 and a deficit net position of \$503,840,395 in fiscal year 2021.

Of the net position in fiscal year 2022, a deficit balance of \$679,112,389 was reported as total unrestricted net position, which includes \$678,224,409 deficit balance in governmental activities and a \$887,980 deficit balance in business-type activities. Total net position increased \$60,353,495 as a result of this year's operations.

Deferred outflows increased by \$833,020 in governmental activities and decreased by \$448,678 in business-type activities. Deferred inflows increased by \$102,052,748 in governmental activities and increased by \$3,380,602 in business-type activities.

The City's governmental activities reported total expenses of \$66,598,528, total revenues of \$126,389,395, and transfers out of \$1,750,094 for a net increase of \$58,040,773. This net increase is due to several factors concerning our long-term assets/liabilities. The pension asset/liability related to the WV Public Employee Retirement System had a decrease in liability of \$14,749,299, an increase in deferred outflows of \$157,047, and an increase in deferred inflows of \$11,084,797 for a total reduction of expenses of \$3,821,479. The pension asset/liability related to the Municipal Police & Firemen's Retirement System had an increase in the asset of \$1,327,077, an increase in deferred outflows of \$419,824, and an increase in deferred inflows of \$797,084 for a total reduction of expenses by \$949,817. The net pension liability related to the Municipal Policemen's & Firemen's Defined Benefit Plan decreased by \$56,800,055, the deferred outflows increased by \$5,917,961, and the deferred inflows increased by \$25,165,412, for a total reduction in expenses of \$37,553,604. The net other post-employment benefit asset/liability related to West Virginia Public Insurance decreased by \$216,144, the deferred outflows increased by \$7,353,888, and the deferred inflows increased by \$6,577,330, for a total reduction in expense of \$992,702.

Business-type activities reported total expenses of \$19,838,376, program revenues of \$20,040,620, general revenues of \$357,538, capital grants and contributions of \$2,846, and transfers in of \$1,750,094 for a net increase of \$2,312,722. The main reason for this increase is a reduction in the other post-employment liability. This liability decreased \$6,710,872, the deferred outflows decreased by \$429,499, and the deferred inflows increased by \$1,868,930, for a total reduction in expenses of \$4,412,443. The Charleston Coliseum and Convention Center also significantly increased their events for fiscal year 2022, which increased the revenues and corresponding expenses.

#### *Fund Level*

Governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$121,609,027, an increase of \$6,092,601 from the prior year. This increase was due to a reduction in expenses for fiscal year 2022, and a reduction in transfers out to other funds.

The General Fund reported an unassigned fund balance of \$49,834,354, non-spendable fund balance of \$88,741, restricted fund balance of \$418,509, committed fund balance of \$45,097,062, and assigned fund balance of \$0, compared to \$46,685,059, \$836,611, \$1,321,575, \$40,465,059, and \$0, respectively, in the prior year.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Total governmental funds reported non-spendable fund balance of \$1,632,177, restricted of \$14,347,957, committed of \$55,794,539, and assigned fund balance of \$0, compared to \$2,056,630, \$15,350,231, \$51,424,506, and \$0, respectively, in the prior year.

*Long-term Debt*

Total bonds and obligations under long-term liabilities at year end were \$71,686,647, a net decrease of \$5,287,072 from the prior year.

**Overview of the Financial Statements**

This annual report consists of four parts-Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), the Basic Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information, and Combining Statements for Non-major Governmental Funds. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City.

The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.

The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the City government reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The governmental fund statements tell how general government services like public safety were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for spending.

Proprietary fund statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as the Civic Center and Parking System.

Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the City acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others to whom the resources in question belong, such as the public safety employees' retirement plan.

The financial statements also include notes that provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, the report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's progress in funding its obligations to the citizenry, as well as its employees.

**Government-wide financial statements.** The government-wide financial statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how it has changed. Net position, the difference between the City's assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, is one way to measure the City's financial health, or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively. To assess the overall health of the City, additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's roads must be considered.

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into three categories:

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

*Governmental activities* - Most of the City's basic services are included here, such as public safety, street maintenance, culture and recreation, and general administration. Business and occupation taxes, property taxes, and other taxes, charges for services, such as licenses, permits, inspection and refuse fees, and grants finance most of these activities.

*Business-type activities* - The City charges fees to customers to help it cover the costs of certain services it provides. The City's Civic Center and Parking System are included here.

*Component units* - The City includes four other entities in its report: The City of Charleston Sanitary Board, Charleston Urban Renewal Authority, Charleston Convention and Visitor's Bureau, and Charleston Building Commission. Although legally separate, these "component units" are important because the City is financially accountable for them.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 30 through 33 of this report.

**Fund financial statements.** The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants. The City Council establishes other funds to control and manage money for a particular purpose (like the City Service Fee Project Fund) or to show it is properly using certain grants (like aid from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

The City has three types of funds:

*Governmental funds*-Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out, and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view as to whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental fund statements, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 36 through 48 of this report.

*Proprietary funds*-Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The government's policy is to establish fees designed to recover the cost of providing the services. In addition, the Parking System is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Proprietary funds, like government-wide statements, provide both long-term and short-term financial information. The City's Enterprise funds are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

The basic Proprietary Fund financial statements can be found on pages 50 through 54 of this report.

*Fiduciary funds*-The City is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its employees' pension plans. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the City's government-wide financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

The basic Fiduciary Fund financial statements can be found on pages 56 and 57 of this report.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

The City's combined net position (governmental and business-type activities) totaled (\$443,486,900) at the end of 2022 and (\$503,840,395) at the end of 2021. The largest portion of the City's net position, \$205,252,649, reflects investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure, less any related debt to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Consequentially, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt and deferred outflows, 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.

In addition, a portion of the City's net position, \$30,372,840, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions or enabling legislation on how they may be used. The remaining balance for unrestricted net position, a deficit of (\$679,112,389), reflects the City's deficit of remaining assets to remaining liabilities.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON'S NET POSITION**

	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current and other assets	\$ 183,494,476	\$ 146,656,244	\$ 15,088,698	\$ 11,356,318	\$ 198,583,174	\$ 158,012,562
Capital assets	106,649,216	103,449,309	104,487,669	108,882,383	211,136,885	212,331,692
Total assets	<u>290,143,692</u>	<u>250,105,553</u>	<u>119,576,367</u>	<u>120,238,701</u>	<u>409,720,059</u>	<u>370,344,254</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pensions	15,157,392	8,662,560	-	-	15,157,392	8,662,560
OPEB	46,602,714	52,264,526	1,256,725	1,686,224	47,859,439	53,950,750
Loss on refunding of debt	-	-	46,348	65,527	46,348	65,527
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>61,760,106</u>	<u>60,927,086</u>	<u>1,303,073</u>	<u>1,751,751</u>	<u>63,063,179</u>	<u>62,678,837</u>
Long-term liabilities outstanding	685,908,988	824,182,887	5,941,547	13,211,707	691,850,535	837,394,594
Other liabilities	47,831,970	28,780,433	892,323	426,499	48,724,293	29,206,932
Total liabilities	<u>733,740,958</u>	<u>852,963,320</u>	<u>6,833,870</u>	<u>13,638,206</u>	<u>740,574,828</u>	<u>866,601,526</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
OPEB	115,135,637	51,921,317	3,579,221	1,710,291	118,714,858	53,631,608
Leases Receivable	1,792,135	-	1,512,670	-	3,304,805	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	7,429	8,427	7,429	8,427
Pensions	53,668,218	16,621,925	-	-	53,668,218	16,621,925
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>170,595,990</u>	<u>68,543,242</u>	<u>5,099,320</u>	<u>1,718,718</u>	<u>175,695,310</u>	<u>70,261,960</u>
Net Position:						
Net Investment in capital assets	102,340,279	96,612,810	102,912,370	106,767,191	205,252,649	203,380,001
Restricted	23,450,980	17,406,861	6,921,860	5,932,433	30,372,840	23,339,294
Unrestricted	<u>(678,224,409)</u>	<u>(724,493,594)</u>	<u>(887,980)</u>	<u>(6,066,096)</u>	<u>(679,112,389)</u>	<u>(730,559,690)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ (552,433,150)</u>	<u>\$ (610,473,923)</u>	<u>\$ 108,946,250</u>	<u>\$ 106,633,528</u>	<u>\$ (443,486,900)</u>	<u>\$ (503,840,395)</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**Governmental Activities.** Governmental activities increased the City of Charleston's net position by \$58,040,773, which is primarily attributable to the reduction of expenses of several long-term liabilities, including net pension liability and other post-employment liabilities associated with WV PEIA.

As of June 30, 2022, the net pension liability balance was \$342,843,281, all of which can be attributed to police and fire pension. This liability decreased by \$56,800,055. The general government net pension liability decreased by \$14,749,229, which resulted in a net pension asset of \$9,085,725.

**Business-type Activities.** Total net position of the City's business-type activities increased over the prior year. Total operating revenues increased \$14,462,945 over the prior year. The Charleston Coliseum & Convention Center (CCCC) experienced an increase in operating revenues of \$14,180,072 and an increase in operating expenses \$9,225,786. The CCCC revenues were up during the year due to a significant increase in events. The Parking System experienced a \$282,873 increase in operating revenues from the prior year. The operating expenses for the Parking System decreased by \$1,736,679, mostly due to the decrease in other post-employment benefit expenses. The CCCC total net position increased \$320,356 and Parking System net position increased by \$1,992,366.

A Tax Incremental Financing District was established for the CCCC's future expansion and renovation. Collections during 2022 were \$67,312 and in 2021 \$232,171 which is restricted for future bond payments.

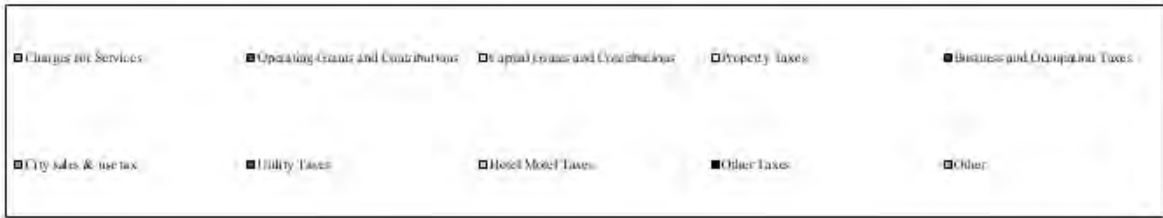
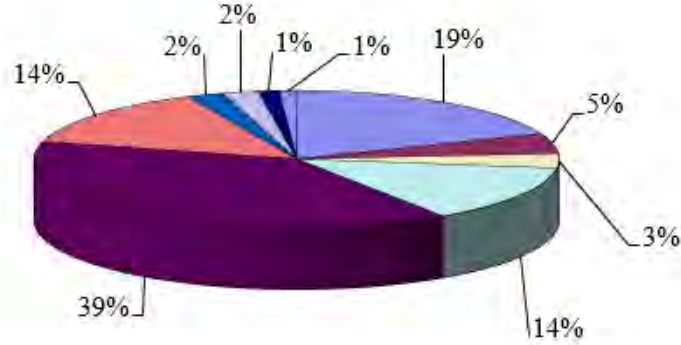
CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**City of Charleston's Changes in Net Position**

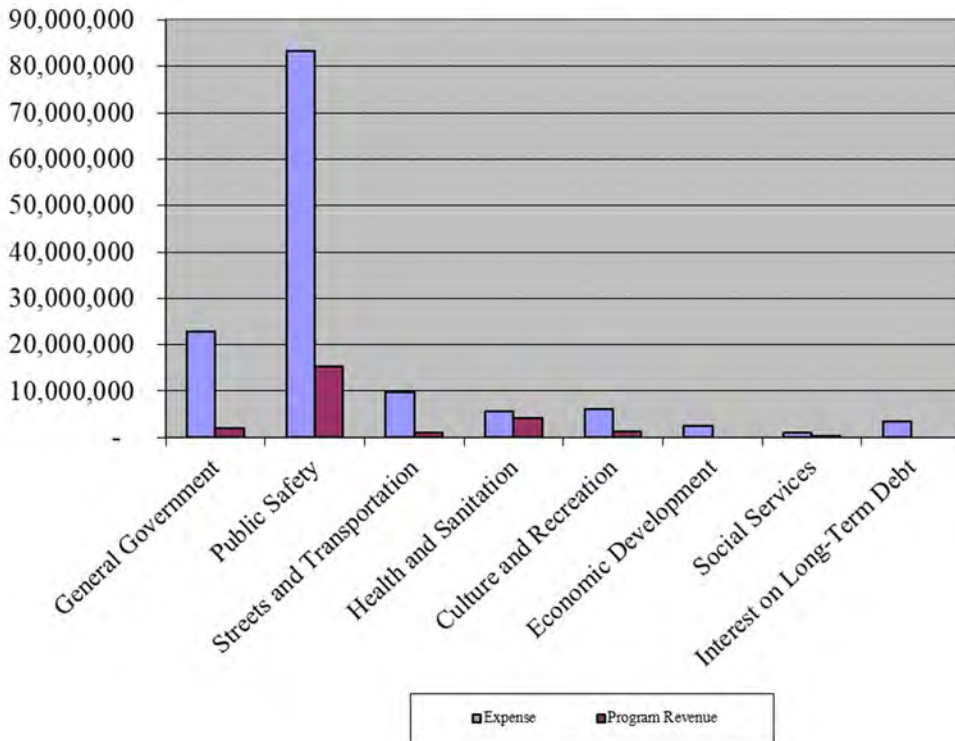
	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 24,038,120	\$ 22,468,867	\$ 20,040,620	\$ 5,577,675	\$ 44,078,740	\$ 28,046,542
Operating Grants and Contributions	5,974,325	5,939,292	-	-	5,974,325	5,939,292
Capital Grants and Contributions	4,288,148	13,836,641	2,846	508,498	4,290,994	14,345,139
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	17,042,072	16,870,208	-	-	17,042,072	16,870,208
Business and Occupation Taxes	48,609,127	45,065,926	-	-	48,609,127	45,065,926
City sales & use tax	17,852,592	16,354,605	-	-	17,852,592	16,354,605
Other Taxes	7,209,781	5,838,322	-	-	7,209,781	5,838,322
Other	1,375,230	5,159,342	357,538	240,136	1,732,768	5,399,478
Total Revenues	126,389,395	131,533,203	20,401,004	6,326,309	146,790,399	137,859,512
Expenses:						
General Government	17,248,218	22,831,051	-	-	17,248,218	22,831,051
Public Safety	20,736,398	83,211,852	-	-	20,736,398	83,211,852
Highways & Streets	8,931,214	9,759,321	-	-	8,931,214	9,759,321
Health & Sanitation	5,031,107	5,528,272	-	-	5,031,107	5,528,272
Economic Development	4,196,186	2,489,781	-	-	4,196,186	2,489,781
Culture & Recreation	7,047,352	6,116,472	-	-	7,047,352	6,116,472
Social Services	1,064,641	1,136,778	-	-	1,064,641	1,136,778
Interest on Long-Term Debt	2,343,412	3,463,399	-	-	2,343,412	3,463,399
Civic Center	-	-	19,207,069	10,003,929	19,207,069	10,003,929
Parking System	-	-	631,307	2,367,986	631,307	2,367,986
Total Expenses	66,598,528	134,536,926	19,838,376	12,371,915	86,436,904	146,908,841
Increase in Net Position						
Before Transfers	59,790,867	(3,003,723)	562,628	(6,045,606)	60,353,495	(9,049,329)
Transfers	(1,750,094)	(2,461,693)	1,750,094	2,461,693	-	-
Increase in Net Position	58,040,773	(5,465,416)	2,312,722	(3,583,913)	60,353,495	(9,049,329)
Net Position- beginning	(610,473,923)	(605,008,507)	106,633,528	110,217,441	(503,840,395)	(494,791,066)
Net Position- ending	\$ (552,433,150)	\$ (610,473,923)	\$ 108,946,250	\$ 106,633,528	\$ (443,486,900)	\$ (503,840,395)

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**Revenue by Source-Governmental Activities**



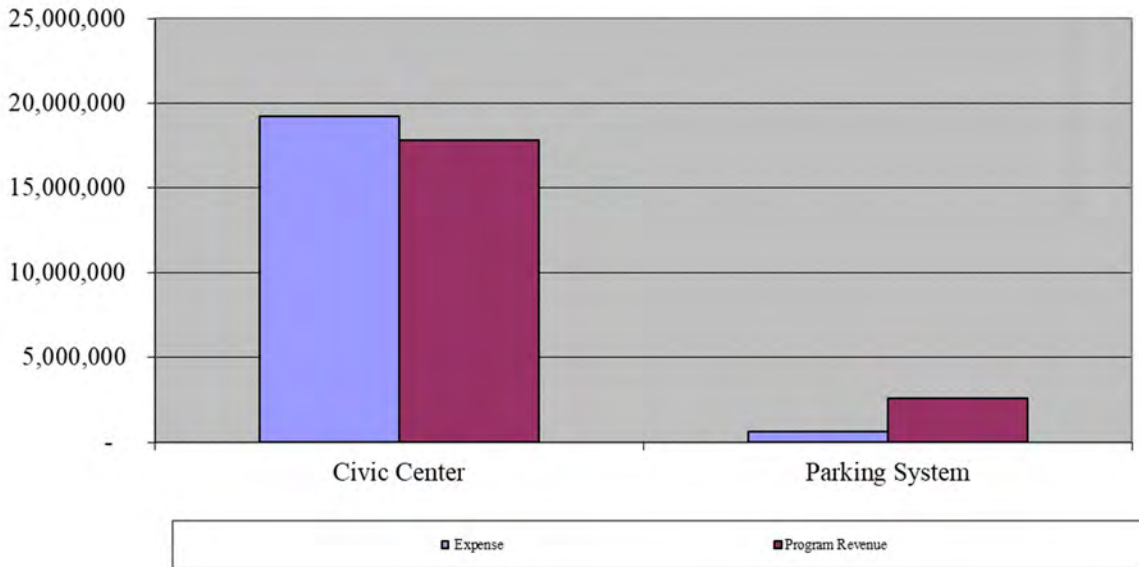
**Expenses and Program Revenues-Governmental Activities**



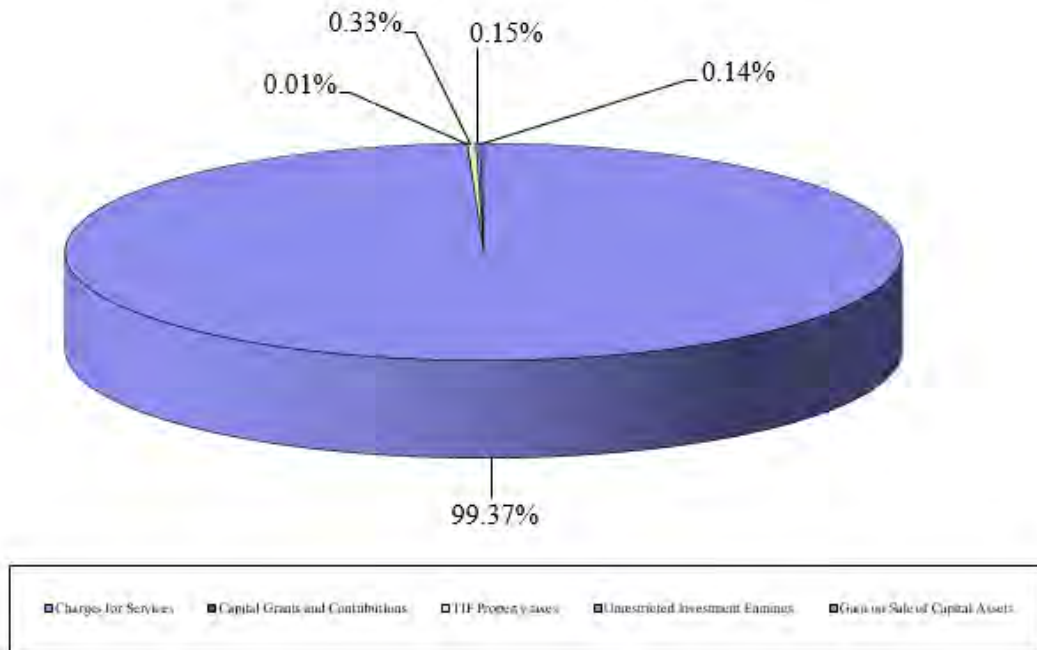


CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**Expenses and Program Revenues-Business-Type Activities**



**Revenues by Source-Business-Type Activities**



CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds**

The City of Charleston uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Charleston's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$121,609,027, an increase \$6,092,601 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 41 percent of the combined ending fund balances in the amount of \$49,834,354 constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is non-spendable for prepaid items and permanent fund corpus \$1,632,177; restricted by external grants, contributors, and laws \$14,347,957; committed by the government's council \$55,794,539, and assigned by the government's council or administrative officials \$0.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Charleston. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$49,834,354, while total fund balance was \$95,438,666. 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 51 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 98 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the City of Charleston's General Fund increased \$6,129,990 during the current fiscal year. Police and fire pension contributions increased one percent due to the Conservation Method adopted in 2011 and in November 2014 the City of Charleston implemented a half cent sales tax increase dedicated to the pension reserve fund.

The Coal Severance Tax Fund receives coal severance tax distributed from the State of West Virginia collections. These revenues are dedicated to the Civic Center bond debt service. Coal severance tax revenue increased by \$94,123 over the prior year due to an increase in production and coal sales. Community Development and HOME Funds are funded by HUD federal grants for community development. The grant revenues recognized were \$229,517 higher in comparison to fiscal year 2021 due to an increase in funding. The American Rescue Plan 2021 Fund is funded by federal grant money received from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. The grant revenues recognized were \$1,810,921 higher in comparison to fiscal year 2021 due to the City incurring eligible expenses and thus recognizing revenue in fiscal year 2022.

**Proprietary funds.** The City of Charleston's Proprietary Funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Factors concerning the finances of these two funds have previously been addressed in the discussion of the City of Charleston's Business-type Activities.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The City periodically revises the General Fund budget throughout the year to recognize projects carried over from the previous year, grants and contributions received for various projects and to adjust budgets to reflect actual circumstances. In fiscal year 2022 the City, through budget amendments, increased the budget by \$8,661,523, on the basis of additional revenue from external and internal sources. The City also decreased the budgeted revenues by \$1,685,007, which amounts to a net increase of \$7,745,482. Additionally, the City increased the fiscal year 2022 budget \$11,346,530 to effect the re-budgeting of the fiscal year 2021 ending fund balance.

The increase in revenues from external were \$240,010 in Contributions and Donations. There were no other increases in revenues.

The fiscal year 2021 ending fund balance of \$11,346,530 was primarily re-budgeted to Capital Outlay expenditures of \$1,002,136, Ball Park Debt service \$319,439, non-spendable insurance expenditures of \$836,611, Public Safety expenditures of \$25,775, and General Government expenditures of \$9,162,569. The City has adopted a policy of carrying forward to the next year any unspent budget funds in several areas to provide additional resources to meet unforeseen circumstances or to preserve funding to complete major projects. In this regard, the City carried forward \$500,000 to open to new capital project funds.

**Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

**Capital Assets.** The City of Charleston's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2022, amounted to \$211,136,885 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, building and system, machinery and equipment, park and other recreational facilities, roads, bridges and other infrastructure.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

Projects for the South Side Bridge Intersection and Rehabilitation, Emergency Streambank, Five Corners Architectural Study, Five Corners Traffic Study, Concrete Curb & Sidewalks, Slack Plaza, Charleston Fire Department Rehabilitation, Software, Parks & Recreation HVAC, Beatrice Street Park, Martin Luther King, Jr. Center Remodel, YWCA Fire Suppression Replacement, Charleston Fire Office Remodel, Cato Park Recreation Projects, and Civic Center Grab & Go Project, all of which came to a total of \$8,792,878.

**City of Charleston's Capital Assets  
(Net of Depreciation)**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land	\$ 9,216,489	\$ 9,380,911	\$ 4,366,447	\$ 4,366,447	\$ 13,582,936	\$ 13,747,358
Construction in Progress	8,769,899	6,268,362	22,979	-	8,792,878	6,268,362
Buildings & Improvements	23,050,527	24,173,797	99,174,780	103,807,673	122,225,307	127,981,470
Other Improvements	13,580,603	14,169,902	-	-	13,580,603	14,169,902
Machinery & Equipment	8,012,665	8,585,824	815,567	708,263	8,828,232	9,294,087
Infrastructure	44,019,033	40,870,513	107,896	-	44,126,929	40,870,513
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 106,649,216</b>	<b>\$ 103,449,309</b>	<b>\$ 104,487,669</b>	<b>\$ 108,882,383</b>	<b>\$ 211,136,885</b>	<b>\$ 212,331,692</b>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Additional information on the City of Charleston's capital assets can be found in Note III.C. on pages 78 through 80 of this report.

**Long-term debt.** At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Charleston had no general obligation bonded debt outstanding. The remainder of the City of Charleston's bonded debt represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e. revenue bonds).

**City of Charleston's Outstanding Debt**  
**Revenue Bonds**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue Bonds	\$ 70,065,000	\$ 74,793,000	\$ 1,621,647	\$ 2,180,719	\$ 71,686,647	\$ 76,973,719
Total	\$ 70,065,000	\$ 74,793,000	\$ 1,621,647	\$ 2,180,719	\$ 71,686,647	\$ 76,973,719

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to five percent of its total assessed valuation. The current debt limitation for the City of Charleston is \$161,336,853.

Additional information on the City of Charleston's long-term debt can be found in Note III.G. on pages 75 through 78 of this report.

**Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budget**

The Charleston area is the State's premier business center due to its industrial diversity and numerous job opportunities. The unemployment rate was 4.2 percent for June 2022, which is an increase from 3.1 percent from October 2021. The State of West Virginia and the United States unemployment rates as of June 2022 was 3.6 percent, which is an increase for the State from the October 2021 rate of 2.9 percent but a decrease for the Country from the October rate of 4.3 percent. According to the Charleston Area Alliance website, the Charleston region has a labor force of over 87,000 people. Of these 87,000 people, nearly 20,000 work in an office or administrative support position, and over 9,000 work as executives, managers, or administrators. There are over 9,300 businesses operating in the Charleston Area, employing over 123,000 people, of which 2,700 or more offer professional, scientific, or technical services ([charlestonareaalliance.org/economic-development/](http://charlestonareaalliance.org/economic-development/)).

In September 2021, the Charleston City Council created the City Center Business Improvement District. This district will be represented by a seven-member board which is comprised of commercial business owners located in the district. Fees will be assessed to the property owners that are located within this district, and the revenues generated from these assessments will be used to maintain, enhance, promote, market and otherwise increase services to this area.

The return of the Sternwheel Regatta was announced in October 2021. The event was held June 30 through July 4, 2022 and generated \$31,507,883 in economic impact for the Charleston region. The Regatta attracted approximately 210,000 attendees, 71 percent of which were local attends and 29 percent out-of-town attendees. Hotel occupancy was estimated to have been at 95 percent, and it was estimated to have directly supported 5,978 jobs.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

The City of Charleston, along with the Kanawha County Commission and other elected officials of the State of West Virginia, announced in August 2022 plans to establish the Capital Sports Center, which will have the capacity to host major regional and national events. The proposed Center will feature an aquatic center, six basketball courts or twelve volleyball courts, an indoor turf field, two wrestling mats, eight pickleball courts, and elevated running/walking track and more housed in the 247,000 square foot facility. This financial joint venture between the City of Charleston and the Kanawha County Commission will be the largest ever and is a great opportunity to grow sports tourism in the Charleston area.

The Charleston Convention & Visitors Bureau (CVB) is an accredited Destination Marketing Organization charged with marketing Charleston nationally as a premier destination, thus enriching our community's overall quality of life through economic and social prosperity. In pursuing this mission their primary goal is to add to Charleston's tax base and, in part, improve the overall quality of life for its citizens.

**Request for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Charleston's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Office of the Controller (City Auditor), 501 Virginia Street, East, P.O. Box 2749, Charleston, West Virginia 25330.



# **CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS**

The government-wide financial statements are presented on pages 30 through 33. A brief description of the City's discretely presented component units follows since these component units are presented only on these government-wide statements.

**City of Charleston Sanitary Board** is composed of a board and is a discretely presented component unit of the City. The Sanitary Board is responsible for governing the activity associated with providing sanitary sewerage services.

**Charleston Urban Renewal Authority** is composed of a separate board and is a discretely presented component unit of the City. The Authority is responsible for developing commercial property within the City.

**City of Charleston Convention and Visitor's Bureau, Inc.** was established in 1979 as a nonprofit corporation, is composed of a board and is a discretely presented component unit of the City. The primary purpose of the bureau is to operate a convention and visitors bureau for the Charleston, West Virginia area and to advance, stimulate, and promote exhibits, conferences, and conventions.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
June 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Units		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Sanitary Board	Urban Renewal Authority	Convention & Visitor's Bureau
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<b>Current assets:</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 69,866,740	\$ 5,238,688	\$ 75,105,428	\$ 14,632,578	\$ 3,050,945	\$ 839,780
Investments	65,026,376	399,899	65,426,275	--	--	--
Receivables:						
Accounts	4,989,879	812,374	5,802,253	1,245,524	--	268,938
Accrued interest	5,868	--	5,868	--	--	--
Taxes	19,338,312	--	19,338,312	--	--	--
Lease	415,540	103,428	518,968	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	431,300	500,000	--
Loans	3,719,057	--	3,719,057	--	740,180	--
Grants	346,250	--	346,250	--	--	--
Special assessments	21,210	--	21,210	--	--	--
Internal balances	204,643	( 204,643)	--	--	--	--
Due from:						
Primary government	--	--	--	66,923	--	--
Component units	26,468	--	26,468	--	--	--
Fiduciary Funds	503,852	--	503,852	--	--	--
Restricted :						
TIF district	--	495,285	495,285	--	--	--
Tickets & Promotions	--	3,359,146	3,359,146	--	--	--
Regular account	--	--	--	--	--	--
Revenue bond covenant account	--	3,330,682	3,330,682	--	--	--
Customer deposits	--	116,667	116,667	--	--	--
Inventory	--	--	--	1,277,258	--	--
Prepaid items	88,741	5,663	94,404	118,310	614	--
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>164,552,936</b>	<b>13,657,189</b>	<b>178,210,125</b>	<b>17,771,893</b>	<b>4,291,739</b>	<b>1,108,718</b>
<b>Noncurrent assets:</b>						
Regular account	--	--	--	2,620,361	--	--
Reserve account	--	--	--	7,432,971	--	--
Renewal and replacement	--	--	--	14,562,937	--	--
Restricted cash	4,814,090	--	4,814,090	--	--	--
Reserve for insurance deductible	--	--	--	316,379	--	--
Reserve for other post employment benefits	--	--	--	612,417	--	--
Reserve for health care	--	--	--	1,021,507	--	--
Reserve for flexible spending account	--	--	--	10,908	--	--
Reserve for construction	--	--	--	953,472	122,675	--
<b>Capital assets:</b>						
<b>Nondepreciable:</b>						
Land	9,216,489	4,366,447	13,582,936	2,654,021	7,136,055	--
Construction in progress	8,769,899	22,979	8,792,878	1,118,838	--	--
<b>Depreciable:</b>						
Buildings and improvements	85,124,951	151,289,628	236,414,579	--	72,324	--
Structures and improvements	--	--	--	48,329,880	--	--
Vehicles	24,424,458	--	24,424,458	--	--	--
Infrastructure	119,160,319	--	119,160,319	5,848,723	--	--
Collection System	--	--	--	122,665,425	--	--
Pumping System	--	--	--	3,070,121	--	--
Machinery and equipment	23,109,473	3,926,434	27,035,907	60,080,057	40,590	91,859
Lease asset	--	--	--	250,971	--	--
Less: accumulated depreciation	( 163,156,373)	( 55,117,819)	( 218,274,192)	( 105,685,876)	( 91,254)	( 88,562)
Lease Receivable	1,404,723	1,431,509	2,836,232	--	--	--
Net pension asset - MPFRS	3,448,691	--	3,448,691	--	--	--
Net pension asset - PERS	9,085,725	--	9,085,725	2,497,561	75,257	275,768
Net pension asset - PEIA (OPEB)	188,311	--	188,311	20,376	626	2,139
<b>Total noncurrent assets</b>	<b>125,590,756</b>	<b>105,919,178</b>	<b>231,509,934</b>	<b>168,381,049</b>	<b>7,356,273</b>	<b>281,204</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>290,143,692</b>	<b>119,576,367</b>	<b>409,720,059</b>	<b>186,152,942</b>	<b>11,648,012</b>	<b>1,389,922</b>

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



CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
June 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Units		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Sanitary Board	Urban Renewal Authority	Convention & Visitor's Bureau
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>						
Loss on refunding of debt	--	46,348	46,348	--	--	--
Public Employees Retirement System (PERS):						
Contributions made after measurement date	1,678,590	--	1,678,590	467,883	13,388	47,778
Changes between expected and actual experience	1,036,914	--	1,036,914	285,036	8,589	31,472
Changes in contributions	--	--	--	11,296	--	242
Changes in assumptions	1,728,701	--	1,728,701	475,200	14,319	52,469
Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS):						
Contributions made after measurement date	772,346	--	772,346	--	--	--
Changes in contributions	380,401	--	380,401	--	--	--
Changes in assumptions	376,975	--	376,975	--	--	--
Changes between expected and actual experience	227,827	--	227,827	--	--	--
Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)						
Changes in assumptions	36,904,131	1,217,778	38,121,909	2,279,949	--	--
Changes between expected and actual experience	1,180,285	38,947	1,219,232	--	--	--
Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) - PEIA						
Changes in proportionate share	7,881,758	--	7,881,758	857,053	1,282	6,556
Contributions made after measurement date	636,540	--	636,540	66,092	2,104	36,993
Defined Benefit Plans (DBP):						
Changes in actual investment experience	8,120,827	--	8,120,827	--	--	--
Changes in earnings	834,811	--	834,811	--	--	--
	<u>61,760,106</u>	<u>1,303,073</u>	<u>63,063,179</u>	<u>4,442,509</u>	<u>39,682</u>	<u>175,510</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Current liabilities payable						
from current assets:						
Accounts payable	4,455,831	720,988	5,176,819	949,538	5,870	168,647
Refunds payable	--	--	--	--	--	--
Payroll payable	1,429,861	53,779	1,483,640	194,632	--	--
Other accrued expenses	169,478	3,555	173,033	--	31,169	7,489
Live on the Levee Charitable Raffle	50	--	50	--	--	--
Accrued interest payable	15,398	12,760	28,158	657,739	--	--
Compensated absences payable	521,872	30,216	552,088	282,556	--	--
Bonds payable	4,780,000	610,000	5,390,000	4,951,375	--	--
Finance Purchase Payable	1,876,706	--	1,876,706	--	--	--
Lease liability	--	--	--	41,118	--	--
Reserve for future insurance claims	1,268,132	--	1,268,132	--	--	--
Claims and judgements	957,223	--	957,223	--	--	--
Due to:						
Primary government	--	--	--	26,468	--	--
Component unit	271,764	15,171	286,935	--	--	--
Other governments	95,055	544	95,599	--	40,000	--
Unearned revenue						
Grant advances	38,559,974	--	38,559,974	--	--	--
Unearned revenue	--	--	--	--	800	--
Customer prepaid fees	87,332	55,310	142,642	--	--	--
Total current liabilities	<u>54,488,676</u>	<u>1,502,323</u>	<u>55,990,999</u>	<u>7,103,426</u>	<u>77,839</u>	<u>176,136</u>
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year:						
Bonds payable	65,285,000	1,011,647	66,296,647	77,237,480	--	--
Leases payable	--	--	--	173,938	--	--
Finance Purchase Payable	2,432,231	--	2,432,231	--	--	--
Total other post employment benefits liability (OPEB)	266,473,126	4,274,576	270,747,702	17,278,810	--	--
Net pension liability - Police and Fire	342,843,281	--	342,843,281	--	--	--
Compensated absences payable	782,809	45,324	828,133	--	--	--
Claims and judgements	1,435,835	--	1,435,835	--	--	--
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>679,252,282</u>	<u>5,331,547</u>	<u>684,583,829</u>	<u>94,690,228</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total liabilities	<u>733,740,958</u>	<u>6,833,870</u>	<u>740,574,828</u>	<u>101,793,654</u>	<u>77,839</u>	<u>176,136</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
June 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Units		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Sanitary Board	Urban Renewal Authority	Convention & Visitor's Bureau
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>						
Public Employees Retirement System (PERS):						
Changes in contributions	405,615	--	405,615	14,430	675	2,051
Changes in investment experience	34,441	--	34,441	--	--	--
Changes between projected and actual earnings	11,637,333	--	11,637,333	3,198,969	96,392	353,214
Changes in assumptions	73,643	--	73,643	20,244	610	2,235
Changes in expected and actual experience	--	--	--	9,468	285	1,045
Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)						
Changes in assumptions	71,181,047	2,348,862	73,529,909	4,258,056	--	--
Differences between expected and actual experience	37,285,401	1,230,359	38,515,760	5,318,920	--	--
Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) - PEIA						
Changes in expected and actual non-investment experience	1,297,180	--	1,297,180	140,357	4,313	14,737
Changes in assumptions	3,984,743	--	3,984,743	431,156	13,249	45,269
Changes in earnings	1,299,585	--	1,299,585	140,617	4,321	14,764
Changes in contributions	80,248	--	80,248	83,246	511	22,460
Changes in reallocation of proportionate share	7,433	--	7,433	1,358	234	930
Defined Benefit Plans (DBP):						
Changes in assumptions	40,484,565	--	40,484,565	--	--	--
Municipal Police & Fire Retirement System (MPFRS):						
Changes in actual investment experience	79,944	--	79,944	--	--	--
Changes in assumptions	20,539	--	20,539	--	--	--
Changes in contributions	69,175	--	69,175	--	--	--
Changes in earnings	862,963	--	862,963	--	--	--
Lease Receivables	1,792,135	1,512,670	3,304,805	--	--	--
Deferred Revenue	--	7,429	7,429	--	--	--
	<u>170,595,990</u>	<u>5,099,320</u>	<u>175,695,310</u>	<u>13,616,821</u>	<u>120,590</u>	<u>456,705</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>						
Net investment in capital assets	102,340,279	102,912,370	205,252,649	56,143,305	7,157,715	3,297
Restricted for:						
Culture and recreation	96,215	--	96,215	--	--	--
Debt service	5,682,110	3,330,682	9,012,792	25,569,741	--	--
Capital projects	90,946	--	90,946	--	--	--
General Government	306,175	--	306,175	--	13,000	--
Community development projects	770,000	--	770,000	--	--	--
Highways and streets	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tickets & Promotions	--	2,979,226	2,979,226	--	--	--
Public safety	2,272,198	--	2,272,198	--	--	--
Culture and recreation	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health & Sanitation	3,971,678	--	3,971,678	--	--	--
Pension benefits	5,552,517	--	5,552,517	493,865	--	--
Other post-employment benefits	2,037,420	--	2,037,420	146,787	--	--
Social Services						
Expendable	1,128,285	--	1,128,285	--	--	--
Nonexpendable	1,543,436	--	1,543,436	--	--	--
TIF District	--	495,285	495,285	--	--	--
Customer deposits	--	116,667	116,667	--	--	--
Unrestricted	<u>( 678,224,409)</u>	<u>( 887,980)</u>	<u>( 679,112,389)</u>	<u>( 7,168,722)</u>	<u>4,318,550</u>	<u>929,294</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ ( 552,433,150)</u>	<u>\$ 108,946,250</u>	<u>\$ ( 443,486,900)</u>	<u>\$ 75,184,976</u>	<u>\$ 11,489,265</u>	<u>\$ 932,591</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022

Functions / Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position						
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			Component Units			
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Sanitary Board	Urban Renewal Authority	Convention & Visitor's Bureau	
<b>Primary government:</b>											
Governmental activities:											
General government	\$ 17,248,218	\$ 1,925,291	\$ --	\$ 2,534,261	\$ (12,788,666)	\$ --	\$ (12,788,666)	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Public safety	20,736,398	15,416,531	3,728,368	1,558,930	(32,569)	--	(32,569)	--	--	--	--
Streets and transportation	8,931,214	1,109,609	--	--	(7,821,605)	--	(7,821,605)	--	--	--	--
Health and sanitation	5,031,107	4,095,523	--	--	(935,584)	--	(935,584)	--	--	--	--
Culture and recreation	7,047,352	1,257,893	--	158,689	(5,630,770)	--	(5,630,770)	--	--	--	--
Interest on long-term debt	2,343,412	--	--	--	(2,343,412)	--	(2,343,412)	--	--	--	--
Social services	1,064,641	233,273	--	--	(831,368)	--	(831,368)	--	--	--	--
Economic development	4,196,186	--	2,245,957	36,268	(1,913,961)	--	(1,913,961)	--	--	--	--
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<b>66,598,528</b>	<b>24,038,120</b>	<b>5,974,325</b>	<b>4,288,148</b>	<b>(32,297,935)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>(32,297,935)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Business-type activities:											
Civic Center	19,207,069	17,465,820	--	2,846	--	(1,738,403)	(1,738,403)	--	--	--	--
Parking System	631,307	2,574,800	--	--	--	1,943,493	1,943,493	--	--	--	--
<b>Total business-type activities</b>	<b>19,838,376</b>	<b>20,040,620</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>205,090</b>	<b>205,090</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Total primary government</b>	<b>\$ 86,436,904</b>	<b>\$ 44,078,740</b>	<b>\$ 5,974,325</b>	<b>\$ 4,290,994</b>	<b>(32,297,935)</b>	<b>205,090</b>	<b>(32,092,845)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Component units:</b>											
Sanitary Board	\$ 19,550,536	\$ 21,275,144	\$ --	\$ 3,096	--	--	--	1,727,704	--	--	--
Urban Renewal Authority	514,026	219,881	--	--	--	--	--	--	(294,145)	--	--
Convention & Visitor's Bureau	1,142,364	48,383	--	1,576,973	--	--	--	--	--	--	482,992
<b>Total component units</b>	<b>\$ 21,206,926</b>	<b>\$ 21,543,408</b>	<b>\$ --</b>	<b>\$ 1,580,069</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,727,704</b>	<b>(294,145)</b>	<b>482,992</b>	<b>--</b>
General revenues:											
Ad valorem property taxes					17,042,072	--	17,042,072	--	--	--	--
Business & occupation tax					48,609,127	--	48,609,127	--	--	--	--
Alcoholic beverages tax					1,038,039	--	1,038,039	--	--	--	--
Utility services tax					2,814,926	--	2,814,926	--	--	--	--
Hotel occupancy tax					2,778,601	--	2,778,601	--	--	--	--
Animal tax					5,638	--	5,638	--	--	--	--
Gas & Oil Severance					90,153	--	90,153	--	--	--	--
Amusement tax					291,491	--	291,491	--	--	--	--
Sales and use tax					17,852,592	--	17,852,592	--	--	--	--
Coal severance tax					190,933	--	190,933	--	--	--	--
Unrestricted investment earnings					(487,519)	31,120	(456,399)	67,672	11,492	870	--
Refunds					91,627	--	91,627	--	--	--	--
Gain(Loss) on sale of capital assets					142,070	28,416	170,486	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous & Other					1,442,783	251,205	1,693,988	1,983,192	--	5,000	--
<b>Total General Revenues</b>					<b>91,902,533</b>	<b>310,741</b>	<b>92,213,274</b>	<b>2,050,864</b>	<b>11,492</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>--</b>
Extraordinary Item - Insurance Proceeds					186,269	46,797	233,066	--	--	--	--
Transfers					(1,750,094)	1,750,094	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Change in net position</b>					<b>58,040,773</b>	<b>2,312,722</b>	<b>60,353,495</b>	<b>3,778,568</b>	<b>(282,653)</b>	<b>488,862</b>	<b>--</b>
Net position - beginning					(610,473,923)	106,633,528	(503,840,395)	71,406,408	11,771,918	443,729	--
Net position - ending					<b>\$ (552,433,150)</b>	<b>\$ 108,946,250</b>	<b>\$ (443,486,900)</b>	<b>\$ 75,184,976</b>	<b>\$ 11,489,265</b>	<b>\$ 932,591</b>	<b>--</b>

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



# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## *Major Funds*

**General Fund** This fund is used as the City's operating fund. It accounts for the financial resources and transactions that are not accounted for in other funds. The revenues are from taxes and other general revenues.

**Coal Severance Tax Fund** This special revenue fund accounts for revenues and expenditures from a severance tax placed on coal that is distributed to West Virginia counties. The State of West Virginia requires this fund to be presented separately for budgetary compliance requirements.

**Community Development Fund** This fund accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Housing and Urban Development for the purpose of developing "viable urban communities," which are achieved by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities principally for low-and moderate-income people.

**HOME Fund** This fund accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Housing and Urban Development to provide forgivable, deferred mortgage loans to first-time homebuyers that meet income and credit guidelines.

**American Rescue Plan Act Fund** This fund was established to account for federal grant money received from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

Nonmajor governmental funds are presented in aggregate and then by fund type beginning on page 143.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
June 30, 2022

	General	Coal Severance Tax	Community Development	HOME	American Rescue Plan Act 2021	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>							
<b>Assets:</b>							
<b>Current:</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 53,679,113	\$ 6	\$ 25,502	\$ 20,410	\$ 1,087,690	\$ 15,054,019	\$ 69,866,740
Investments	25,030,131	--	--	--	34,461,750	5,534,495	65,026,376
Receivables:							
Taxes	19,273,824	64,488	--	--	--	--	19,338,312
Accounts	4,428,625	--	--	--	--	561,254	4,989,879
Grants	--	--	234,510	35,217	--	76,523	346,250
Special assessments	--	--	--	--	--	21,210	21,210
Loans	--	--	1,540,515	1,834,364	--	344,178	3,719,057
Accrued interest	57	--	--	--	--	5,811	5,868
Lease	1,820,263	--	--	--	--	--	1,820,263
Due from:							
Other funds	3,429,889	--	--	--	--	2,557,635	5,987,524
Component units	10,765	--	--	--	--	15,703	26,468
Prepaid items	88,741	--	--	--	--	--	88,741
Restricted cash	327,563	--	--	--	--	4,486,527	4,814,090
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>108,088,971</b>	<b>64,494</b>	<b>1,800,527</b>	<b>1,889,991</b>	<b>35,549,440</b>	<b>28,657,355</b>	<b>176,050,778</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows:</b>							
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total assets and deferred outflows of resources</b>	<b>\$ 108,088,971</b>	<b>\$ 64,494</b>	<b>\$ 1,800,527</b>	<b>\$ 1,889,991</b>	<b>\$ 35,549,440</b>	<b>\$ 28,657,355</b>	<b>\$ 176,050,778</b>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES</b>							
<b>Liabilities:</b>							
Accounts payable	\$ 1,876,752	\$ --	\$ 171,028	\$ 762	\$ 491,241	\$ 1,916,048	\$ 4,455,831
Payroll payable	1,429,861	--	--	--	--	--	1,429,861
Live on the Levee Charity Raffle	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Other accrued expenditures	169,478	--	--	--	--	--	169,478
Reserve for future insurance claims	1,268,132	--	--	--	--	--	1,268,132
Due to:							
Component unit	271,764	--	--	--	--	--	271,764
Other funds	4,623,835	--	88,792	34,980	--	531,422	5,279,029
Other governments	95,055	--	--	--	--	--	95,055
Deferred Revenue	2,851	--	--	--	--	--	2,851
Grant advances	--	--	1,540,515	1,854,249	34,990,437	171,922	38,557,123
Customer prepaid fees	87,332	--	--	--	--	--	87,332
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>9,825,060</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,800,335</b>	<b>1,889,991</b>	<b>35,481,678</b>	<b>2,619,442</b>	<b>51,616,506</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows:</b>							
Taxes	1,033,110	--	--	--	--	--	1,033,110
Lease Receivable	1,792,135	--	--	--	--	--	1,792,135
<b>Total deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>2,825,245</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,825,245</b>
<b>Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>12,650,305</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,800,335</b>	<b>1,889,991</b>	<b>35,481,678</b>	<b>2,619,442</b>	<b>54,441,751</b>
<b>Fund balances:</b>							
Nonspendable	88,741	--	--	--	--	1,543,436	1,632,177
Restricted	418,509	64,494	192	--	67,762	13,797,000	14,347,957
Committed	45,097,062	--	--	--	--	10,697,477	55,794,539
Unassigned	49,834,354	--	--	--	--	--	49,834,354
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<b>95,438,666</b>	<b>64,494</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>67,762</b>	<b>26,037,913</b>	<b>121,609,027</b>
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances</b>	<b>\$ 108,088,971</b>	<b>\$ 64,494</b>	<b>\$ 1,800,527</b>	<b>\$ 1,889,991</b>	<b>\$ 35,549,440</b>	<b>\$ 28,657,355</b>	<b>\$ 176,050,778</b>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
June 30, 2022

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Total fund balances on the governmental fund's balance sheet	\$	121,609,027
--	----	-------------

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore not reported in the funds (Note III.C.).		106,649,216
--	--	-------------

Net Pension assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore not reported in the funds.		
MPFRS Net pension asset		3,448,691
PERS Net pension asset		9,085,725
PEIA Net pension asset		188,311

Certain revenues are not available to fund current year expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. This is the amount of deferred taxes (Note III.B.).		1,033,110
---	--	-----------

Deferred inflows and outflows related to pension activity are not required to be reported in the funds but are required to be reported at the government-wide level (Note V.).

*Public Employees Retirement System (PERS):*

Deferred outflows:		
Contributions made after measurement date		1,678,590
Changes between expected and actual experience		1,036,914
Changes in assumptions		1,728,701
Deferred inflows:		
Changes in contributions		( 405,615)
Changes in investment experience		( 34,441)
Changes between projected and actual earnings		( 11,637,333)
Changes in assumptions		( 73,643)

*Defined Benefit Plans (DBP):*

Deferred outflows:		
Changes in actual investment experience		8,120,827
Changes in assumptions		834,811
Deferred inflows:		
Changes in assumptions		( 40,484,565)

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Continued)  
June 30, 2022

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MPFRS

Deferred outflows:

Contributions made after measurement date	772,346
Changes in contributions	380,401
Changes in earnings	376,975
Changes in actual investment experience	227,827

Deferred inflows:

Changes in contributions	( 69,175)
Changes in actual investment experience	( 79,944)
Changes in assumptions	( 20,539)
Changes in earnings	( 862,963)
Employer contributions	

OPEB

Deferred outflows:

Changes in actual investment experience	1,180,285
Changes in assumptions	36,904,131

Deferred inflows:

Difference between expected and actual experience	( 37,285,401)
Changes in assumptions	( 71,181,047)

OPEB - PEIA

Deferred outflows:

Contributions made after measurement date	636,540
Changes in proportionate share	7,881,758

Deferred inflows:

Difference between expected and actual experience	( 1,297,180)
Changes in assumptions	( 3,984,743)
Changes in earnings	( 1,299,585)
Changes in contributions	( 80,248)
Changes in reallocation of proportionate share	( 7,433)

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds (Note III.G.).

Finance purchase payable	( 4,308,937)
Compensated absences	( 1,304,681)
Net pension liability - Police & Fire	( 342,843,281)
Bonds payable	( 70,065,000)
Accrued interest payable	( 15,398)
Claims & judgements	( 2,393,058)
Other post employment benefits	( 266,473,126)

Net position of governmental activities	\$ ( 552,433,150)
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.





CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	Coal Severance Tax	Community Development	HOME	American Rescue Plan Act 2021	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>REVENUES</b>							
Taxes:							
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ 16,814,033	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 16,814,033
Business & occupation tax	48,609,127	--	--	--	--	--	48,609,127
Alcoholic beverages tax	1,038,039	--	--	--	--	--	1,038,039
Utility services tax	2,814,926	--	--	--	--	--	2,814,926
Hotel occupancy tax	2,778,601	--	--	--	--	--	2,778,601
Animal tax	5,638	--	--	--	--	--	5,638
Gas and oil severance tax	90,153	--	--	--	--	--	90,153
Amusement tax	291,491	--	--	--	--	--	291,491
City sales tax	17,852,592	--	--	--	--	--	17,852,592
Coal severance tax	--	190,933	--	--	--	--	190,933
Licenses and permits	1,745,644	--	--	--	--	--	1,745,644
Intergovernmental:							
Federal	307,494	--	2,177,315	525,749	1,810,921	932,344	5,753,823
State	3,751,706	--	--	--	--	441,799	4,193,505
Local	--	--	--	--	--	74,132	74,132
Charges for services	16,275,773	--	--	--	--	4,223,069	20,498,842
Fines and forfeits	--	--	--	--	--	1,213,665	1,213,665
Interest and investment earnings	( 770,947)	--	--	--	66,118	217,310	( 487,519)
Payments in lieu of taxes	91,627	--	--	--	--	--	91,627
IRP fees	579,969	--	--	--	--	--	579,969
Contributions and donations	321,301	--	--	--	--	540,891	862,192
Miscellaneous	1,343,870	--	26,291	--	--	72,622	1,442,783
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>113,941,037</b>	<b>190,933</b>	<b>2,203,606</b>	<b>525,749</b>	<b>1,877,039</b>	<b>7,715,832</b>	<b>126,454,196</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Current:							
General government	19,399,401	--	--	--	--	221,899	19,621,300
Public safety	53,690,790	--	--	--	--	1,787,048	55,477,838
Streets and transportation	8,207,317	--	--	--	--	--	8,207,317
Health and sanitation	3,878,991	--	--	--	--	1,094,735	4,973,726
Culture and recreation	5,942,631	--	--	--	--	235,046	6,177,677
Social services	798,481	--	--	--	--	182,006	980,487
Capital projects	4,321,147	--	--	--	--	7,207,542	11,528,689
Economic development	417,131	--	2,203,770	525,749	1,269,083	237,560	4,653,293
Debt service:							
Principal	465,000	--	--	--	--	4,728,000	5,193,000
Interest & fiscal charges	49,894	--	--	--	--	2,297,391	2,347,285
Bond issuance costs	5,050	--	--	--	--	--	5,050
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>97,175,833</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,203,770</b>	<b>525,749</b>	<b>1,269,083</b>	<b>17,991,227</b>	<b>119,165,662</b>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	16,765,204	190,933	( 164)	--	607,956	( 10,275,395)	7,288,534

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	Coal Severance Tax	Community Development	HOME	American Rescue Plan Act 2021	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>							
Transfers in	22,947,519	--	--	--	--	14,097,547	37,045,066
Transfers (out)	( 34,136,894)	( 155,726)	--	--	( 541,838)	( 3,960,702)	( 38,795,160)
Insurance Proceeds	186,269	--	--	--	--	--	186,269
Proceeds from sale of assets	367,892	--	--	--	--	--	367,892
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>( 10,635,214)</u>	<u>( 155,726)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>( 541,838)</u>	<u>10,136,845</u>	<u>( 1,195,933)</u>
Net change in fund balances	6,129,990	35,207	( 164)	--	66,118	( 138,550)	6,092,601
Fund balances - beginning	<u>89,308,676</u>	<u>29,287</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,644</u>	<u>26,176,463</u>	<u>115,516,426</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 95,438,666</u>	<u>\$ 64,494</u>	<u>\$ 192</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 67,762</u>	<u>\$ 26,037,913</u>	<u>\$ 121,609,027</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO  
THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	6,092,601
Capital outlays are reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds but are considered an asset at the government-wide level. This is the amount of capital assets that were purchased and constructed during the fiscal year (Note III.C.).		11,107,382
Capital outlays are reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. In the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of depreciation expense charged during the year (Note III.C.).		( 7,681,653)
In the statement of activities, only the gain on the sale of capital assets is reported. However, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the capital assets sold (Note ).		( 225,822)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. This is the difference in deferred taxes from the prior year (Note III.B.).		228,039
Certain pension expenses in the statement of activities are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GASB 68 (Note V.).		
<i>Public Employee Retirement System (PERS):</i>		
Contributions made after measurement date		1,678,590
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred outflows		( 1,521,543)
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred inflows		( 11,084,797)
<i>Defined Benefit Plans (DBP):</i>		
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred outflows		5,917,961
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred inflows		( 25,164,412)
<i>Municipal Police Officer and Firefighter Retirement System (MPFRS):</i>		
Contributions made after measurement date		772,346
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred outflows		( 352,522)
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred inflows		( 797,084)
<i>Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB):</i>		
Amount of OPEB expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred outflows		( 13,015,700)
Amount of OPEB expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred inflows		( 56,636,990)
<i>Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) - PEIA:</i>		
Contributions made after measurement date		636,540
Amount of OPEB expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred outflows		6,717,348
Amount of OPEB expenses recognized at government-wide level - deferred inflows		( 6,577,330)

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO  
THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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The issuance of long term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items (Note III.G.).

Bond principle payments	4,728,000
Finance purchase payments	2,527,562
Net pension liability (asset) - PERS	14,749,229
Net pension liability - DBP	56,800,055
Net pension asset - MPFRS	1,327,077
Claims and judgements	1,414,129
Other post employment benefits	66,123,932
Other post employment benefits - PEIA	216,144
Interest Payable	8,923

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. This is the change in compensated absences.

	52,768
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 58,040,773

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES**  
**IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Adjustments Budget Basis	Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final				
<b>REVENUES</b>						
Taxes:						
Property	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 16,814,033	\$ --	\$ 16,814,033	\$ ( 185,967)
Business & occupation	42,500,000	41,343,949	48,609,127	( 434,847)	48,174,280	6,830,331
Utility	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,814,926	--	2,814,926	114,926
Hotel motel	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,778,601	--	2,778,601	528,601
City sales tax	--	--	17,852,592	( 17,852,592)	--	--
Alcoholic beverages	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,038,039	--	1,038,039	38,039
Amusement	50,000	50,000	291,491	--	291,491	241,491
Animal	6,000	6,000	5,638	--	5,638	( 362)
Gas & oil severance	75,000	75,000	90,153	--	90,153	15,153
Licenses and permits (includes IRP fees)	2,057,000	2,057,000	2,325,613	--	2,325,613	268,613
Charges for services	15,599,600	15,599,600	16,265,858	( 28,128)	16,237,730	638,130
Intergovernmental:						
Federal	100,000	100,000	307,494	--	307,494	207,494
State	--	--	3,751,706	( 3,728,368)	23,338	23,338
Interest and investment earnings	30,000	30,000	( 770,947)	817,729	46,782	16,782
Payments in lieu of taxes	50,000	50,000	91,627	--	91,627	41,627
Contributions and donations	240,000	480,010	321,301	--	321,301	( 158,709)
Filing Fees	8,000	8,000	9,915	--	9,915	1,915
Miscellaneous	1,560,000	1,560,000	1,343,870	--	1,343,870	( 216,130)
Total revenues	\$ 85,225,600	\$ 84,309,559	\$ 113,941,037	\$ ( 21,226,206)	\$ 92,714,831	\$ 8,405,272
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>						
General government:						
Mayor's office	\$ 1,375,389	\$ 1,385,389	\$ 1,102,030	\$ ( 14,114)	\$ 1,087,916	\$ 297,473
City Council	401,219	410,386	345,783	--	345,783	64,603
City Manager	2,254,853	2,411,575	2,194,045	( 28,227)	2,165,818	245,757
City Treasurer	192,013	202,013	210,217	( 28,227)	181,990	20,023
City Collector	1,124,327	1,124,327	1,069,678	( 84,682)	984,996	139,331
City Clerk	182,366	182,366	180,143	--	180,143	2,223
Municipal Court	470,854	470,854	469,420	( 28,227)	441,193	29,661
City Attorney	1,119,177	1,927,177	1,460,812	--	1,460,812	466,365
City Auditor	478,361	478,361	423,576	( 28,227)	395,349	83,012
Engineering	915,490	915,940	843,311	( 28,227)	815,084	100,856
MOECD	513,188	561,631	527,848	( 14,114)	513,734	47,897
Human Resources	663,968	663,968	601,916	( 14,114)	587,802	76,166
Contributions to Main Street						
Program	75,000	75,000	75,000	--	75,000	--
Position & Compensation Initiative	--	681,834	464,108	--	464,108	217,726
Regional Intergovernmental						
Council	19,904	19,904	19,904	--	19,904	--
Mail room	188,228	213,228	224,909	( 42,341)	182,568	30,660
Capital Market Contributions	20,000	20,000	20,000	--	20,000	--
Building commission	1,287,477	2,213,027	2,264,013	( 14,114)	2,249,899	( 36,872)
Planning	660,731	910,731	865,886	( 28,227)	837,659	73,072
Elections	22,000	22,000	69,139	--	69,139	( 47,139)

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES**  
**IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Adjustments Budget Basis	Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final				
Information systems	1,698,884	2,298,884	1,551,085	( 69,656)	1,481,429	817,455
Building maintenance	1,257,166	1,294,557	1,073,360	( 28,228)	1,045,132	249,425
Regular Retiree Health Benefits & COBRA	2,206,222	2,206,222	2,650	1,877,120	1,879,770	326,452
Constituent Services	173,064	277,183	203,818	--	203,818	73,365
Morris Square	376,494	376,544	304,408	--	304,408	72,136
Employee health clinic	619,500	819,500	912,751	--	912,751	( 93,251)
Public works	384,213	384,213	375,579	( 28,228)	347,351	36,862
Public grounds	1,467,010	1,678,410	1,544,012	( 98,796)	1,445,216	233,194
Contingency	200,272	100,165	--	--	--	100,165
Total general government	<u>20,347,370</u>	<u>24,325,389</u>	<u>19,399,401</u>	<u>1,299,371</u>	<u>20,698,772</u>	<u>3,626,617</u>
Public safety:						
Police	24,519,958	24,530,093	26,081,673	( 1,951,566)	24,130,107	399,986
Fire	25,370,606	25,411,606	26,034,301	( 1,903,825)	24,130,476	1,281,130
Traffic engineering	1,419,994	1,420,494	1,544,024	( 84,682)	1,459,342	( 38,848)
C-K emergency services	116,225	124,225	30,792	( 14,114)	16,678	107,547
Total public safety	<u>51,426,783</u>	<u>51,486,418</u>	<u>53,690,790</u>	<u>( 3,954,187)</u>	<u>49,736,603</u>	<u>1,749,815</u>
Streets and transportation:						
Streets and transportation	4,181,352	4,413,042	4,445,900	( 479,865)	3,966,035	447,007
Equipment maintenance	3,137,326	3,597,226	3,761,417	( 211,705)	3,549,712	47,514
Total streets and transportation	<u>7,318,678</u>	<u>8,010,268</u>	<u>8,207,317</u>	<u>( 691,570)</u>	<u>7,515,747</u>	<u>494,521</u>
Health and sanitation:						
Refuse collection & recycling	3,367,829	3,821,129	3,778,991	( 239,933)	3,539,058	282,071
Kanawha-Charleston health department	100,000	100,000	100,000	--	100,000	--
Total health and sanitation	<u>3,467,829</u>	<u>3,921,129</u>	<u>3,878,991</u>	<u>( 239,933)</u>	<u>3,639,058</u>	<u>282,071</u>
Culture and recreation:						
Parks and recreation	2,791,645	2,876,505	2,778,599	( 127,048)	2,651,551	224,954
Convention and visitor's bureau	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,403,684	--	1,403,684	( 278,684)
Cultural/fairs/festivals	284,500	284,500	280,000	--	280,000	4,500
Festival Fund for the Arts	225,293	225,293	178,223	--	178,223	47,070
Municipal auditorium	--	--	475	--	475	( 475)
Charleston Area Alliance	100,000	100,000	100,000	--	100,000	--
Library	956,202	956,202	956,202	--	956,202	--
Appalachian Power Park	305,000	305,000	245,448	--	245,448	59,552
Total culture and recreation	<u>5,787,640</u>	<u>5,872,500</u>	<u>5,942,631</u>	<u>( 127,048)</u>	<u>5,815,583</u>	<u>56,917</u>
Social services:						
Spring hill cemetery	812,000	847,250	784,368	( 42,341)	742,027	105,223
Human rights	--	--	14,113	( 14,113)	--	--
Total social services	<u>812,000</u>	<u>847,250</u>	<u>798,481</u>	<u>( 56,454)</u>	<u>742,027</u>	<u>105,223</u>

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -**  
**BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Adjustments Budget Basis	Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final				
Economic Development:						
Wayfinding commission	--	--	417,131	(417,131)	--	--
Total economic development	--	--	417,131	(417,131)	--	--
Capital projects:						
General government	516,962	926,577	452,005	--	452,005	474,572
Public safety	2,499,256	3,089,845	1,924,278	--	1,924,278	1,165,567
Streets and transportation	1,222,202	1,340,176	1,322,096	--	1,322,096	18,080
Health and sanitation	781,767	1,144,050	475,705	--	475,705	668,345
Culture and recreation	121,089	131,547	103,683	--	103,683	27,864
Social services	43,380	42,543	43,380	--	43,380	(837)
Total capital projects	5,184,656	6,674,738	4,321,147	--	4,321,147	2,353,591
Debt service:						
Principal	465,000	465,000	465,000	--	465,000	--
Interest	49,894	49,894	49,894	--	49,894	--
Bond Service Charges	1,750	1,750	5,050	(3,300)	1,750	--
Total debt service	516,644	516,644	519,944	(3,300)	516,644	--
Total expenditures	\$ 94,861,600	\$ 101,654,336	\$ 97,175,833	\$ (4,190,252)	\$ 92,985,581	\$ 8,668,755
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(9,636,000)	(17,344,777)	16,765,204	(17,035,954)	(270,750)	17,074,027
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>						
Transfers in	\$ 11,450,000	11,978,184	22,947,519	\$ (12,055,130)	\$ 10,892,389	\$ (1,085,795)
Transfers out	(4,925,000)	(6,793,787)	(34,136,894)	26,895,757	(7,241,137)	(447,350)
Equipment financing proceeds	1,811,000	298,850	--	--	--	(298,850)
Sale of capital assets	250,000	250,000	367,892	--	367,892	117,892
Insurance Proceeds	50,000	265,000	186,269	--	186,269	(78,731)
Settlement	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total other financing sources (uses)	8,636,000	5,998,247	(10,635,214)	14,840,627	4,205,413	(1,792,834)
Net change in fund balance	(1,000,000)	(11,346,530)	6,129,990	(2,195,327)	3,934,663	15,281,193
Fund balance-beginning	1,000,000	11,346,530	89,308,676	(77,962,146)	11,346,530	--
Fund balance-ending	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 95,438,666	\$ (80,157,473)	\$ 15,281,193	\$ 15,281,193

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





CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -  
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) - COAL SEVERANCE TAX FUND  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Actual Modified Accrual Basis	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes:				
Coal severance tax	\$ 80,000	\$ 124,355	\$ 190,933	\$ 66,578
Interest earnings	--	--	--	--
Total revenues	<u>80,000</u>	<u>124,355</u>	<u>190,933</u>	<u>66,578</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers (out)	<u>( 100,000)</u>	<u>( 153,641)</u>	<u>( 155,726)</u>	<u>( 2,085)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>( 100,000)</u>	<u>( 153,641)</u>	<u>( 155,726)</u>	<u>( 2,085)</u>
Net change in fund balance	( 20,000)	( 29,286)	35,207	64,493
Fund balance - beginning	<u>20,000</u>	<u>29,286</u>	<u>29,287</u>	<u>1</u>
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 64,494</u>	<u>\$ 64,494</u>

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

# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## *Major Funds*

**Civic Center Fund** This Enterprise Fund accounts for the operations of the Civic Center multi-purpose meeting, convention, and entertainment facility.

**Parking System Fund** This Enterprise Fund accounts for the operations of the City parking buildings, parking lots, and metered spaces.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 248,851	\$ 4,989,837	\$ 5,238,688
Investments	399,899	--	399,899
Receivables:			
Accounts	678,624	133,750	812,374
Leases	--	103,428	103,428
Due from:			
Other funds	2,500	--	2,500
Restricted:			
TIF district	495,285	--	495,285
Regular account	--	3,330,682	3,330,682
Ticket & Promotions	3,359,146	--	3,359,146
Customer deposits	116,667	--	116,667
Prepaid items	5,013	650	5,663
	5,305,985	8,558,347	13,864,332
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable:			
Land	300,000	4,066,447	4,366,447
Construction in progress	22,979	--	22,979
Depreciable:			
Buildings & Improvements	126,908,918	24,380,710	151,289,628
Machinery and equipment	2,060,774	1,865,660	3,926,434
Less: accumulated depreciation	( 33,127,524)	( 21,990,295)	( 55,117,819)
	96,165,147	8,322,522	104,487,669
Lease receivable-noncurrent	--	1,431,509	1,431,509
Total noncurrent assets	96,165,147	9,754,031	105,919,178
Total assets	101,471,132	18,312,378	119,783,510
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>			
OPEB Changes between expected and actual experience	23,317	15,630	38,947
OPEB Changes in assumptions	729,065	488,713	1,217,778
Loss on refunding of debt	46,348	--	46,348
	798,730	504,343	1,303,073
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	102,269,862	18,816,721	121,086,583

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Current liabilities payable			
from current assets:			
Accounts payable	693,200	27,788	720,988
Payroll payable	24,700	29,079	53,779
Other accrued expenses	100	3,455	3,555
Compensated absences payable	16,922	13,294	30,216
Customer deposits	55,310	--	55,310
Accrued revenue bond/note interest payable	12,760	--	12,760
Due to:			
Component unit	15,171	--	15,171
Other funds	176,613	30,530	207,143
Other governments	--	544	544
Bonds payable	610,000	--	610,000
Total current liabilities payable from current assets	<u>1,604,776</u>	<u>104,690</u>	<u>1,709,466</u>
Noncurrent liabilities			
Bonds payable	1,011,647	--	1,011,647
Compensated absences payable	25,383	19,941	45,324
Other postemployment benefits payable	2,258,764	2,015,812	4,274,576
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,295,794</u>	<u>2,035,753</u>	<u>5,331,547</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,900,570</u>	<u>2,140,443</u>	<u>7,041,013</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>			
OPEB Changes in Assumptions	1,406,228	942,634	2,348,862
OPEB Changes between expected and actual experience	736,597	493,762	1,230,359
Lease receivable	--	1,512,670	1,512,670
Deferred revenue	300	7,129	7,429
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>2,143,125</u>	<u>2,956,195</u>	<u>5,099,320</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>7,043,695</u>	<u>5,096,638</u>	<u>12,140,333</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net investment in capital assets	94,589,848	8,322,522	102,912,370
Restricted for debt service	--	3,330,682	3,330,682
Restricted for customer deposits	116,667	--	116,667
Restricted for TIF district	495,285	--	495,285
Restricted for Tickets & Promotions	2,979,226	--	2,979,226
Unrestricted	( 2,954,859)	2,066,879	( 887,980)
Total net position	<u>\$ 95,226,167</u>	<u>\$ 13,720,083</u>	<u>\$ 108,946,250</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND  
CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
Operating revenues:			
Sales and services to customers	\$ 15,673,410	\$ 2,465,417	\$ 18,138,827
Rental fees	1,779,398	107,062	1,886,460
Miscellaneous	13,012	2,321	15,333
Total revenues	<u>17,465,820</u>	<u>2,574,800</u>	<u>20,040,620</u>
Operating expenses:			
Personal services	( 1,978,040)	( 480,891)	( 2,458,931)
Contractual services	16,007,385	564,960	16,572,345
Miscellaneous	54	--	54
Materials and supplies	314,328	81,983	396,311
Utilities	--	--	--
Depreciation	4,745,370	465,255	5,210,625
Total operating expenses	<u>19,089,097</u>	<u>631,307</u>	<u>19,720,404</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>( 1,623,277)</u>	<u>1,943,493</u>	<u>320,216</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Interest revenue	10,663	20,457	31,120
Capital improvement fees	249,877	--	249,877
Gain (loss) on sale of fixed assets	--	28,416	28,416
Centerplate	( 65,984)	--	( 65,984)
TIF property taxes	67,312	--	67,312
Interest & fiscal charges	( 117,972)	--	( 117,972)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>143,896</u>	<u>48,873</u>	<u>192,769</u>
Income (loss) before operating transfers and contributions	<u>( 1,479,381)</u>	<u>1,992,366</u>	<u>512,985</u>
Capital contributions - Energy Rebates	2,846	--	2,846
Insurance Claims	46,797	--	46,797
Federal Grants	--	--	--
Transfers in	2,017,158	--	2,017,158
Transfers(out)	( 267,064)	--	( 267,064)
Change in net position	320,356	1,992,366	2,312,722
Net position at beginning of year	<u>94,905,811</u>	<u>11,727,717</u>	<u>106,633,528</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 95,226,167</u>	<u>\$ 13,720,083</u>	<u>\$ 108,946,250</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS- PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Cash received from customers	\$ 17,128,143	\$ 2,535,167	\$ 19,663,310
Cash paid for goods and services	( 15,669,621)	( 602,324)	( 16,271,945)
Cash received for interfund services	135,983	3,075	139,058
Cash paid to employees	( 963,235)	( 983,825)	( 1,947,060)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>631,270</u>	<u>952,093</u>	<u>1,583,363</u>
<b>Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:</b>			
Transfers in	2,017,158	--	2,017,158
Transfers (out)	( 267,064)	--	( 267,064)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>1,750,094</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,750,094</u>
<b>Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:</b>			
Insurance Proceeds	46,797	--	46,797
Capital improvement fees received	249,877	--	249,877
Distinctive Gourmet	( 65,984)	--	( 65,984)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	( 616,420)	( 199,491)	( 815,911)
Principal paid on capital debt	( 570,000)	--	( 570,000)
Proceeds from the sales of capital assets	--	28,416	28,416
Interest paid on capital debt	( 92,782)	--	( 92,782)
TIF district property taxes	67,312	--	67,312
Capital Contributions - Energy Rebates	2,846	--	2,846
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>( 978,354)</u>	<u>( 171,075)</u>	<u>( 1,149,429)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Interest received	<u>10,663</u>	<u>20,457</u>	<u>31,120</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>10,663</u>	<u>20,457</u>	<u>31,120</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,413,673	801,475	2,215,148
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 2021 (including \$2,507,086 and \$2,815,938 in restricted accounts)	<u>3,089,508</u>	<u>7,519,044</u>	<u>10,608,552</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2022 (including \$3,759,048 and \$3,330,682 in restricted accounts)	<u>\$ 4,503,181</u>	<u>\$ 8,320,519</u>	<u>\$ 12,823,700</u>

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS- PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Civic Center	Parking System	Totals
<b>Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:</b>			
Operating income (loss)	\$ (1,623,277)	1,943,493	\$ 320,216
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	4,745,370	465,255	5,210,625
Decrease (increase) in prepaid items	198,872	44,455	243,327
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(414,298)	(16,368)	(430,666)
Decrease (increase) in lease receivable	--	(1,534,937)	(1,534,937)
Decrease (increase) in due from other funds	79,942	--	79,942
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	56,041	3,075	59,116
Increase (decrease) in insurance payable	--	(186)	(186)
Decrease (increase) in restricted deposits	65,985	--	65,985
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	--	(998)	(998)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	10,636	--	10,636
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	453,071	272	453,343
Decrease (increase) in deferred outflows	257,134	172,364	429,498
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows	1,118,900	2,262,700	3,381,600
Increase (decrease) in other postemployment benefits payable	(4,317,786)	(2,393,086)	(6,710,872)
Increase (decrease) in payroll payable	2,758	4,240	6,998
Increase (decrease) in other accrued expenses	(303)	--	(303)
Increase (decrease) in due to component unit & other entities	506	(108)	398
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	(2,281)	1,922	(359)
Net cash provided by operations	<u>\$ 631,270</u>	<u>\$ 952,093</u>	<u>\$ 1,583,363</u>

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



# **CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Pension Trust Funds** These funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds using the accrual basis of accounting and account for the activities of the Public Safety Employees Retirement System, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified public safety employees.

**Custodial Funds** These funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting and are used to account for assets that the City of Charleston, West Virginia holds for others in an agency capacity.

The individual Fiduciary Fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 168.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
FIDUCIARY FUNDS  
June 30, 2022

	Pension Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Non-pooled cash	\$ 84,222	\$ 1,711,759
Total cash	84,222	1,711,759
Investments, at fair value:		
Federal government securities	61,436,225	--
Total investments	61,436,225	--
Receivables:		
Accounts receivable	1,371	--
Total receivables	1,371	--
Total assets	61,521,818	1,711,759
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>		
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	75	--
Refunds payable and other	754,128	55,969
Due to: other funds	--	503,852
Total liabilities	754,203	559,821
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>		
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Net position restricted for pension benefits	60,767,615	--
Net position restricted for others	--	1,151,938
Total Net Position	\$ 60,767,615	\$ 1,151,938

(1) A schedule of funding progress for each plan is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section of this report.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
FIDUCIARY FUNDS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Pension Trust Funds</u>	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
<b>ADDITIONS</b>		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$ 8,869,018	\$ --
Plan members	941,204	--
Insurance premium surtax	3,728,368	--
Additional transfers in	5,305,223	--
Fines & Forfeits	--	864,165
	<u>18,843,813</u>	<u>864,165</u>
Investment income:		
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	( 5,442,166)	--
Interest and dividends	580,811	--
Less: investment expense	( 152,063)	--
	<u>( 5,013,418)</u>	<u>--</u>
Net investment income	( 5,013,418)	--
	<u>13,830,395</u>	<u>864,165</u>
<b>DEDUCTIONS</b>		
Benefits	16,969,474	--
Administrative expenses	24,427	--
Refunds of contributions	105,531	--
Public Safety	--	883,238
	<u>17,099,432</u>	<u>883,238</u>
Change in net position	( 3,269,037)	( 19,073)
Net position restricted for pension benefits or others:		
Beginning of year	<u>64,036,652</u>	<u>1,171,011</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 60,767,615</u>	<u>\$ 1,151,938</u>

(1) A schedule of funding progress for each plan is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section of this report.

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

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accounting policies of the City of Charleston, West Virginia (the City), conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies:

**A. Reporting Entity**

The City of Charleston is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and a twenty-six-member council. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

The services provided by the government and accounted for within these financial statements include law enforcement for the City, health and sanitation services, cultural and recreational programs, and other governmental services.

The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units as required by GAAP. In determining whether to include a governmental department, agency, commission or organization as a component unit, the government must evaluate each entity as to whether they are legally separate and financially accountable based on the criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Legal separateness is evaluated on the basis of: (1) its corporate name, (2) the right to sue and be sued and, (3) the right to buy, sell or lease and mortgage property. 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 will on that organization or (2) there is potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government. Other factors to consider in this evaluation are whether an entity is fiscally dependent on the City of Charleston and there is a financial benefit or burden relationship present regardless of whether the organization has (1) a separately elected governing board, (2) a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or (3) a jointly appointed board. In addition, an organization should be evaluated if it is closely related to or financially integrated with the primary government.

*Blended Component Unit*

The entity below is legally separate from the City and meets GAAP criteria for a component unit. This entity is blended with the primary government because it provides services entirely or almost entirely to the City or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the City even though it does not provide services directly to it.

The City of Charleston Building Commission (the Commission) serves the City of Charleston, West Virginia, and is governed by a board comprised of five members appointed by the City Council for a term of five years each. The Building Commission acquires property and debt on behalf of the City with the approval of the government's council and the legal liability for the general obligation portion of the Commission's debt remains with the government. The Commission does not issue separate financial statements.

*Discretely Presented Component Units*

The three entities described as follows are legally separate from the City and meet GAAP criteria for a discretely presented component unit of the government. The government either appoints the board or members of the government serve on the board of all three entities and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists or the component unit is fiscally dependent upon the government.

The City of Charleston Sanitary Board serves all the citizens of the City of Charleston and is governed by a three-member board comprised of the Mayor and two members appointed by council. The Board is fiscally dependent upon the City since the government's council must approve rates for user charges and authorize bond issuances.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

The City of Charleston Urban Renewal Authority serves the City of Charleston, West Virginia, and is governed by a board comprised of members appointed by the City Council. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists since the government is legally entitled or can otherwise access the Authority's resources. In addition, the Authority is fiscally dependent upon the government since all bond issuance authorizations must be approved by the government's elected council. The City of Charleston Urban Renewal Authority derives its income from the leasing of developed properties.

The City of Charleston Convention and Visitor's Bureau, Inc. (the Bureau) was established in 1979, as a nonprofit corporation. The Bureau is governed by a board comprised of members stipulated to be no less than fifteen but no more than nineteen which consists of three permanent members (the City of Charleston Civic Center Manager, Director of Yeager Airport, and Mayor of the City of Charleston) and the remainder of the board members are appointed by the City Council. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the government and the Bureau since the government is legally obligated or otherwise assumed the obligation to provide financial support to the Bureau. The primary purpose of the Bureau is to operate a convention and visitor's bureau for the Charleston, West Virginia area and to advance, stimulate, and promote exhibits, conferences and conventions. The Bureau derives most of its revenue from hotel room taxes. The City of Charleston contributes 50% of the Hotel Occupancy Taxes collected to the Bureau. If these taxes were discontinued, the Bureau's ability to continue in business would be threatened.

Complete financial statements for each of the individual component units can be obtained at the entity's administrative offices.

**B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements; however, if applicable, inter-fund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Non-major governmental funds are combined into a single column.

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**C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation**

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied and collectible. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collectible within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. However, when an asset is recorded in governmental fund financial statements, but the revenue is not available, the government reports a deferred inflow of resources until such time as the revenue becomes available. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims, and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, interest and special assessments are susceptible to accrual. Also, certain taxpayer-assessed revenues such as business and occupation and utility taxes are accrued as revenue at year end. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the government and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial sources of the general government, except those required or elected to be accounted for in another fund.

The Coal Severance Tax Fund, a special revenue fund, accounts for revenues and expenditures from a severance tax placed on coal that is distributed to West Virginia counties.

The Community Development Fund, a special revenue fund, accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the purpose of developing "viable urban communities", which are achieved by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities principally for low-and moderate-income people.

The HOME Fund, a special revenue fund, accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide certain mortgage loans to first-time homebuyers that meet income and credit guidelines.

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The American Rescue Plan Act Fund, a special revenue fund, was established to account for federal grant money received from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Civic Center is a large multi-purpose meeting, convention and entertainment facility. The Civic Center/Auditorium Board was created in 1953, to supervise, operate, and maintain the Civic Center and the Municipal Auditorium. The Board is appointed by the Mayor with approval of City Council. This fund accounts for the receipts and expenses of the operations of these facilities.

The Parking System Fund consists of parking buildings, parking lots, and metered spaces. The City has delegated a special committee of the Council, designated as the Parking Facilities Committee composed of the Mayor and members of the finance committee of council, to promulgate rules and regulations governing the usage of all the parking facilities. This fund accounts for all receipts and expenses of operating the parking system.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

The Pension Trust Funds account for the activities of the Public Safety Employees Retirement Systems, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified public safety employees. These funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as the proprietary funds, using the accrual basis of accounting.

The Custodial Fund account for assets held by the City of Charleston, West Virginia for others in a custodial capacity. Pending Forfeiture Fund. This fund is custodial in nature and is operated to hold revenues from forfeitures until disbursed to appropriate federal or state entity or returned by court order.

Amounts reported as program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the Civic Center and Parking System (enterprise funds) and the Sanitary Board, Urban Renewal Authority, and Convention and Visitor's Bureau (discretely presented component units) are charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

## **D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity**

### **1. Deposits and Investments**

The City of Charleston, West Virginia's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

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For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, restricted assets may be considered cash equivalents based on liquidity. In accordance with GAAP, the City reports its investments at fair value, except for non-participating investment contracts (certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investment income, including changes in fair value of investments, is recognized as revenue in the operating statement. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices.

Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Managed funds related to the retirement systems not listed on an established market are reported at estimated fair value as determined by the respective fund managers based on quoted sales prices of underlying securities. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount, which reasonably estimates fair value. The composition of investments and fair values are presented in Note III.A.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments or the West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission, which is reported at amortized cost, or to invest such funds in the following classes of securities: Obligations of the United States or any agency thereof, certificates of deposit (which mature in less than one year), general and direct obligations of the State of West Virginia; obligations of the federal national mortgage association; indebtedness secured by first lien deeds of trust for property situated within this State if the payment is substantially insured or guaranteed by the federal government; pooled mortgage trusts (subject to limitations); indebtedness of any private corporation that is properly graded in the top three ratings, at the time of acquisition; interest earning deposits which are fully insured or collateralized; and mutual funds registered with S.E.C. which have fund assets over three hundred million dollars.

State statute limitations concerning the aforementioned investments include the following: at no time can investment portfolios consist of more than seventy-five percent of the indebtedness of any private corporation, nor can the portfolio have more than nine percent invested in securities issued by a single private corporation or association; and at no time can more than sixty percent of the portfolio be invested in equity mutual funds.

As for the investments of the City's two Municipal Pension Trust Funds (Pension Funds), those investments are governed as to type by West Virginia Code §8-22-22, which state in part that: "(a) The board of trustees may invest a portion or all of the fund assets in any of the pools, funds and securities managed by the West Virginia Investment Management Board or West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments or as otherwise provided in this section. The board of trustees shall keep as an available sum for the purpose of making regular retirement, disability retirement, death benefit, payments and administrative expenses in an estimated amount not to exceed payments for a period of ninety days in short-term investments. The board of trustees, in acquiring, investing, reinvesting, exchanging, retaining, selling and managing property for the benefit of the fund, shall do so in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Prudent Investor Act codified as article six-c, chapter forty-four of this code. Within the limitations of the Uniform Prudent Investor Act, the board of trustees is authorized in its sole discretion to invest and reinvest any funds received by it and not invested with the West Virginia Investment Management Board or West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments." As of June 30, 2022, the City of Charleston's Police Pension and Relief Fund and Fire Pension and Relief Fund are both currently invested in the West Virginia Investment Management Board.



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**2. Receivables and Payables**

*Inter-fund Transactions*

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "inter-fund receivables or payables" (i.e., the current portion of inter-fund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of inter-fund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balance outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

*Trade Receivables*

All trade receivables are shown at their net realizable value, which includes reductions for estimated portions that are expected to be uncollectible.

*Property Tax Receivable*

The property tax receivable is equal to 75 percent of the property taxes outstanding at June 30, 2022.

All current taxes assessed on real and personal property have a levy date of the 3rd Tuesday in April of each year. The due date for the taxes is September 1st for the first half and March 1st for the second half of the year. The lien date in which the county sheriff has a legal right to collect is between October 14th and November 23rd of each year. Taxes paid on or before the date when they are payable, including both first and second installments, are subject to a discount of two and one-half percent. If the taxes are not paid on or before the date in which they become delinquent, including both first and second installments, interest at the rate of nine percent per annum is added from the date they become delinquent until the date they are paid. The City receives from the County its portion of property taxes for current and excess levies each month for the preceding month collections.

All municipalities within the State are authorized to levy taxes not in excess of the following maximum levies per \$100 of assessed valuation: On Class I property, twelve and five-tenths cents (12.5 cents); On Class II property, twenty-five cents (25 cents); On Class IV property, fifty cents (50 cents). In addition, municipalities may provide for an election to lay an excess levy; the rates not to exceed the statutory limitations, provided at least sixty percent of the voters cast ballots in favor of the excess levy.

The rates levied by the City per \$100 of assessed valuation for each class of property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, were as follows:

<u>Class of Property</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation for Tax Purposes</u>	<u>Current Expense</u>	<u>Excess Levy</u>	<u>Tax Increment Financing</u>
Class I	\$ -	12.11 cents	5.03 cents	12.11 cents
Class II	\$ 1,307,675,798	24.22 cents	10.06 cents	24.22 cents
Class IV	\$ 1,919,061,270	48.44 cents	20.12 cents	48.44 cents

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The City of Charleston, West Virginia held an election on May 8, 2018. The City was authorized to lay an excess levy to provide approximately \$4,930,900 annually for four fiscal years beginning July 1, 2019 (FYE June 30, 2020) through July 1, 2022 (FYE June 30, 2023) for the purpose of subsidizing the payment of current governmental expenses.

**3. Restricted Assets**

Certain assets of the Civic Center and Parking System enterprise fund revenue bonds as well as certain proceeds set aside for their repayment are classified as restricted assets because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. Certain assets of the Solid Waste Fund, a special revenue fund, are restricted for solid waste landfill closure expenditures. The "regular" account is used to segregate resources accumulated for debt service payments over the next twelve months and amounts collected from the Tax Incremental Financing District for the Civic Center and Convention Renovation Project. The "restricted cash" account is used to report resources set aside to pay for potential solid waste capital expenditures. The "reserve for bond retirement" account is used to segregate resources accumulated for debt service payments. The "customer deposit" account is used to report the segregation of returnable cash deposits from customers of the utility upon initial receipt of the service.

**4. Capital Assets and Depreciation**

Capital assets, including property, plant, and equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and estimated to have a useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized in proprietary funds as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of proprietary fund capital assets is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds during the same period.

Capital assets of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and improvements	25 - 40
Structures and improvements	40
Infrastructure	40 - 50
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10
Vehicles	3 - 5
Furniture	5

**5. Compensated Absences**

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. Vacation is accrued on a calendar monthly basis and earned as the employee provides services throughout the year.

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Employees are allowed accumulate 240 hours at any given time. Uniformed policemen are entitled to carryover 240 hours and firemen cannot carryover any vacation. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the government does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the government.

**6. Long-term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Gain or loss upon refunding of debt is reported as deferred inflows or deferred outflows and amortized over the term of the related debt. Bond issuance costs, except prepaid insurance, are expensed as incurred.

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

**7. Fund Balances**

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance is reported in the following classifications:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Non-spendable fund balance | Inventories, prepaid amounts, and endowment corpus represent fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form. The government has \$1,632,177 in non-spendable fund balance at fiscal year-end.  |
| Restricted                 | The restricted category is the portion of fund balance that is externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations. It also is imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The government has \$14,347,957 of restricted fund balance at fiscal year-end.  |
| Committed                  | The committed category is the portion of fund balance which use is constrained by limitations that have been approved by an order (the highest level of formal action) of the City Council, and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner. By City code all corporate power of the City is vested in and exercised by City Council or under its authority. The approval does not automatically lapse at the end of the fiscal year. The government has \$55,794,539 of committed fund balance at fiscal year-end. |
| Assigned                   | The assigned category is the portion of fund balance that has been designated by an authorized official such as a member of council, mayor, city manager, finance director or other department head to place constraints on amounts to reflect the government's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. This authority is allowed by City Code of Ordinances. The government has no assigned fund balance at fiscal year-end.   |

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Unassigned

The unassigned category is the portion of fund balance that has not been reported in any other classification. Only the general fund can report a positive amount of unassigned fund balance. However, any governmental fund in a deficit position could report a negative amount of unassigned fund balance. The government has \$49,834,354 of unassigned fund balance at fiscal year-end.

The City Council is the government's highest level of decision-making authority. City of Charleston, WV Code of Ordinances provides that all the corporate power of the City shall be vested in and exercised by City Council or under its authority. The Council would take formal action by resolution approved by majority vote to establish, modify or rescind a fund balance commitment. The government has adopted a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and lastly unassigned fund balance. The government has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the Municipality.

The government does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy except for reference to anticipated fund balance or deficit in the annual budget as described in City Code VI. Division 2 Sec. 2-406 and setting aside stabilization amounts as provided in Resolution No. 875-01 on November 1, 2005.

## 8. Stabilization Arrangements

The government has created a stabilization arrangement in accordance with West Virginia Code §7-21-3. The government may appropriate a sum to the arrangement from any surplus in the general fund at the end of each fiscal year or from other money available. The amount of money committed to the arrangement may not exceed thirty percent of the government's most recent general fund budget. The money may be used for the purpose covering a general fund shortfall or other purpose the municipality considers appropriate. The stabilization balance at fiscal year-end was \$19,145,241.

## 9. Newly Issued Accounting Standards

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. This Statement requires lessors to report leases under a single model. Under this Statement, a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources for each lease. This Statement also requires additional notes to financial statements related to the timing, significance, and purpose of a government's leasing arrangements. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 87 resulted in the recognition of current and noncurrent lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources related to leases. See additional information in Note III. F.

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2021. The requirements of this Statement will enhance the relevance and comparability about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and will simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

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The City implemented GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement eliminate the existing option for issuers to report conduit debt obligations as their own liabilities, thereby ending significant diversity in practice. The clarified definition will resolve stakeholders' uncertainty as to whether a given financing is a conduit debt obligation. Requiring issuers to recognize liabilities associated with additional commitments extended by issuers and to recognize assets and deferred inflows of resources related to certain arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations also will eliminate diversity or inconsistency. This Statement requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Issuers that recognize liabilities related to supporting the debt service of conduit debt obligations also should disclose information about the amount recognized and how the liabilities changed during the reporting period. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 91 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement address a variety of items, including specific provisions regarding the following topics: (1) GASB Statement No. 87 Implementation; (2) intra-entity transfers of assets; (3) postemployment benefits; (4) government acquisitions; (5) risk financing and insurance related activities of public entity risk pools; and (6) fair value measurements and derivative instruments. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The City implemented the remainder of GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate was effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. This Statement removed LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark to coincide with its cessation at the end of calendar year 2021. The new guidance also addresses accounting and financial reporting implications that result from a change or replacement of any interbank offered rate (IBOR) in both hedging derivative instruments and leases. The standard also identifies appropriate benchmark interest rates for hedging derivatives. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

GASB has issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships (PPPs) and Availability Payment Arrangements (APAs)*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The requirements of this Statement establish the definitions of PPPs and APAs and providing uniform guidance on accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet those definitions, but are outside of the scope of Lease or Service Concession Arrangement Guidance. That uniform guidance will provide more relevant and reliable information for financial statement users and create greater consistency in practice. This Statement will require governments to report assets and liabilities related to PPPs consistently and disclose important information about PPP transactions. The required disclosures will allow users to understand the scale and important aspects of a government's PPPs and evaluate a government's future obligations and assets resulting from PPPs. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 94 may have on its financial statements.

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GASB has issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The requirements of this Statement establish a definition for SBITA, which is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Generally, this Statement will require a government to recognize a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability. The Statement also establishes guidance for the treatment of costs related to SBITA activities other than subscription payments. Those activities are: Preliminary Project Stage, Initial Implementation Stage, and Operation and Additional Implementation Stage. This Statement also requires a government to disclose essential information about the arrangement such as the amount of the subscription asset, accumulated amortization, other payments not included in the measurement of a subscription liability, principal and interest requirements for the subscription liability. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96 may have on its financial statements.

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*, parts of which were effective immediately, while other provisions are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The provisions that were immediately effective required that for purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, except for a potential component unit that is a defined contribution pension plan, a defined contribution OPEB plan, or an other employee benefit plan that the absence of a governing board should be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform and limits the applicability of the financial burden criterion in GASB Statement No. 84 to defined benefit pension plans and defined OPEB plans administered through trusts. This Statement also requires that an IRC Section 457 Plan be classified as either a pension plan or an other employee benefit plan depending on whether the plan meets the definition of a pension plan and clarifies that arrangements under IRC Section 457 should be assessed as a potential fiduciary activity under GASB Statement No. 84. As part of the supersession of GASB Statement No. 32, this Statement also requires that investments of all Section 457 plans should be measured as of the end of the plan's reporting period in all circumstances. The portion of GASB Statement No. 97 that was effective immediately did not have a significant impact on the financial statements. The adoption of the remaining portions of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, with varying effective dates based upon each provision ranging from being effective immediately to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. The requirements of this Statement address a variety of items, including specific provisions regarding the following topics: (1) guidance and terminology updates on reporting derivative instruments that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative or hedging derivative, but are within the scope of GASB Statement No. 53; (2) clarification of provisions of GASB Statement Nos. 87, 94, and 96; (3) extension of the period during which the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is considered an appropriate benchmark interest rate; (4) accounting for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits; (5) non-monetary transactions; (6) clarification related to the focus of government-wide financial statements under GASB Statement No. 34; and (7) terminology updates related to GASB Statement No. 63. The provisions effective immediately did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

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GASB has issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections- an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. This Statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. Those changes include things like: certain changes in accounting principles, certain changes in estimates that result from a justified or preferable change in measurement or new methodology. This statement requires that changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods; changes to or within the reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period; and changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. If the change in accounting principle is the result of a new pronouncement the requirements only apply absent specific transition guidance in the pronouncement. Under this standard it is also necessary to display the total adjustment to beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position on the face of the financial statements, by reporting unit. This statement also specifies both qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements. Lastly, this statement provides guidance for if and how these changes should be reflected in required supplementary information and supplementary information. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 100 may have on its financial statements.

GASB has issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. This statement modifies the criteria requiring a liability for compensated absences to be recognized. Under this statement a liability must be recognized for leave that has not been used, or leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. Furthermore, the liability for leave that has not been used is recognized if the leave is attributed to services already rendered, that accumulates, and the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. If the leave is considered more likely than not to be settled through conversion to a defined benefit post-employment benefit it should not be included in the liability for compensated absences. This statement also specifies certain types of benefits where the liability is not recognized until leave commences or where the liability is not recognized until the leave is used. The statement also provides guidance for measuring the liability and modifies the disclosure requirements allowing for disclosure of only the net change in the liability, and no longer requiring disclosure of which governmental funds have been used to liquidate the liabilities. The City has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 101 may have on its financial statements.

## **II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

### **A. Budgetary Information**

The government is required to legally adopt an annual budget for its General Fund and Coal Severance Tax Fund, a major special revenue fund. However, there is no such requirement for the Community Development Block Grant, HOME, and American Rescue Plan Act 2021 funds, all major special revenue funds. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP for the General Fund and the Coal Severance Tax Fund, except as noted. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal yearend.

The governing body of the City is required to hold a meeting or meetings between the seventh and twenty-eighth days of March to ascertain the financial condition of the City and to prepare the levy estimate (budget) for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The budget is then forthwith submitted to the State Auditor for approval. The governing body then reconvenes on the third Tuesday in April to hear objections from the public and formally lay the levy.

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The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The legal level of budgetary control is the department. Transfers of appropriations between departments and revenue related revisions to the budget require approval from the governing council and then submission to the State Auditor for approval. Revisions become effective when approved by the State Auditor and budgeted amounts in the financial statements reflect only such approved amounts. The governing body made the following material supplementary budgetary appropriations throughout the year:

**GENERAL FUND**

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$ 3,978,019	General Government Expenditure Increase
59,635	Public Safety Expenditure Increase
691,590	Streets and Transportation Increase
453,300	Health and Sanitation Increase
84,860	Culture and Recreation Increase
35,250	Social Services Increase
1,490,082	Capital Projects Expenditure Increase

Encumbrance accounting is employed as an extension of the formal budgetary process. Encumbrances (e.g. purchase orders, contracts) are reported as reservations of fund balance and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

The government's budget basis differs from GAAP in the general fund due to: (1) implementation of GASB 54 for GAAP purposes, (2) the allocation of amounts received from the State of West Virginia for pension allocation (see note III.J.) (3) Cost allocation of the pay as you go portion related to other post-employment benefits (4) separate reporting of capital outlay for budgetary purposes and (5) the reflection of business and occupation taxes on the cash basis for budgetary purposes.

Of these differences, only GASB 54 implementation and the method of recording business and occupation taxes have an effect on the fund balance per GAAP basis and budgetary basis as follows:

	<u>Net Change in Fund Balance</u>	<u>Fund Balance</u>
Budgetary Basis		
Basis of Accounting Difference	\$ 6,129,990	\$ 95,438,666
GAAP Basis	<u>(2,195,327)</u>	<u>(80,157,473)</u>
	<u>\$ 3,934,663</u>	<u>\$ 15,281,193</u>

Intergovernmental revenues - state and public safety expenditures both decreased by \$3,728,368 per budget basis for the pension allocation from the State of West Virginia.

The remaining differences in the functional categories per budget and GAAP are attributed to the method in which capital outlay and the pay as you go portion of other post-employment benefits are allocated in the budget.



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**B. Encumbrances**

Encumbrances are amounts needed to pay any commitments related to purchase orders and contracts that remain unperformed at year-end. Encumbrances are listed below for the General Fund, a major fund. There were no other major or non-major funds with encumbrances at June 30, 2022.

Encumbrance Description	General Fund
Contributions to Other Entities	\$ 74,309
Court Costs & Damages	367,041
Comprehensive Plan	29,087
Stormwater Project	4,373
Culture & Recreation	4,500
Police Department	17,613
Fire Department	653,972
	\$ 1,150,895

**III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS**

**A. Deposits and Investments**

*Cash & Cash Equivalents and Investments*

Cash and Cash Equivalents are generally considered short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the purchase date.

Investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

At year end, the government had the following investments:

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	Fair Value	Credit Risk Rating	
		Standard & Poor's and Fitch	Moody's Investment Services
<b>Primary Government</b>			
West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission, at amortized cost	\$ 399,899	Not Rated	Not Rated
WV Money Market Pool	38,453,466	Not Rated	Not Rated
WV Short-term Bond Pool	24,031,265	Not Rated	Not Rated
	<u>62,884,630</u>		
US Treasury N/B 2%	99,594	Not Rated	Not Rated
US Treasury N/B 1.5%	100,006	Not Rated	A2
	<u>199,600</u>		
Common Stock	276,051	Not Rated	Not Rated
Mutual Funds	1,580,581	Not Rated	Not Rated
Certificates of Deposit	395,910	Not Rated	Not Rated
Exchange Traded Products	89,503	Not Rated	Not Rated
Total Unrated Securities	<u>2,342,045</u>	Not Rated	Not Rated
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<u>\$ 65,426,275</u>		

	Fair Value	Credit Risk Rating	
		Standard & Poor's and Fitch	Moody's Investment Services
<b>Pension &amp; Relief Funds</b>			
<b>Policemen's Pension &amp; Relief</b>			
West Virginia Investment Management Board	\$ <u>32,298,309</u>	Not Rated	Not Rated
<b>Firemen's Pension &amp; Relief</b>			
West Virginia Investment Management Board	\$ <u>29,137,916</u>	Not Rated	Not Rated
<b>Total Pension &amp; Relief Funds</b>	<u>\$ 61,436,225</u>		

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The City's investment in the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments includes funds held at the West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission (Commission) for the Civic Center revenue bond issuances. The West Virginia Legislature created this Commission to act as the fiscal agent/trustee for the bond issuances of the State and its political subdivisions. The oversight of the Commission is the State Treasurer's Office, the State Auditor's Office, and other financial professionals not associated with government. Since 1932, the Legislature has made a blanket appropriation annually to cover possible deficiencies that could arise in State and general obligation sinking fund accounts. Standard & Poor has recognized this annual Legislative appropriation and the Commission's management as a Credit Enhancement Program and has awarded all West Virginia general obligations administered by the Commission a minimum rating of AA-. The City's fair value position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

The City has invested in The West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool which was created to invest restricted moneys of the State which have a longer-term investment horizon. The goal of the Pool is to earn an incremental return over the West Virginia Money Market Pool with an objective of Asset growth rather than current income. The Pool is structured as a mutual fund and is limited to monthly withdrawals and deposits by Participants. The risk factor on this Pool is higher than the West Virginia Money Market Pool.

Net investment income and realized gains and losses are declared as dividends on the last day of the month and distributed to the Participants in the Pool on the first day of the following month. Gains and losses (realized and unrealized) are reflected in the net asset value calculated each month. The City has investments in the West Virginia Money Market Pool in the amount of \$38,453,466 and in the West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool of \$24,031,265.

The City's Pension and Relief funds have invested in The West Virginia Investment Management Board, which was created and established to act "*in all respects for the benefit of the state's public employees and ultimately the citizens of the state and the West Virginia Investment Management Board may act as trustee of the irrevocable trusts created by this article and to manage and invest other state funds. W.Va. Code §12-6-1(f).*" The City has investments in the West Virginia Investment Management Board in the amount of \$32,298,309 for the Policemen's Pension and \$29,137,916 for the Firemen's Pension.

#### *Credit Risk*

It's the government's policy to limit its investments as stated in the West Virginia Code §8-13-22a and c and §8-22-22 and §8-22-22a. The specific investments allowed for municipal and pension investments are fully described with all applicable limitations in Note I.D.1. The government does not have a policy for credit risk in addition to governing statutes. As of June 30, 2022, the government's investments were rated using Standard & Poor's and Fitch and Moody's Investment Services.

#### *Interest Rate Risk*

The City of Charleston has adopted the provisions of West Virginia Code §8-13-22a and c and §8-22-22 and §8-22-22a (for policemen and firemen's pension plans) as its investment policy, the specific provisions of which are more fully described in Note I.D.1. The government does not have a policy for interest rate risk in addition to the governing West Virginia statutes.

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As of June 30, 2022, the City's investments had the following maturities.

Security Type	Fair Value	Less than			More than 10 Years
		1 Year	1-5	6-10	
<b>Primary Government:</b>					
West Virginia Municipal Bond at amortized cost	\$ 399,899	\$ 399,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
West Virginia Money Market Pool	38,453,466	38,453,466	-	-	-
West Virginia Short-term Bond Pool	24,031,265	24,031,265	-	-	-
US Treasury N/B 2%	99,594	99,594	-	-	-
US Treasury N/B 1.5%	100,006	100,006	-	-	-
Common Stock	276,051	276,051	-	-	-
Mutual Funds	1,580,581	1,580,581	-	-	-
Exchange Traded Products	89,503	89,503	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	395,910	299,601	96,309	-	-
	<u>\$ 65,426,275</u>	<u>\$ 65,329,966</u>	<u>\$ 96,309</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<b>Policemen's Pension and Relief</b>					
	Fair Value	Less than 1 Year	1-5	6-10	More than 10 Years
West Virginia Investment Management Board	<u>\$ 32,298,309</u>	<u>\$ 32,298,309</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<b>Total Policemen's Pension and Relief</b>	<u>\$ 32,298,309</u>	<u>\$ 32,298,309</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<b>Firemen's Pension and Relief</b>					
West Virginia Investment Management Board	<u>\$ 29,137,916</u>	<u>\$ 29,137,916</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<b>Total Firemen's Pension and Relief</b>	<u>\$ 29,137,916</u>	<u>\$ 29,137,916</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total Investments	<u>\$ 61,436,225</u>	<u>\$ 61,436,225</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

*Concentration of Credit Risk*

The government has adopted the provisions contained in West Virginia Code §8-13-22a and c and §8-22-22 and §8-22-22a as its investment policy which does not allow for an investment in any one issuer that is in excess of nine percent of the government's total investment or ten percent of the pension fund total investment. Other limitations on investments are more fully described in Note I.D.I. The government does not have a policy for concentration of credit risk in addition to governing West Virginia statutes.

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Any investment in one issuer of five percent or greater must be disclosed in accordance with GAAP. Spring Hill Cemetery had four mutual fund investments in Vanguard High Yield Dividend, Vanguard Growth Index Fund, Baird Aggregate Bond Fund, and PIMCO Investment Grad Corp bond Inst, that were eleven percent, eight percent, thirteen percent, and nine percent respectively, of the total portfolio at June 30, 2022.

*Custodial Credit Risk*

The City of Charleston's deposits with financial institutions are fully insured or collateralized by securities held in the government's name at June 30, 2022.

*Fair Value of Investments*

The City of Charleston measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by GAAP. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

At June 30, 2022 the City had the following recurring fair value measurements.

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Investments by fair value level - Primary Government	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission	\$ 399,899	\$ 399,899	\$ -	\$ -
West Virginia Money Market Pool	38,453,466	38,453,466	-	-
West Virginia Short-term Bond Pool	24,031,265	24,031,265	-	-
US Government Securities	199,600	199,600	-	-
Common Stock	276,051	276,051	-	-
Mutual Funds	1,580,581	1,580,581	-	-
Exchange Traded Products	89,503	89,503	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	395,910	-	395,910	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 65,426,275</b>	<b>\$ 65,030,365</b>	<b>\$ 395,910</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

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		Fair Value Measurements Using			
		Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	
Investments by fair value level - Police Pension	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	
West Virginia Investment Management Board	\$ 32,298,309	\$ 32,298,309	\$ -	\$ -	
Total	<u>\$ 32,298,309</u>	<u>\$ 32,298,309</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

		Fair Value Measurements Using			
		Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	
Investments by fair value level - Fire Pension	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	
West Virginia Investment Management Board	\$ 29,137,916	\$ 29,137,916	\$ -	\$ -	
Total	<u>\$ 29,137,916</u>	<u>\$ 29,137,916</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

**B. Receivables**

Governmental funds and business-type activities report unavailable revenue as deferred inflow of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds and business-type activities report advance payments in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred inflows and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds and business-type activities were as follows:

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	<u>General</u>	<u>Coal Severance</u>	<u>Community Development</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Receivables:				
Accounts	\$ 4,509,756	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued interest	57	-	-	-
Taxes	19,273,824	64,488	-	-
Special assessments	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	2,054,020	1,834,364
Grants	-	-	234,510	35,217
Lease	1,820,263	-	-	-
Gross receivables	<u>25,603,900</u>	<u>64,488</u>	<u>2,288,530</u>	<u>1,869,581</u>
Less: allowance for uncollectible	<u>(81,131)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(513,505)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 25,522,769</u>	<u>\$ 64,488</u>	<u>\$ 1,775,025</u>	<u>\$ 1,869,581</u>

	<u>Civic Center</u>	<u>Parking System</u>	<u>Nonmajor Funds and Fiduciary Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Receivables:				
Accounts	\$ 678,624	155,750	\$ 561,254	\$ 5,905,384
Accrued interest	-	-	5,811	5,868
Taxes	-	-	-	19,338,312
Special assessments	-	-	21,210	21,210
Loans	-	-	344,178	4,232,562
Grants	-	-	76,523	346,250
Lease	-	1,534,937	-	3,355,200
Gross receivables	<u>678,624</u>	<u>1,690,687</u>	<u>1,008,976</u>	<u>33,204,786</u>
Less: allowance for uncollectible	<u>-</u>	<u>(22,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(616,636)</u>
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 678,624</u>	<u>\$ 1,668,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,008,976</u>	<u>\$ 32,588,150</u>

	<u>Deferred Inflows</u>	<u>Unearned</u>
Property Taxes	\$ 1,033,110	\$ -
Lease Receivable	1,792,135	-
Prepaid License Fees, Advance Office Rental, and Prepaid Cemetary Burial Fees (General Fund)	-	87,332
Grant drawdowns prior to meeting all elibility requirements	-	38,559,974
Total	<u>\$ 2,825,245</u>	<u>\$ 38,647,306</u>

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**C. Capital Assets**

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Primary Government			Ending Balance
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	
<b>Governmental activities:</b>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 9,380,911	\$ 61,400	\$ (225,822)	\$ 9,216,489
Construction in progress	6,268,362	3,680,747	(1,179,210)	8,769,899
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>15,649,273</u>	<u>3,742,147</u>	<u>(1,405,032)</u>	<u>17,986,388</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	54,166,952	80,260	-	54,247,212
Structures and improvements	30,492,883	384,856	-	30,877,739
Machinery and equipment	21,064,330	1,782,243	(77,110)	22,769,463
Vehicles	24,516,503	1,007,418	(1,099,463)	24,424,458
Furniture	340,010	-	-	340,010
Infrastructure	113,870,651	5,289,668	-	119,160,319
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>244,451,329</u>	<u>8,544,445</u>	<u>(1,176,573)</u>	<u>251,819,201</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(29,993,155)	(1,203,530)	-	(31,196,685)
Structures and improvements	(16,322,981)	(974,155)	-	(17,297,136)
Machinery and equipment	(18,392,625)	(1,070,638)	77,110	(19,386,153)
Vehicles	(18,602,384)	(2,292,182)	1,099,463	(19,795,103)
Furniture	(340,010)	-	-	(340,010)
Infrastructure	(73,000,138)	(2,141,148)	-	(75,141,286)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(156,651,293)</u>	<u>(7,681,653)</u>	<u>1,176,573</u>	<u>(163,156,373)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>87,800,036</u>	<u>862,792</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>88,662,828</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 103,449,309</u>	<u>\$ 4,604,939</u>	<u>\$ (1,405,032)</u>	<u>\$ 106,649,216</u>



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	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Contributions Out	Ending Balance
<b>Business-type activities:</b>					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 4,366,447	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,366,447
Construction in progress	-	22,979	-	-	22,979
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>4,366,447</u>	<u>22,979</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,389,426</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	151,012,538	277,090	-	-	151,289,628
Machinery and equipment	3,256,858	405,052	-	-	3,661,910
Vehicles	183,718	110,790	(29,984)	-	264,524
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>154,453,114</u>	<u>792,932</u>	<u>(29,984)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>155,216,062</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and improvements	(47,204,865)	(4,909,983)	-	-	(52,114,848)
Machinery and equipment	(2,567,136)	(279,207)	-	-	(2,846,343)
Vehicles	(165,177)	(21,435)	29,984	-	(156,628)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(49,937,178)</u>	<u>(5,210,625)</u>	<u>29,984</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(55,117,819)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>104,515,936</u>	<u>(4,417,693)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100,098,243</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 108,882,383</u>	<u>\$ (4,394,714)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 104,487,669</u>

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

<b>Governmental Activities:</b>	
General Government	\$ 2,556,629
Public Safety	2,232,607
Highways and streets, including depreciation of general infrastructure assets	1,288,044
Health and Sanitation	487,289
Culture & Recreation	994,406
Social Services	122,678
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 7,681,653</u>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>	
Civic Center	\$ 4,745,370
Parking	465,255
Total depreciation expense - business type activities	<u>\$ 5,210,625</u>

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*Construction in Progress*

The government has active construction projects as of June 30, 2022. The projects include equipment for police vehicles, Five Corners architectural study, fiber optics, emergency streambank repairs for Kanawha River and Greenbrier Street, Southside Bridge inspection and rehabilitation, community center remodels, Curb and Sidewalk projects, retaining wall projects, Barlow Drive repairs, a skate park, a dog park, a salt shed, and renovations at Slack Plaza. At year end, the amounts for governmental activities are as follows:

Project	Spent-to-Date	Funded
South Side Bridge Inspection & Rehabilitation	\$ 2,606,080	General Fund
Emergency Streambank - Kan. River & Greenbrier Street	1,617,690	General Fund
Five Corners Architectural Survey	16,182	MOECD
Five Corners Traffic Study	63,308	General Fund
Concrete Curb & Sidewalk Summer 2020	761,866	General Fund
Salt Shed	4,800	General Fund
Slack Plaza Renovation	2,721,187	General Fund
Charleston Fire Department Rehabilitation	18,125	General Fund
Software	90,000	General Fund
Parks & Recreation HVAC	105,280	General Fund
Beatrice Street Park	228,819	General Fund
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center Remodel	62,501	General Fund / MOECD
YWCA Fire Suppression System Replacement	39,000	General Fund
Charelston Fire Office Remodel	281,633	General Fund
Cato Park Recreation Projects	153,428	General Fund
Civic Center Grab & Go Project	22,979	Civic Center Capital Improvements Fund
	<u>\$ 8,792,878</u>	

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**D. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers**

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2022, is as follows:

*Interfund receivables/payables:*

<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Civic Center	Reimbursements Insurance/Fuel	\$ 176,613
Parking	Reimbursements Insurance/Fuel	30,530
CDBG	Reimbursement Salary & Utilities	88,792
Home	Reimbursement Salary & Utilities	34,980
Nonmajor Governmental Fund	Reimbursements Salaries, loans, and transfer of fines	531,422
General	Endowment, Loans, and Reimbursements	1,795,005
Custodial Fund	Settled Cases & Reimbursements	503,852
Total		<u>\$ 3,161,194</u>

*Interfund transfers:*

	<u>Transfers In</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>General</u>	<u>Springhill</u>	<u>Nonmajor</u>	<u>Civic</u>	
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Center</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
Transfers out:					
General fund	\$ 18,778,463	\$ 26,963	\$ 13,859,047	\$ 1,472,421	\$ 34,136,894
Coal severance tax	-	-	-	155,726	155,726
American Rescue Plan	541,838	-	-	-	541,838
Nonmajor govern- mental funds	3,580,422	-	12,639	367,641	3,960,702
Parking	-	-	-	-	-
Civic Center	46,796	-	198,898	21,370	267,064
Total Transfers					
In	<u>\$ 22,947,519</u>	<u>\$ 26,963</u>	<u>\$ 14,070,584</u>	<u>\$ 2,017,158</u>	<u>\$ 39,062,224</u>

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The General Fund interfund transfers provide appropriations to subsidize the Civic Center for healthcare, debt service and operating costs, it transfers monies to the Public Arts Fund (special revenue fund) for various public art related expenses, to the General Maintenance Fund, City Service Fee Fund, and Facilities Maintenance Fund and Ball Park Maintenance Fund (capital project funds) for building maintenance, paving projects, facilities maintenance, and ball park maintenance respectively. The General Fund also transfers monies to Spring Hill Cemetery Fund (permanent fund) for various cemetery maintenance/grounds keeping. Coal Severance Fund transfers monies to Civic Center for debt service payments. Solid Waste, Municipal Court, and Sinking Fund (special revenue funds) transfer monies to the General Fund to help offset refuse cost, municipal court cost, and to pay off debt service respectively. The Civic Center Capital Improvement Fund and Municipal Auditorium Fund (capital project funds) transfers monies to the Civic Center for various projects and capital outlay. The Civic Center transfers monies to the Civic Center Capital Improvement Fund for capital improvement fees. Due to the implementation of GASB 54, several special revenue funds are included in the General Fund instead of being shown as stand-alone funds. The transfers showing above from the General Fund to the General Fund are results of these special revenue transfers. These transfers are for City Sales tax monies being transferred to Pension Reserves and to open new funds. The City has also transferred money to the Green Initiative Fund and Sidewalk Improvement Fund (capital projects funds) to open these new funds.

**E. Financed Purchases**

The government has entered into finance purchase agreements for the purpose of financing the acquisition of recreation, office equipment and public safety equipment. These agreements do not qualify for leases under GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* and therefore are classified as financed purchases. They have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum payments as of the inception date.

On November 17, 2016, the City of Charleston issued \$4,310,000 of Taxable Lease Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds (The City of Charleston Stadium Project), Series 2016A. The proceeds of which are to be used to currently refund the Series 2004 Bonds, pay the costs of improvements to the facilities by upgrading and replacing the technology in the scoreboard and pay costs of issuance. Per the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, in fiscal year 2022, this bond is classified as a financed purchase and not a lease.

The assets acquired through financed purchases are as follows:

Asset	Governmental Activities	Parking System
Appalachian Power Park	\$ 21,438,651	\$ -
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	18,617,020	196,998
Less: accumulated depreciation	(23,263,458)	(196,998)
Total	\$ 16,792,213	\$ -

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The future minimum obligations and the net present value of these minimum payments as of June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Year Ending <u>June 30</u>	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
2023	\$ 1,961,729
2024	1,319,252
2025	912,891
2026	186,505
2027	81,200
2028-2032	<u>-</u>
Total minimum payments	4,461,577
Less: amount representing interest	<u>(152,640)</u>
Present value of minimum payments	<u>\$ 4,308,937</u>

**F. Leases**

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* in fiscal year 2022, which was issued to better meet the needs of the financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. A lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The implementation had no impact on beginning net position for fiscal year 2022 since the lease receivable equaled the deferred inflows of resources at implementation. The City recognized \$3,844,753 as a lease receivable and deferred inflow as of July 1, 2021. The City identified the following leases that are applicable:

The City of Charleston, WV (lessor) entered into a lease agreement with Charles Ryan Associates, LLC (lessee) on November 7, 2011. The lease is for a term of fifteen years that will end on December 31, 2027. The lessee agreed to pay monthly installments of \$9,991. The interest rate for this lease was not implicit, so the federal prime rate on July 1, 2021, of 3.25% was used.

The City of Charleston, WV (lessor) entered into a lease agreement with Yoga Power, LLC (lessee) on February 1, 2022. The lease is for a term of five years that will end on January 31, 2027. The lessee agreed to pay monthly installments of \$7,500. The interest rate for this lease was not implicit, so the federal prime rate on July 1, 2021, of 3.25% was used.

The City of Charleston, WV (lessor) entered into a lease agreement with Charleston Regatta, Inc. (lessee) on May 3, 2022. The lease is for a term of two years that will end on April 30, 2024. The lessee agreed to pay monthly installments of \$1,389. The interest rate for this lease was not implicit, so the federal prime rate on July 1, 2021, of 3.25% was used.

The City of Charleston, WV (lessor) entered into a lease agreement with Charleston Professional Baseball Company, LLC. (lessee) on May 17, 2021. The lease is for a term of five years that will end on May 16, 2026. The lessee agreed to pay quarterly installments of \$60,000. The interest rate for this lease was not implicit, so the federal prime rate on July 1, 2021, of 3.25% was used.

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The City of Charleston, WV Parking Fund (lessor) entered into a lease agreement with Cinema VII, Inc. (lessee) on December 1, 1980. The lease is for a term of 47 years that will end on December 31, 2027. The lessee agreed to pay monthly payments of \$6,698. The interest rate for this lease was not implicit, so the federal prime rate on July 1, 2021, of 3.25% was used.

The City of Charleston, WV Parking Fund (lessor) entered into a lease agreement with Shaner Hotel (lessee) on December 18, 1973. The lease is for a term of 71 years that will end on December 31, 2044. The lessee agreed to pay monthly payments of \$5,917. The interest rate for this lease was not implicit, so the federal prime rate on July 1, 2021, of 3.25% was used.

The City's total lease receivable at June 30, 2022 was \$3,355,200. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized lease revenue of \$539,248 and lease interest revenue of \$114,492. The leases are summarized as follows for governmental and business type activities:

Lessee	Lease Receivable	Lease Revenue	Lease Interest Revenue
<b>Governmental activities:</b>			
Charles Ryan	\$ 502,653	\$ 109,951	\$ 17,817
Yoga Power	383,803	82,428	13,582
Charleston Regatta	29,709	2,694	164
Charleston Professional Baseball Company, LLC	904,098	222,483	31,682
Total governmental activities	\$ 1,820,263	\$ 417,556	\$ 63,245
Lessee	Lease Receivable	Lease Revenue	Lease Interest Revenue
<b>Business-type activities:</b>			
Cinema VII, Inc.	\$ 399,765	\$ 72,653	\$ 13,950
Shaner Hotel	1,135,172	49,039	37,297
Total business-type activities	\$ 1,534,937	\$ 121,692	\$ 51,247

**G. Long-term Debt**

*General Obligation Bonds*

The government has issued general obligation bonds to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities in prior years; however, the City as of June 30, 2022, has no general obligation bonds payable.

*Revenue Bonds*

The City has issued bonds in prior years where the government pledged designated revenues to pay debt service. The proceeds of these bonds were used to acquire or construct assets. The City has the following revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2022:

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*Governmental Activities:*

The Coliseum and Convention Center Project Series 2021A, Series 2021B, and Series 2021B-1 were issued in the amount of \$42,760,000 to partially refund the 2015 Civic Center Project Bonds. There was a remainder of \$32,033,000 of the Civic Center Project Series 2015 that was not refunded. These bonds were issued to renovate the existing Civic Center. The City of Charleston implemented a Sales Tax Ordinance requiring that the Municipal Sales Tax Revenues each quarter be utilized to satisfy the debt service requirements and any prior debt service requirements deficit each fiscal year on, and to replenish any required reserves in accordance with the bond documents for, any bonds issued by, or other obligations incurred by, the City, from time to time, including any refunding bonds, to finance improvements to the Charleston Convention and Civic Center. These revenues are required to be sufficient to pay the principal amount of \$4,728,000 and interest amount of \$2,297,391.

*Revenue Bonds – Business-type Activities*

The City of Charleston, WV Civic Center Improvement Bonds, Series 1998 in the amount of \$3,635,000 were issued for the purpose of acquiring, equipping, and making improvements to the Charleston Civic Center secured by revenues pledged from hotel occupancy tax and coal severance tax. Remaining revenues pledged are equal to the outstanding debt in the principal amount of \$480,000 and interest in the amount of \$36,975 until bond maturity in 2023. During the fiscal year 2022, these pledged revenues were used to pay the principal amount of \$220,000 and interest amount of \$35,700 on these bonds, which is 8.61% of the specified revenues.

The Civic Center Refunding Improvement Bonds, Series 2009, in the amount of \$3,275,000 were issued to current refund the Series 1999 which were issued to construct additions, betterments, and improvements to the Civic Center secured by pledged revenues from hotel occupancy tax and coal severance tax. Remaining revenues pledged are equal to the principal amount of \$835,000 and interest amount of \$56,210 until bond maturity in 2024. During the fiscal year 2022, these pledged revenues were used to pay the principal amount of \$250,000 and interest amount of \$41,990 on these bonds, which is 9.83% of the specified revenues.

The Charleston Building Commission Civic Center Refunding Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2009, issued in the amount of \$1,325,000 to current refund the Series 1999 which were issued for the acquisition, construction, and new equipment installed at the Civic Center payable solely from revenues to be derived from lease payments to the Commission. This irrevocable pledge of lease payments is required to be sufficient in amount to pay principal of \$330,000 and interest of \$21,780 until bond maturity in 2024. During the fiscal year 2022, bond payments in the principal amount of \$100,000 and interest amount of \$16,620 were used to pay the debt service on these bonds.

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Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Purpose	Maturity Dates	Interest Rates	Issued	Retired	Balance June 30, 2022
<b>Governmental activities:</b>					
Civic Center Project Series 2015 (Unrefunded)	2036	4.00%	\$ 54,083,000	\$ (24,222,000)	\$ 29,861,000
Coliseum and Covention Center Project Series 2021A	2031	2.16%	8,270,000	(830,000)	7,440,000
Coliseum and Covention Center Project Series 2021B-1	2031	2.30%	3,379,000	(337,000)	3,042,000
Coliseum and Covention Center Project Series 2021B-2	2036	2.95%	31,605,000	(1,883,000)	29,722,000
Total governmental activities			<u>\$ 97,337,000</u>	<u>\$ (27,272,000)</u>	<u>\$ 70,065,000</u>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>					
Civic Center Improvement Series 1998	2023	4.60-5.10%	\$ 3,635,000	\$ (3,155,000)	\$ 480,000
Civic Center Improvement Refunding Series 2009	2024	3.00-4.40%	3,275,000	(2,440,000)	835,000
Civic Center Lease Revenue Series 1999 Series 2009	2024	3.00-4.40%	1,325,000	(995,000)	330,000
Less: Bond discount			(1,061,733)	1,038,380	(23,353)
Total revenue bonds			<u>\$ 7,173,267</u>	<u>\$ (5,551,620)</u>	<u>\$ 1,621,647</u>

Year Ended	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 4,780,000	\$ 2,245,852	\$ 610,000	\$ 67,490
2024	4,933,000	2,093,393	635,000	38,675
2025	5,090,000	1,935,808	400,000	8,800
2026	5,253,000	1,772,991	-	-
2027	5,421,000	1,604,646	-	-
2028-2032	27,353,000	5,333,834	-	-
2033-2037	17,235,000	1,070,907	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 70,065,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,057,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,645,000</u>	<u>\$ 114,965</u>



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**Changes in Long-term Liabilities**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Revenue Bonds	\$ 74,793,000	\$ -	\$ (4,728,000)	\$ 70,065,000	\$ 4,780,000
Total bonds payable	74,793,000	-	(4,728,000)	70,065,000	4,780,000
Financed Purchases Payable	6,836,499	-	(2,527,562)	4,308,937	1,876,706
Total OPEB liability	332,597,058	-	(66,123,932)	266,473,126	-
Net OPEB liability (PEIA)	27,833	-	(27,833)	-	-
Net pension liability - Police & Fire	399,643,336	-	(56,800,055)	342,843,281	-
Net pension liability (PERS)	5,663,504	-	(5,663,504)	-	-
Compensated absences	1,357,449	1,836,218	(1,888,986)	1,304,681	521,872
Claims and judgments	3,807,187	-	(1,414,129)	2,393,058	957,223
Governmental activities					
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 824,725,866</u>	<u>\$ 1,836,218</u>	<u>\$ (139,174,001)</u>	<u>\$ 687,388,083</u>	<u>\$ 8,135,801</u>

	<b>Business-type Activities</b>				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds payable	\$ 2,215,000	\$ -	\$ (570,000)	\$ 1,645,000	\$ 610,000
Less: deferred amounts:					
Bond discount	(34,281)	-	10,928	(23,353)	-
Total bonds payable	2,180,719	-	(559,072)	1,621,647	610,000
Total OPEB liability	10,985,448	-	(6,710,872)	4,274,576	-
Compensated absences	75,899	73,505	(73,864)	75,540	30,216
Business-type activities					
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 13,242,066</u>	<u>\$ 73,505</u>	<u>\$ (7,343,808)</u>	<u>\$ 5,971,763</u>	<u>\$ 640,216</u>

For the governmental activities, the General Fund has been used to liquidate other long-term liabilities.

**Conduit Debt**

On June 17, 2009, the Charleston Building Commission, a blended component unit of the City, issued the Charleston Building Commission University Facilities Revenue Bonds (The University of Charleston, Inc.) Series 2009 in the principal amount of \$22,000,000 for the purpose of financing the costs of designing, acquiring, constructing and equipping an approximately 150-bed student housing facility upon the University of Charleston campus and designing, acquiring and constructing an approximately 525-space motor vehicle parking facility upon the University of Charleston campus. This debt was issued for the express purpose of providing financing to a specific third party that is not a part of the City of Charleston financial reporting entity. This obligation bears the name of the Charleston Building Commission; however, the Commission is not responsible for the payment of the original debt but rather the debt is secured by payments to be paid by the nongovernmental entity.

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**H. Restricted Assets and Investments**

The balances of the restricted asset accounts and investments for the primary government are as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	
Customer deposits	\$ -	\$ 116,667	
Cash - contractual agreement	967,107	-	
Debt service	3,846,983	-	
WV Board of Treasury money market pool -	38,453,466	-	
WV Board of Treasury short term bond pool	24,031,265	-	
Endowment fund - investments	2,541,645	-	
West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission	-	399,899	
TIF District account	-	495,285	
Revenue bond operations and maintenance account	-	3,330,682	
Ticket & Promotions account	-	3,359,146	
Total restricted assets and investments	<u>\$ 69,840,466</u>	<u>\$ 7,701,679</u>	

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**I. Fund Balance Detail**

At year-end, the detail of the government's fund balances is as follows:

	General Fund	Coal Severance	Community Development	HOME	American Rescue Plan Act 2021	Nonmajor Funds	Total
Nonspendable:							
Prepays-Insurance	\$ 88,741	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 88,741
Perpetual Care Cemetery	--	--	--	--	--	1,543,436	1,543,436
Restricted:							
Police protection	--	--	--	--	--	2,272,198	2,272,198
Public Safety	--	--	--	--	--	119,091	119,091
COVID-19 Relief	--	--	--	--	67,762	--	67,762
Human Rights	--	--	--	--	--	15,602	15,602
Ball Park	--	--	--	--	--	96,215	96,215
Perpetual Care Cemetery	--	--	--	--	--	1,128,285	1,128,285
Equipment lease purchases	90,946	--	--	--	--	--	90,946
Debt service	327,563	64,494	--	--	--	5,290,053	5,682,110
Economic Development	--	--	192	--	--	552,955	553,147
Municipal Court	--	--	--	--	--	134,070	134,070
Public Arts	--	--	--	--	--	216,853	216,853
Landfill Closure	--	--	--	--	--	3,971,678	3,971,678
Committed:							
Highway beautification	--	--	--	--	--	132,996	132,996
Civic Center debt & pension reserve	36,712,181	--	--	--	--	--	36,712,181
Public Safety	17,438	--	--	--	--	--	17,438
Low-Income Housing Projects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sanitation	--	--	--	--	--	567,679	567,679
Bridges, highways & infrastructure	--	--	--	--	--	3,217,112	3,217,112
Civic Center capital improvements	--	--	--	--	--	252,827	252,827
Municipal Auditorium capital improv	--	--	--	--	--	261,826	261,826
City facilities capital improvements	--	--	--	--	--	5,924,575	5,924,575
Employee Insurance	6,260,891	--	--	--	--	--	6,260,891
Culture and Recreation	--	--	--	--	--	32,753	32,753
Community development	2,106,552	--	--	--	--	307,709	2,414,261
Unassigned	49,834,354	--	--	--	--	--	49,834,354
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<b>\$ 95,438,666</b>	<b>\$ 64,494</b>	<b>\$ 192</b>	<b>\$ --</b>	<b>\$ 67,762</b>	<b>\$ 26,037,913</b>	<b>\$ 121,609,027</b>

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**J. Benefits Funded by the State of West Virginia**

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the State of West Virginia contributed estimated payments on behalf of the government's public safety employees in accordance with West Virginia State Code §33-3-14d. These contributions are funded by State collections of insurance premium tax and are shown in the General Fund (Employer) Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance as Intergovernmental-State revenues and as Public Safety Expenditures for the contribution to the Police and Fire Pension Funds in accordance with GAAP. The State contributions were deposited directly into the Policemen's and Firemen's Pension Funds as follows:

Plan	Amount
Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund	\$ 1,866,884
Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund	1,861,484
Total	\$ 3,728,368

**IV. OTHER INFORMATION**

**A. Risk Management**

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries insurance with Commercial Insurance Services for umbrella (general liability) insurance for these various risks.

The City covers its workers' compensation liability by retaining and self-insuring the first \$300,000 of each claim and maintaining layers of excess insurance that indemnifies the City for claims costs exceeding its self-insured retention limits. A Letter of Credit for \$1,000,000 is held as collateral by the Offices of the Insurance Commissioner as security for the City's self-insured retention. No amounts have been drawn upon or are outstanding on the Letter of Credit at June 30, 2022. Claims are adjusted through a third-party administrator contracted by the City.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Claims liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of pay-outs and other economic and social factors. The liability for claims and judgments includes an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs). An excess coverage insurance policy covers individual claims in excess of \$300,000 for liability retention and loss and \$600,000 for workers' compensation retention-all employees. Settlements have not exceeded coverage for each of the past three fiscal years. Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the past two years are as follows:

	Year Ended 6/30/2022	Year Ended 6/30/2021
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	\$ 3,807,187	\$ 3,847,265
Incurred claims (including IBNRs)	1,565,277	1,864,482
Claims paid	(2,979,406)	(1,904,560)
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	\$ 2,393,058	\$ 3,807,187

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The government is the owner and permit holder for the City of Charleston's landfill. In accordance with the provisions of an Operating Agreement between the government and contractor dated February 15, 1994, the government maintains a contingency fund for the closure/post closure costs for the landfill in the event of default by contractor.

**B. Contingent Liabilities**

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds.

The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The government is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of the government's counsel that resolution of these matters will not have a material effect on the financial condition of the government.

**C. Deferred Compensation Plan**

The government offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all full-time government employees at their option, permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to participants until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. The City only hold money from an employee's paycheck and then immediately passes it to a third party company. The City does not administer the plan and does not contribute anything to the plan.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property or rights are held for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

**D. Joint Venture**

The Kanawha-Charleston Board of Health is a multi-government arrangement which qualifies as a joint venture. An annual contract is signed between the Board, Kanawha County and the City of Charleston. The Kanawha-Charleston Board of Health is a separate and specific activity which is jointly controlled by the County and City due to their shared responsibility for appointment of the five-member Board. In addition, there is an ongoing financial responsibility for the participating governments pursuant to Article 2, Chapter 16, and Paragraph 14 of the Code of West Virginia which states in part "the appointing authorities for local boards of health shall provide financial support for the operation of the local health department." It further authorizes the county or municipality to appropriate and spend money from the general funds for public health purposes and to pay the expenses of the operation of the local board of health services and facilities. There is no ongoing financial interest for the participating governments. Complete financial statements for the Kanawha-Charleston Board of Health can be obtained at the entity's administrative offices.

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**E. Donor-Restricted Endowment**

The City of Charleston was a recipient of a donor-restricted endowment for the Spring Hill Cemetery. The corpus of the trust is non-expendable and only the income earned from the trust may be spent for the general care and maintenance of the cemetery. The government's council at its regular meeting held on November 16, 1970, adopted a resolution authorizing the creation of Spring Hill, Inc. and charged the corporation with the management of funds it might receive for the perpetual care of Spring Hill Cemetery. The corporation qualified as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c) (13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The unspent endowment earnings of \$1,543,436 since the inception may be spent for the general maintenance of the cemetery. This amount is reported in the government's net assets as restricted for perpetual care-expendable.

**F. Unrestricted Net Position (Deficit)**

Total unrestricted net position before OPEB liability, net pension liability, and related deferred outflows and inflows	\$	38,712,049
Less: Total OPEB liability		(270,747,702)
Less: Net pension liability - Police and Fire		(342,843,281)
Less: Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		(112,045,669)
Add: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		39,341,141
Less: Deferred inflows of resources - net pension liability - Police & Fire		(40,484,565)
Add: Deferred outflows of resources - net pension liability - Police & Fire		8,955,638
Total unrestricted deficit	\$	(679,112,389)

**G. Post-Employment Healthcare Plan**

The City of Charleston, West Virginia provides continuation of medical insurance to employees that retire under the WV Public Employees Retirement Systems, the City of Charleston's Policemen's Pension & Relief Fund, and the Firemen's Pension & Relief Fund. The aggregate total of items reported on the statement of net position and statement of activities related to participation in the City's single employer and the statewide multi-employer cost-sharing plan as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	City Plan	State Plan		Total
OPEB asset	\$ -	\$ 188,311	\$	188,311
OPEB liability	(270,747,702)	-		(270,747,702)
Deferred outflow of resources	39,341,141	8,518,298		47,859,439
Deferred inflow of resources	(112,045,669)	(6,669,189)		(118,714,858)
OPEB expense (offset)	6,730,695	(356,162)		6,374,533
Contributions	7,614,380	636,540		8,250,920

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**IV: G.1. Single Employer Plan**

**Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information, and Funding Policies**

The City of Charleston, West Virginia provides continuation of medical insurance to employees that retire under the WV Public Employees Retirement System, the City of Charleston's Policemen's Pension & Relief Fund, and the Firemen's Pension & Relief Fund. The City maintains a single employer self-insured defined benefit health plan including dental and vision administered by The Health Plan, a third-party administrator. As of July 1, 2020, this self-insured plan is only offered to retirees of the City of Charleston. The health plan levels of benefits, employee contributions, and employer contributions were authorized by the City Council and any amendments to the health plan must be approved and authorized by the Council. The health plan is not accounted for as a trust fund, as an irrevocable trust has not been established to account for the health plan. The health plan does not issue a separate report. The activity of the health plan is reported in the General Fund, Civic Center Revenue Fund, and Parking System Revenue Fund. The following information comes from reports prepared by our consulting actuarial firm, Nyhart.

Under the substantive plan provisions all Medicare retirees are covered under a Medicare Advantage plan that is fully insured and experience rated. At January 1, 2021, premium rates for medical for single are \$188.52 and for retiree and spouse \$292.50.

Due to State law WV 8-12-8; retirees must not pay more for health care coverage than active employees. As a result, all members who were hired after July 1, 1984 will all pay the same contributions at retirement. In the prior valuation, all employees hired after July 1, 2000 contribute a) the COBRA rate less b) a 2.0% credit for every year of service (limited to 50%).

Due to the substantive plan provision change, the health care coverage election rate assumption for retirees who were hired after July 1, 2000 has increased. Since these retirees will no longer pay the full cost of coverage, 90% of active employees with current coverage and no coverage are assumed to elect coverage at the end of the sick leave benefits free period. It is assumed that 100% of inactive employees with current coverage will elect coverage and that there will be no inactive employees with no coverage. Upon death of the retiree or active employee, it is assumed 40% of the surviving spouses will elect coverage.

Non-uniform employees are eligible to receive retiree health care coverage at the earlier of age 55 with 25 years of service; or age 60 with 5 years of service.

Police and fire uniform employees are eligible to receive retiree health care coverage at the earlier of age 50 with 20 years of service or age 65.

Upon the death of the retiree or active employee, the surviving spouse may continue coverage by paying the full COBRA rate.

The City subsidizes retiree health care coverage for lifetime. The City's subsidy depends on the hire date. Retirees receive free coverage if they are eligible for sick leave benefits at retirement. Once the sick leave benefits end, retirees are responsible for the portion of the premium rate not subsidized by the City. Effective as January 1, 2021, the monthly retiree contribution for non-tobacco users is as follows:

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Date of Hire	Under 65		Over 65	
	Single	Retiree & Spouse	Single	Retiree & Spouse
Before July 1, 1984				
Non-uniform employees are eligible to receive retiree health care coverage at the earlier of age 55 with 25 years of service; or age 60 with 5 years of service.	\$ 189	\$ 293	\$ 92	\$ 96
Uniform	\$ 162	\$ 239	\$ 92	\$ 96
July 1, 1984 to present	\$ 189	\$ 293	\$ 92	\$ 96

The City does not have a practice of increasing the retiree contributions. For GASB 75 purposes, it was assumed that these rates will increase by 4.0% annually.

Active general employees hired before January 1, 2015, and police and fire employees hired before January 1, 2013, can roll over an unlimited number of unused sick leave annually, which upon retirement can be converted to free health care coverage at two days of unused sick leave for one month of single coverage or three days for one month family coverage. Active general employees hired on or after January 1, 2015, and police and fire employees hired on or after January 1, 2013, can convert up to six months of unused sick time for single coverage and up to four and a half months for family coverage.

The City's health plan is self-insured for all retiree participants (pre-Medicare and post-Medicare retirees). Active participants are now covered under the P.E.I.A. insurance.

The monthly COBRA rates effective on January 1, 2021 are \$1,475.82 for medical and prescription drugs for single and \$2,272.92 for employee and spouse.

The number of participants as of June 30, 2022, the effective date of the OPEB GASB 74/75 actuarial valuation, was 548 active employees and 621 retired employees.

Employees who retire under the WV Public Employees Retirement System (PEIA) have the option of maintaining the City's OPEB plan or electing PEIA insurance.

The City's current funding policy for post-employment health care benefits is on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The government does not provide post-retirement health benefits except those mandated by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA). The requirements established by COBRA are fully funded by employees who elect coverage under the Act, and no direct costs are incurred by the City. However, employees who elect COBRA are covered under the City's self-insured health plan as are all active employees and those retired employees who maintain City health plan coverage.

**Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

In the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, the assumptions used represent a reasonable long-term expectation of future OPEB outcomes. As national economic and employer experience change over time, the assumptions will be tested for ongoing reasonableness and, if necessary, updated.



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An eligibility cut-off date of July 1, 2020 has been implemented, and only employees hired by June 30, 2020 are eligible for retiree health care benefits. In subsequent valuations, any employees hired after July 1, 2020 will be excluded and will not generate a liability. The measurement date of this valuation is June 30, 2022, and therefore the only employees included in this valuation are those eligible for retiree health care benefits hired prior to the cutoff date.

Per the Detailed Actuary's Notes from the Nyhart report, the following assumptions in the June 30, 2022 report have been updated:

The discount rate has been updated from 2.19% as of July 1, 2021 to 4.09% as of June 30, 2022 based on a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating on AA/Aa for higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale). This change caused a significant decrease in liabilities for the City. The discount rate will be updated annually to reflect the market conditions as of the measurement date.

The mortality assumption has been updated to use mortality improvement Scale MP-2021 from Scale MP-2019. The base mortality tables remain unchanged. The impact of this change is a slight decrease in liabilities for the City.

Health care trend rates have been updated to an initial rate of 7.50% decreasing by 0.50% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.50% for pre-65 benefits and an initial rate of 6.50% decreasing by 0.25% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.50% for post-65 benefits. The impact of this change is an increase in liabilities for the City.

**Census Data** Census data was provided by the City in September 2022 and no material modifications were made to the census data.

**Measurement Date** June 30, 2022

**Discount Rate** 2.19% as of July 1, 2021 and 4.09% as of June 30, 2022

**Payroll Growth** 3.00% general wage inflation per year plus the annual merit scale based on the West Virginia Public Employees' Retirement System actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. The rates are as follows: Age 20, Rate 3.50%; Age 30, Rate 1.60%; Age 40, Rate 1.10%, Age 50, Rate 0.85%; Age 60+, Rate 0.35%.

**Cost Method** Entry Age Normal Level % of Salary Method where: Service cost for each individual participant, payable for the date of employment to date of retirement, is sufficient to pay for the participant's benefits at retirement; and Annual Service Cost is constant percentage of the participant's salary that is assumed to increase according to the Payroll Growth.

**Employer Funding Policy** Pay-as-you-go cash basis.

**Mortality** General Retirees: SOA PUB-2010 General Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2021.

Police and Fire Retirees: SOA Pub-2010 Public Safety Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2021.

Surviving Spouses: SOA Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2021.

**Disability** None.

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**Sick Leave Benefits** Percentage of employees eligible for the sick leave benefits at retirement is assumed to be: 1) 90% for police officers 2) 60% for general employees and firefighters. All employees eligible for the sick leave benefit are assumed to have five years of free coverage.

For general employees hired after January 1, 2015, and police and fire employees hired after January 1, 2013, it is assumed that none of them gets the sick leave benefits at retirement due to the short duration of the sick leave that can be converted to health coverage upon retirement.

Conversion to free health care at retirement is based on two days sick leave (16 hours) for one month of single coverage or three days sick leave (24 hours) for one-month family coverage.

**Health Care Trend Rates:** FYE 2023 7.50%; FYE 2024 7.0%; FYE 2025 6.50%; FYE 2026 6.00%; FYE 2027 5.50%; FYE 2028 5%; 2029+ 4.50%.

**Retiree Contributions** Retiree contributions are assumed to increase 4% annually.

**OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB**

Total Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liability:

The components of net OPEB liability at June 30, 2022, were as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 226,473,126	\$ 4,274,576
Plan fiduciary net position	-	-
Plan net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 226,473,126</u>	<u>\$ 4,274,576</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	0.00%	0.00%
Discount Rate	4.09%	4.09%

In accordance with GASB No. 75, the discount rate is 2.19% as of July 1, 2021, and 4.09% as of June 30, 2022. Under GASB No. 75, the discount rate used in valuing OPEB liabilities for unfunded plans as of the Measurement Date must be based on a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale).

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**Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to the Discount Rate Assumption**

Other Post-Employment Benefits Liability:

1% Decrease 3.09%	Discount Rate Assumption 4.09%	1% Increase 5.09%
\$ 313,338,856	\$ 270,747,702	\$ 236,566,075

**Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to the Health Care Trend Assumption**

Other Post-Employment Benefits Liability:

1% Decrease 3.5%	Healthcare Trend Rate 4.5%	1% Increase 5.5%
\$ 234,532,383	\$ 270,747,702	\$ 316,281,380

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a-b)
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 343,582,506	\$ --	\$ 343,582,506
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	13,773,081	--	13,773,081
Interest	7,743,161	--	7,743,161
Changes of benefit terms	--	--	--
Differences between expected & actual experience	( 29,430)	--	( 29,430)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	( 86,707,236)	--	( 86,707,236)
Contributions - employer	--	7,614,380	( 7,614,380)
Contributions - employee	--	--	--
Net investment income	--	--	--
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	( 7,614,380)	( 7,614,380)	--
Administrative expense	--	--	--
Other changes	--	--	--
Net changes	( 72,834,804)	--	( 72,834,804)
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$ 270,747,702	\$ --	\$ 270,747,702

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the government recognized the following expenses.

OPEB expense                      \$ 6,730,695

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The government reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

**OPEB**

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,219,232	\$ (38,515,760)
Changes of assumptions	38,121,909	(73,529,909)
	\$ 39,341,141	\$ (112,045,669)

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

<b>Year Ended June 30:</b>	
2023	\$ (14,785,546)
2024	(14,730,896)
2025	(12,938,628)
2026	(15,793,347)
2027	(14,456,111)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (72,704,528)</b>

**IV: G.2. Cost Sharing Multi-Employer Plan**

**Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information, and Funding Policies**

*Plan Description* - The West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plan (the Plan) is a cost-sharing, multiple employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit plan and covers the retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education, and other government entities as set forth in the West Virginia Code. Financial activities of the Plan are accounted for in the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT), a fiduciary fund of the State established July 1, 2006 as an irrevocable trust. The Plan is administered by a combination of the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) and the RHBT staff. Plan benefits are established and revised by PEIA and the RHBT management with the approval of the PEIA Finance Board. The plan provides medical and prescription drug insurance, as well as life insurance, benefits to certain retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education, and other government entities who receive pension benefits under the PERS, STRS, TDCRS, TIAA-CREF, Plan G, Troopers Plan A, or Troopers Plan B pension systems, as administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB). The plan is closed to new entrants.

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*Plan fiduciary net position* - The Plan’s fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the Plan. The RHBT is accounted for as a fiduciary fund, and its financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with GAAP for fiduciary funds as prescribed or permitted by the GASB. The primary sources of revenue are plan members and employer contributions. Members’ contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions and related receivables to the trust are recognized pursuant to a formal commitment from the employer or statutory or contractual requirement, when there is a reasonable expectation of collection. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable.

RHBT is considered a component unit of the State of West Virginia for financial reporting purposes, and, as such, its financial report is also included in the State of West Virginia’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. RHBT issues publicly available financial statements and required supplementary information for the OPEB plan. Details regarding this plan and a copy of the RHBT financial report may be obtained by contacting PEIA at 601 57th Street SE, Suite 2, Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345, or by calling (888) 680-7342.

*Benefits provided* - The Plan provides the following benefits:

- Medical and prescription drug insurance
- Life insurance

The medical and prescription drug insurance is provided through two options:

- Self-Insured Preferred Provider Benefit Plan – primarily for non-Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses
- External Managed Care Organizations – primarily for Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses

*Contributions* - Employer contributions from the RHBT billing system represent what the employer was billed during the respective year for its portion of the pay-as-you-go (paygo) premiums, retiree leave conversion billings, and other matters, including billing adjustments.

Paygo premiums are established by the PEIA Finance Board annually. All participating employers are required by statute to contribute this premium to the RHBT at the established rate for every active policyholder per month. The paygo rate related to the measurement date of June 30, 2021, was:

	2021
Paygo premium	\$160

Members retired before July 1, 1997, pay retiree healthcare contributions at the highest sponsor subsidized rate, regardless of their actual years of service. Members retired after July 1, 1997, or hired before June 30, 2010 pay a subsidized rate depending on the member’s years of service. Members hired on or after July 1, 2010, pay retiree healthcare contributions with no sponsor provided implicit or explicit subsidy.

Retirees leave conversion contributions from the employer depend on the retiree’s date of hire and years of service at retirement as described below:

- Members hired before July 1, 1988, may convert accrued sick or annual leave days into 100% of the required retiree healthcare contribution.
- Members hired from July 1, 1988, to June 30, 2001 may convert accrued sick or annual leave days into 50% of the required retiree healthcare contribution.

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The conversion rate is two days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for single healthcare coverage and three days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for family healthcare coverage.

The City of Charleston's contributions to the OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2022, was \$636,540. The City switched to PEIA for all active employees hired after July 1, 2020.

*Actuarial Assumptions and Methods* - The total OPEB liability for financial reporting purposes was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 and rolled forward to June 30, 2022. The following actuarial assumptions were used and applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

- Inflation rate: 2.25%.
- Salary increase: Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.
- Investment rate of return: 6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
- Healthcare cost trend rates: Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.50% for one year then by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022. 9.15% for plan year end 2023, decreasing ratably each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.
- Actuarial cost method: Entry age normal cost method.
- Amortization method: Level percentage of payroll over a 20-year closed period beginning June 30, 2017.
- Wage inflation: 2.75%.
- Retirement age: Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation.
- Aging factors: Based on the 2013 SOA Study "Health Care Costs – From Birth to Death".
- Mortality post retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019 and scaling factors of 106% for males and 113% for females.
- Mortality pre-retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019.
- Expenses: Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims costs. Operating expenses are included as a component of the annual expense.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020.

There were no assumption changes from the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, measured at June 30, 2020 and rolled forward to a measurement date of June 30, 2021.

*Long-term expected rates of return* - The long-term expected rate of return of 6.65% on OPEB plan investments was determined by a combination of an expected long-term rate of return of 7.00% for long-term assets invested with the WV Investment Management Board (WV-IMB) and an expected short-term rate of return of 2.50% for assets invested with the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (WV-BTI).

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB 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 OPEB 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. Target asset allocations, capital market assumptions, and forecast returns were provided by the Plan's investment advisors, including WV-IMB. The projected return for the Money Market Pool held with the WV-BTI was estimated based on WV-IMB assumed inflation of 2.0% plus a 25-basis point spread.

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The target allocation and estimates of annualized long-term expected real returns assuming a 10-year horizon are summarized below for June 30, 2021:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Return
Global equity	55.0%	4.8%
Core plus fixed income	15.0%	2.1%
Core real estate	10.0%	4.1%
Hedge fund	10.0%	2.4%
Private equity	10.0%	6.8%

*Discount rate* - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 6.65%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made in accordance with the prefunding and investment policies. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB asset.

*Sensitivity of the net OPEB asset to changes in the discount rate* - The following presents the City of Charleston's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2022 calculated using the discount rate of 6.65%, as well as what the City of Charleston's net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.65%) or one percentage point higher (7.65%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	<u>5.65%</u>	<u>6.65%</u>	<u>7.65%</u>
Net OPEB asset (liability) \$	\$ <u>(1,010,496)</u>	\$ <u>188,311</u>	\$ <u>1,183,663</u>

*Sensitivity of the net OPEB asset to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate* - The following presents the City of Charleston's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2022 calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what the City of Charleston's net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Net OPEB asset (liability) \$	\$ <u>1,390,386</u>	\$ <u>188,311</u>	\$ <u>(1,275,955)</u>

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***OPEB Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB***

The June 30, 2022 net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

At June 30, 2022, the City of Charleston’s proportionate share of the net OPEB asset was \$188,311. Of this amount, the City of Charleston recognized \$188,311 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position.

The allocation percentage assigned to each participating employer and non-employer contributing entity is based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to OPEB for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Employer contributions are recognized when due. At the June 30, 2021 measurement date, the City of Charleston’s proportion was 0.633302780%, an increase of 0.627390968% from its proportion of 0.005911812% calculated as of June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City of Charleston recognized OPEB expense of (\$356,162). Of this amount, (\$356,162) was recognized as the City of Charleston’s proportionate share of OPEB expense.

At June 30, 2022, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB are as follows:

<u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual non-investment experience	\$ -	\$ 1,297,180
Changes in assumptions	-	3,984,743
Reallocation of Opt-Out Employer Change in proportionate share	-	7,433
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions contributions and proportionate share of contributions	7,881,758	80,248
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	1,299,585
Contributions after the measurement date	636,540	-
Total	<u>\$ 8,518,298</u>	<u>\$ 6,669,189</u>



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The City of Charleston will recognize the \$636,540 of contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB asset but before the end of the City’s reporting period as an increase of the net OPEB asset in the subsequent fiscal period rather than in the current fiscal period. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<b>Fiscal Year Ended</b>		
<b>June 30,</b>	<b>Amortization</b>	
2023	\$	497,696
2024		508,406
2025		531,823
2026		<u>(325,356)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>1,212,569</u></b>

*Payables to the OPEB Plan* - The City of Charleston’s did not report any amounts payable for normal contributions to the OPEB plan as of June 30, 2022.

**V. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND PLANS**

On July 1, 2014, the government implemented GASB Statement No. 68, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*. The City of Charleston, West Virginia participates in single employer plans for the City of Charleston's Policemen's Pension & Relief Fund and the Firemen's Pension & Relief Fund and cost sharing multi-employer plans under the West Virginia Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) and the West Virginia Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS). The aggregate total of items reported on the statement of net position and statement of activities related to participation in the City’s single employer and the statewide multi-employer cost-sharing plan as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	<b>City Plan</b>	<b>State Plan - PERS</b>	<b>State Plan - MPFRS</b>	<b>Total</b>
Pension asset	\$ -	\$ 9,085,725	\$ 3,448,691	\$ 12,534,416
Pension liability	(342,843,281)	-	-	(342,843,281)
Deferred outflow of resources	8,955,638	4,444,205	1,757,549	15,157,392
Deferred inflow of resources	(40,484,565)	(12,151,032)	(1,032,621)	(53,668,218)
Pension expense (offset)	(19,650,995)	(2,142,889)	(177,471)	(21,971,355)
Contributions	10,108,485	1,678,590	772,346	12,559,421

**V:A.1. Single Employer Plans**

**Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information, Funding Policies, and Net Pension Liability**

The City of Charleston, West Virginia participates in two single employer, public employee retirement systems. Assets are held separately and may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of the respective plans, as follows:

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The Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF) provides retirement benefits for full-time police employees hired prior to June 1, 2011. Unless otherwise indicated, PPRF information in this Note is provided as of the latest actuarial valuation, July 1, 2021, and GASB Statement No. 67 Plan Reporting and Accounting Schedules and GASB No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions at measurement date of June 30, 2022.

The Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (FPRF) provides retirement benefits for full-time fire employees hired prior to June 1, 2011. Unless otherwise indicated, FPRF information in this Note is provided as of the latest actuarial valuation, July 1, 2021, and GASB Statement No. 67 Plan Reporting and Accounting Schedules GASB No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions at measurement date of June 30, 2022.

The City of Charleston includes the financial statements of the Policemen’s Pension and Relief fund and the Firemen’s Pension and Relief fund with the financial statements of the City. The statements of both funds can be found on pages 167-169. The Pension funds do not have separate financial statements.

The State contracts an actuary to perform actuarial valuations annually per West Virginia State Code §8-22-20. For additional information relating to basis of accounting and reported investment values, see Notes I.C., I.D.1. And IV.A.

The Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (FPRF) and the Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF) recognizes benefits and refunds when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plans.

Management of the pension plans is vested in the boards for the Policemen’s Pension and Relief Fund and the Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund, which consists of the mayor of the City of Charleston and four members of the paid police department and paid fire department, respectively. The members serve on staggered four-year terms. There is an annual election to elect a member to succeed, for a term of four years, the retiring member for each fund. The presiding officer of the board of trustees for each fund is the mayor of the City of Charleston and the secretary is appointed by the board.

In accordance with WV Code Chapter §8-22-18a, the West Virginia Municipal Pensions Oversight Board assists municipal board of trustees in performing their duties, assuring the funds’ compliance with applicable laws, providing for actuarial studies, distributing the premium tax revenues to the funds and taking other actions reasonably necessary to provide for the security and fiscal integrity of the pension funds.

The oversight board has established minimum requirements for training to be completed by each member of the board of trustees of a Municipal Policemen’s or Firemen’s Pension and Relief fund. The requirements include, but not limited to, training in ethics, fiduciary duty and investment responsibilities. As of July 1, 2021, memberships of the plans are as follows:

<u>Group</u>	<u>PPRF</u>	<u>FPRF</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Active Employees	80	80	160
Vested Terminated Benefits	7	2	9
Former Members Due Refunds	1	1	2
Retirees and Beneficiaries Currently			-
Receiving Benefits	226	254	480
Total	<u>314</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>651</u>

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These plans are defined benefit plans. The following is a summary of funding policies, contribution methods and benefit provisions.

As of June 1, 2011, the City of Charleston has elected to fund benefit obligations using the Conservation Method as defined in West Virginia Code §3-22-20 (f)(1) and effected by the passage of Senate Bill No. 544.

The key features of the Conservation Method, effective for plan years beginning after April 1, 2011, are summarized below:

The current local Plan is closed to new employees as of the adoption of the Conservation funding policy.

New employees are covered in the newly established multiple employer statewide plan-Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System ("MPFRS").

Benefits and expenses in the closed local Plan are financed by contributions made to two asset accounts:

The first asset account (Benefit Payment Account) is used to finance benefits and expenses for the fiscal year on a pay-as-you-go basis. Sources to pay current year benefits and expenses include minimum employee contributions of 6.5% of pay, a portion of the premium tax allocation not assigned to the accumulation account as defined below, and employer contributions.

The second account (Accumulation Account) cannot be used to pay benefits and expenses until assets exceed actuarial liabilities. Contributions to the accumulation account include employee contributions of 1.5% of pay and a percentage of premium tax allocation. The percentage of premium tax allocation is based on the amounts needed to produce 100% funding of liabilities in 35 years when considering assets from both the benefit payment account and the accumulation account. This account also includes the Fund's assets prior to the adoption of the Conservation Method.

The employer contributions will be made from the City's General Fund and will be used directly to pay benefits not covered by member contributions or the premium tax allocation. The Plan's assets will accumulate in the closed Pension and Relief Fund and no benefits or expenses will be paid from this trust until the funded ratio exceeds 100%.

Under the funding methodology for the Conservation Method of financing, the fund's market value of assets is projected to be greater than zero for all plan years prior to the end of the 15-year projection period. Accordingly, this contribution methodology satisfies the minimum standard for actuarial soundness.

Employer contributions for the Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund are expected to increase from \$6,716,750 for the plan year ending June 30, 2023, to a high of \$9,213,145 for the plan year ending June 30, 2033. Employer contributions for the Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund are expected to increase from \$8,088,370 for the plan year ending June 30, 2023, to a high of \$111,240,234 for the plan year ending June 30, 2035. For the Policemen's Pension Fund, the funded ratio is projected to increase from 20.02% in 2023 to 36.28% in 2033, and ultimately to 100% in 2046. For the Firemen's Pension Fund, the funded ratio is projected to increase from 15.61% in 2022 to 37.95% in 2035, an ultimately to 100% in 2046. This policy defers contributions and produces virtually no significant growth in the funded ratio until the last 10 years of the projection period. This policy is not consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles.

GASB 67 establishes standards of financial reporting for defined benefit plans and specifies the required approach to measuring the pension liability of employers and nonemployer contributing entities for benefits provided through the pension plan (the net pension liability).

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GASB 68 establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources, and expense / expenditures. For defined benefit plans, this Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that should be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service ([www.GASB.org](http://www.GASB.org)).

*Actuarial Methods and Assumptions*

	<u>PPRF</u>	<u>FPRF</u>
Determination of contribution requirement	Actuarially determined	Actuarially determined
Employer	Contributes annually an amount which, together with contributions from the members and the allocable portion of the State premium tax fund, will be sufficient to meet the normal cost of the fund and amortize any actuarial deficiency over a period of not more than thirty years in accordance with West Virginia State Code §8-22-10. However, municipalities may elect to finance benefit obligations using the Conservation Method as defined in West Virginia State Code §8-22-20 (f)(1) and effected by the passage of Senate Bill No. 544.	
Plan Members	8% of covered payroll and 9.5% if hired after January 1, 2010	
Period Required to Vest	No vesting occurs. If separation from employment occurs the member is entitled to a refund of his/her contributions only.	
Benefit Terms	In accordance with WV State Code the annual benefit equals 60% of average annual compensation, not less than \$6,000, plus an additional percentage of average annual compensation for service over 20 years equal to 2% for each year of service between 20 and 25 and 1% for each year of service between 25 and 30 years. Employees serving in the military are eligible for an additional 1% of average annual compensation for each year of military service up to four years. The maximum benefit is limited to 75% of average annual compensation. Benefits continue for life.	
Post-Retirement Benefit Increases	On July 1 following two years of retirement, benefit equal to the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, limited to 4% (2% for some disability retirees), multiplied by the sum of the allowable amount (first \$15,000 of initial benefits paid) and the accumulated supplemental pensions paid in prior years.	
Eligibility for Distribution	Members are eligible at the earlier of age 50 with 20 years of credited service or age 65.	
Provisions for:	<u>PPRF</u>	<u>FPRF</u>
Disability Benefits	Yes	Yes
Death Benefits	Yes	Yes
Valuation Date	7/1/2021 and projected to the measurement date of June 30, 2022.	7/1/2021 and projected to the measurement date of June 30, 2022.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method/Period	40-Year Closed Level-Percentage-of-Pay 15-28.5 years remaining as of July 1, 2020	40-Year Closed Level-Percentage-of-Pay 15-28.5 years remaining as of July 1, 2020

The sponsor finances benefits using the Conservation policy as defined by State statute. This policy does not directly amortize the unfunded actuarial liability. The policy is projected to fully finance the closed group actuarial liability by 2046 for both plans.

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Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value	Fair Value
Investment Rate of Return	5.25% per year before 2047	4.75% per year before 2047
Projected Salary Increases	Service Based Increase	
	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	0	20.0%
	1	9.0%
	2	6.5%
	3	6.0%
	4-28	5.0%
	29-33	4.0%
	34+	3.5%
Post-Retirement COLA	2.50% on first \$15,000 of Annual Benefit and on the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years.	2.50% on first \$15,000 of Annual Benefit and on the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years.
Wage Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Increase in State Insurance Premium Tax Allocation	2.50% on and after year 1	2.50% on and after year 1
Retirement	Age Rates	
	50: 60%	50: 55%
	51-52: 40%	51-52: 35%
	53-54: 40%	53-54: 25%
	55-56: 50%	55-56: 25%
	57-59: 40%	57-59: 25%
	60: 100%	60: 100%
Percent Married	70%	70%
Spouse Age	Females 3 years younger than males	

Mortality rates for both plans were based on the following: Pre-Retirement – SOA PubS-2010(B) Employee Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019. Post Retirement – SOA PubS-2010(B) Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019. Disabled – SOA PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates set forward five years and projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019.

The City of Charleston’s Policemen’s Pension and Relief Fund Board of Trustees has established an Investment Policy Statement for the purpose of providing general guidelines for the prudent investment management of its fund’s assets. The Board has elected to delegate the investment management duties for the fund to one or more professional investment manager(s) who shall be guided by and adhere to the overall investment policy guidelines as permitted by the West Virginia Code Section §8-22-22(a), as amended by H.B. 2832, H.B. 2638, and S.B. 4007. The pension has elected to be administered by the Conservation Method, as outlined in Senate Bill 544.

Unless more frequently necessitated by unusual changes in the economic and investment cycles or by material changes in the fund’s basic underlying investment objectives, the board will annually review their investment policy and obtain an independent performance evaluation of the fund as required by WV State Code.

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The Pension Board has set a general asset allocation guideline for the investment of the fund’s total combined assets as follows: Equities 25%- 75%; Fixed Income 25%-70%; and Cash and Cash Equivalents 2%-25%.

The City of Charleston’s Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund Board of Trustees has established an investment policy of diversification of investments in accordance with West Virginia Code §8-22-22. The board has elected to delegate the investment management duties for the fund to one professional investment manager who shall be guided by and adhere to the overall investment requirements in West Virginia Code §8-22-22 and §8-22-22a.

In accordance with the Code the maximum equity allocation shall be 60%. The cash allocation should not exceed estimated payments for a period of ninety days. The asset allocation guideline for the investment of the fund’s total combined assets shall be as follows: Cash 0%-10%; Bonds 35%-70%; Stocks 25%-60%. The cash allocation shall include balances held in the bank checking account. In regard to the equity allocation, the manager is required to inform the Trustees of any upward changes in the allocation that result from additional purchases rather than changes in the market value.

Rate of Return: The money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan expense, for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was 6.60% for the Policemen’s Pension and Relief Fund. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan expense, was 7.70% for the Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund. These amounts only represent January 2022 through June 2022 for the Policemen’s Pension and Relief Fund and February 2022 through June 2022 for the Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund due to the switch to the West Virginia Investment Management Board. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Net Pension Liability: The components of net pension liability for the Policemen’s and Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund at June 30, 2022, were as follows:

	PPRF	FPRF
Total pension liability	\$ 191,977,166	\$ 211,725,988
Plan fiduciary net position	(32,382,516)	(28,477,357)
Plan net pension liability	\$ 159,594,650	\$ 183,248,631
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	16.87%	13.45%
Discount Rate	4.31%	4.13%

In accordance with GASB No. 67 & GASB No. 68 a single discount rate of 4.31% for the Policemen’s Pension and 4.13% for the Firemen’s Pension was used to measure the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022. These single discount rates were based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 5.25% for the Policemen’s Pension and 4.75% for the Firemen’s Pension, and the municipal bond rate of 3.69%. The projection of cash flows used to determine these single discount rates assumed that the Plan sponsor would make the statutory required contribution as defined by the funding policy. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments, on behalf of current plan members, after plan year 2046. Therefore, the single discount rate of 4.31% for the Policemen’s Pension and 4.13% for the Firemen’s Pension was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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For purposes of developing the single equivalent discount rate, a long-term expected rate of investment return of 5.25% for Policemen’s Pension and 4.75% for Firemen’s Pension has been blended with the 3.69% yield corresponding to the 20-year maturity on a municipal general obligation AA bond yield curve published on Fidelity’s Fixed Income Market Data webpage as of June 30, 2022. It was assumed by the City’s actuaries that benefits are discounted at the municipal bond rate if paid from the pay-as-you go Benefit Account, or at the long-term expected rate of return if paid from the Accumulation Account.

The present values of benefits to be provided through the pension plans to current active and inactive plan members for the Policemen’s Pension and Relief Fund and the Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund are \$179,618,956 and \$211,712,810, respectively.

**Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption**

Policemen’s Pension and Relief Fund:

1% Decrease	Discount Rate Assumption	1% Increase
3.31%	4.31%	5.31%
\$ 189,150,959	\$ 159,594,650	\$ 135,977,461

Firemen’s Pension and Relief Fund:

1% Decrease	Discount Rate Assumption	1% Increase
3.13%	4.13%	5.13%
\$ 215,724,965	\$ 183,248,631	\$ 157,237,482

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**Changes in the Net Pension Liability - Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund**

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total	Plan	Net
	Pension Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Pension Liability (a-b)
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 219,422,813	\$ 33,412,868	\$ 186,009,945
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	3,656,866	--	3,656,866
Interest	6,504,578	--	6,504,578
Changes of benefit terms	--	--	--
Differences between expected & actual experience	9,982,382	--	9,982,382
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	( 39,510,571)	--	( 39,510,571)
Contributions - employer	--	8,267,191	( 8,267,191)
Contributions - employee	--	469,508	( 469,508)
Net investment income	--	( 1,671,294)	1,671,294
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	( 8,078,902)	( 8,078,902)	--
Administrative expense	--	( 16,855)	16,855
Other changes	--	--	--
Net changes	<u>( 27,445,647)</u>	<u>( 1,030,352)</u>	<u>( 26,415,295)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 191,977,166</u>	<u>\$ 32,382,516</u>	<u>\$ 159,594,650</u>



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**Changes in the Net Pension Liability - Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund**

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a-b)
Balances at June 30, 2021			
Changes for the year:	\$ 244,257,175	\$ 30,623,784	\$ 213,633,391
Service cost	4,736,556	--	4,736,556
Interest	6,929,019	--	6,929,019
Changes of benefit terms	--	--	--
Differences between expected & actual experience	6,259,273	--	6,259,273
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	( 41,458,561)	--	( 41,458,561)
Contributions - employer	--	9,635,418	( 9,635,418)
Contributions - employee	--	473,067	( 473,067)
Net investment income	--	( 3,249,866)	3,249,866
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	( 8,997,474)	( 8,997,474)	--
Administrative expense	--	( 7,572)	7,572
Other changes	--	--	--
Net changes	( 32,531,187)	( 2,146,427)	( 30,384,760)
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$ 211,725,988	\$ 28,477,357	\$ 183,248,631

**Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the government recognized the following pension expenses.

	PPRF	FPRF
Pension expense	\$(12,978,002)	\$(6,672,993)

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The government reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

**Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund**

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 4,991,191	\$ --
Changes of assumptions	--	19,755,285
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	<u>186,196</u>	<u>--</u>
	<u>\$ 5,177,387</u>	<u>\$ 19,755,285</u>

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

**Year Ended  
June 30:**

2023	\$	(15,033,570)
2024		(206,527)
2025		(364,917)
2026		<u>654,724</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>(14,950,290)</u></b>

**Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund**

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,129,636	\$ --
Changes of assumptions	--	20,729,280
Net difference between projected and actual earnings pension plan investments	<u>1,021,007</u>	<u>--</u>
	<u>\$ 4,150,643</u>	<u>\$ 20,729,280</u>

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

**Year Ended  
 June 30:**

2023	\$	(17,558,518)
2024		102,804
2025		(37,889)
2026		914,966
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>(16,578,637)</u></b>

**V.B. Cost Sharing Multi-Employer Plans**

**V.B.1 Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies**

**Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)**

The City of Charleston, West Virginia participates in a state-wide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan on behalf of general City employees. The system is administered by agencies of the State of West Virginia and funded by contributions from participants, employers, and State appropriations, as necessary.

The following is a summary of eligibility factors, contribution methods, and benefit provisions:

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

Eligibility to participate:	All City full-time employees, except those covered by other pension plans.
Authority establishing contribution obligations and benefit provisions:	State Statute
Plan member's contributions rate:	4.50% for employees hired before July 1, 2015 and 6.00% for employees hired after July 1, 2015.
City's contribution rate:	10%
Period required to vest:	Five Years
Benefits and eligibility for distribution:	A member who has attained age 60 and has earned 5 years or more of contributing service or age 55 if the sum of his/her age plus years of credited service is equal to or greater than 80. The final average salary (three highest consecutive years in the last 10) times the years of service times 2% equals the annual retirement benefit.
Deferred retirement portion:	No
Provisions for:	
Cost of Living	No
Death Benefits	Yes

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PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That information may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees' Retirement System, 4101 MacCorkle Avenue, S.E., Charleston, West Virginia 25304.

**V.B.2. Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

At fiscal year-end, the government reported the following liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020, and rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using the actuarial assumptions and methods described in the appropriate section of this note. The government's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the government's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating governments, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2022, the government reported the following proportions and increase/decrease from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021:

	PERS
Amount for proportionate share of net pension asset	\$ 9,085,725
Percentage for proportionate share of net pension liability	1.034896%
Increase/(decrease) % from prior proportion measured	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	-0.036376%

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the government recognized the following pension expense.

	PERS
Government-wide pension expense	\$ <u>(2,142,889)</u>

The government reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

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**Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)**

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ - -	\$ 11,637,333
Difference between expected and actual experience	1,036,914	34,441
Changes in assumptions	1,728,701	73,643
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	- -	405,615
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>1,678,590</u>	<u>- -</u>
	<u>\$ 4,444,205</u>	<u>\$ 12,151,032</u>

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from government contributions subsequent to the measurement date but before the end of the City’s reporting period will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent period. Other amounts will be reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Amortization</u>
2023	\$ (1,942,685)
2024	(1,514,902)
2025	(2,432,352)
2026	<u>(3,495,478)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ <u>(9,385,417)</u></b>

**V.C.1 Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies**

**Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS)**

The City of Charleston, West Virginia, participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer statewide defined benefit pension plan on behalf of police and firefighters employed by the City after June 1, 2011. The system is administered by the State of West Virginia and funded by contributions from participants and employers as necessary.

The following is a summary of eligibility factors, contribution methods, and benefit provisions:

Municipal Police and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS)

Eligibility to participate:	All full-time police and firefighters employed by the City after June 1, 2011
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Authority establishing contribution

Obligations and benefit provisions:	State Statute
Plan member's contribution rate:	8.5%
City's contribution rate:	8.5%
Period required to vest:	No vesting occurs. If separation from employment occurs the member is entitled to a refund of his/her contributions only.
Benefits and eligibility for distribution:	A member who has attained age 50 when age and contributory service equals 70 (excluding military service) or has attained age 60 and completion of 10 years contributory service (excluding military service). The final average salary is the average of the highest annual compensation received by the member during covered employment for any 5 consecutive plan years (Jan. 1-Dec. 31) within the last 10 years of service. The accrued benefit on behalf of any member is calculated as follows: Final Average Salary x Years of Credited Service x Benefit Percentage  2.6% x FAS x Years of Service for years 1-20 2.0 % x FAS x Years of Service for years 21-25 1.0% x FAS x Years of Service for years 26-30
Provisions for:	
Cost of Living	Yes
Death Benefits	Yes

MPFRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That information may be obtained by writing to the Consolidated Retirement Board, 4101 MacCorkle Avenue. S.E., Charleston, West Virginia 25304.

**V.C.2. Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

At fiscal year-end, the government reported the following asset for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020, and rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using the actuarial assumptions and methods described in the appropriate section of this note. The government's proportion of the net pension asset was based on a projection of the government's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating governments, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2022, the government reported the following proportions and increase/decrease from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021:

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	MPFRS - Police	MPFRS - Fire
Amount for proportionate share of net pension asset	\$ 1,854,704	\$ 1,593,987
Percentage for proportionate share of net pension asset	16.993804%	14.604973%
Increase/(decrease) % from prior proportion measured actual earnings on pension plan investments	-0.177455%	-2.147882%

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the government recognized the following pension expense.

	MPFRS - Police	MPFRS - Fire
Government-wide pension expense	\$ (75,021)	\$ (102,450)

The government reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

**Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System - Police**

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ --	\$ 464,101
Difference between expected and actual experience	122,525	42,993
Changes in assumptions	202,738	11,046
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	230,448	12,274
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement	407,533	--
	\$ 963,244	\$ 530,414

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**Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System - Fire**

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$       --	\$   398,862
Difference between expected and actual experience	105,302	36,951
Changes in assumptions	174,237	9,493
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	149,953	56,901
Government contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>364,813</u>	<u>    --</u>
	<u>\$   794,305</u>	<u>\$   502,207</u>

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from government contributions subsequent to the measurement date but before the end of the City’s reporting period will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent period. Other amounts will be reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>
June 30, 2023	\$       (8,508)	\$       (44,827)
June 30, 2024	1,810	(35,918)
June 30, 2025	(11,910)	(41,734)
June 30, 2026	(64,359)	(79,121)
June 30, 2027	45,092	46,455
June 30, 2028	39,732	51,843
June 30, 2029	<u>23,440</u>	<u>30,587</u>
Total	<u>\$       25,297</u>	<u>\$       (72,715)</u>



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**V.D. Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020, and rolled forward to June 30, 2021 for all plans, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

**Public Employee Retirement System**

Actuarial Assumptions

Inflation Rate	2.75%
Salary Increases	2.75% - 6.75%, average, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense

Mortality Rates:

Active – 100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018

Retired healthy males – 108% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018

Retired healthy females – 122% of Pub-2010 Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational General Retiree Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018

Disabled males – 118% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018

Disabled females – 117% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018

The economic assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 PERS valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020. All other assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 PERS valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2018.

**Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System**

Actuarial Assumptions

Inflation Rate	2.75%
Salary Increases	By age from 4.75% at age 30 declining to 3.25% at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.25%

Mortality Rates:

Active–100% of Pub-2010 Safety Employee Table, Amount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020

Healthy Male Retirees–98% of Pub-2010 Safety Retiree Male Table, Amount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020

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Healthy Female Retirees – 99% of Pub-2010 Safety Retiree Female Table, Amount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020

Disabled Males – 124% of Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Male Table, Amount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

Disabled Females – 100% of Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Female Table, Amount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

All assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 MPFRS valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments were determined using a building-block method in which estimates of expected real rates of returns (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. Rates summarized in the following table include the inflation component and were used for the following defined benefit plan:

Investment	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Asset Allocation All Plans	Weighted Average Expected Real Rate of Return
<b>Primary Government:</b>			
Domestic Equity	5.5%	27.5%	1.51%
International Equity	7.0%	27.5%	1.93%
Fixed Income	2.2%	15.0%	0.33%
Real Estate	6.6%	10.0%	0.66%
Private Equity	8.5%	10.0%	0.85%
Hedge Funds	4.0%	10.0%	0.40%
Total		100.00%	5.68%
Inflation (CPI)			2.10%
			<u>7.78%</u>

*Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset was 7.25% for all defined benefit plans. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that employer contributions will continue to follow the current funding policies. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position for each defined benefit pension plan was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rates of return on pension plan investments were applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension asset of each plan.

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The following chart represents the sensitivity of the net pension liability/asset to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rates as used in the actuarial evaluation, and what the net position asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease <hr/> 6.50%	Current Discount Rate <hr/> 7.50%	1% Increase <hr/> 8.50%
Government's proportionate share of PERS's net pension asset (liability)	\$ (103,821)	\$ 9,085,725	\$ 16,842,146
Government's proportionate share of MPFRS Police net pension asset	\$ 1,249,215	\$ 1,854,704	\$ 2,310,308
Government's proportionate share of MPFRS Fire net pension asset	\$ 1,073,612	\$ 1,593,987	\$ 1,985,546

*Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position*

Detailed information about the pension plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial report available at the Consolidated Public Retirement Board's website at [www.wvretirement.com](http://www.wvretirement.com). That information can also be obtained by writing to the West Virginia Consolidate Public Retirement Board, 4101 MacCorkle Avenue SE, Charleston, West Virginia 25304.

***REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION***

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**I. SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS**

**Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF)**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<b>Total pension liability</b>									
Service cost	\$ 3,656,866	\$ 4,151,322	\$ 4,155,408	\$ 4,337,479	\$ 3,766,725	\$ 4,344,855	\$ 3,313,221	\$ 3,292,778	\$ 3,209,021
Interest	6,504,578	7,508,938	7,662,910	7,761,028	7,612,050	7,255,244	7,209,972	7,332,999	7,461,048
Changes in benefit terms	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Differences between expected and actual experience	9,982,382	(3,724,015)	973,413	3,780,602	(4,059,168)	(3,481,866)	(2,127,001)	(1,897,115)	--
Changes in assumptions	(39,510,571)	(8,117,188)	12,802,534	21,109,488	(1,852,553)	(14,823,343)	26,684,740	8,006,116	6,439,110
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	(8,078,902)	(7,753,101)	(7,354,698)	(7,158,883)	(7,068,435)	(7,008,249)	(7,059,677)	(7,035,461)	(6,688,132)
Net change in total pension liability	(27,445,647)	(7,934,044)	18,239,567	29,829,714	(1,601,381)	(13,713,359)	28,021,255	9,699,317	10,421,047
Total pension liability-beginning	219,422,813	227,356,857	209,117,290	179,287,576	180,888,957	194,602,316	166,581,061	156,881,744	146,460,696
Total pension liability-ending (a)	\$ <u>191,977,166</u>	\$ <u>219,422,813</u>	\$ <u>227,356,857</u>	\$ <u>209,117,290</u>	\$ <u>179,287,576</u>	\$ <u>180,888,957</u>	\$ <u>194,602,316</u>	\$ <u>166,581,061</u>	\$ <u>156,881,743</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>									
Contributions-employer	\$ 8,267,191	\$ 8,396,467	\$ 7,954,830	\$ 7,514,119	\$ 7,380,065	\$ 7,498,088	\$ 6,858,876	\$ 6,530,016	\$ 6,448,555
Contributions-members	469,508	483,946	473,005	510,010	525,513	574,939	556,799	592,173	648,924
Net investment income	(1,671,294)	6,293,489	339,084	1,342,285	1,540,163	1,864,923	695,811	766,556	1,415,864
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(8,078,902)	(7,753,101)	(7,354,698)	(7,158,883)	(7,068,435)	(7,008,249)	(7,059,677)	(7,035,461)	(6,688,132)
Administrative expenses	(16,855)	(11,654)	(12,086)	(7,349)	(11,765)	(10,119)	(13,087)	(12,349)	(22,264)
Other	--	--	--	(4,334)	196	--	--	--	--
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(1,030,352)	7,409,147	1,400,135	2,195,848	2,365,737	2,919,582	1,038,722	840,935	1,802,947
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	33,412,868	26,003,721	24,603,586	22,407,738	20,042,001	17,122,419	16,083,697	15,242,762	13,439,815
Plan fiduciary net position-ending (b)	\$ <u>32,382,516</u>	\$ <u>33,412,868</u>	\$ <u>26,003,721</u>	\$ <u>24,603,586</u>	\$ <u>22,407,738</u>	\$ <u>20,042,001</u>	\$ <u>17,122,419</u>	\$ <u>16,083,697</u>	\$ <u>15,242,762</u>
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ <u>159,594,650</u>	\$ <u>186,009,945</u>	\$ <u>201,353,136</u>	\$ <u>184,513,704</u>	\$ <u>156,879,838</u>	\$ <u>160,846,956</u>	\$ <u>177,479,897</u>	\$ <u>150,497,364</u>	\$ <u>141,638,981</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	16.87%	15.23%	11.44%	11.77%	12.50%	11.08%	8.80%	9.66%	9.72%
Covered payroll	\$ 5,717,369	\$ 5,656,443	\$ 6,434,785	\$ 6,815,851	\$ 6,805,977	\$ 6,876,181	\$ 7,194,432	\$ 7,849,996	\$ 8,257,284
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	2791.40%	3288.46%	3129.14%	2707.13%	2305.03%	2339.19%	2466.91%	1917.16%	1715.32%

Notes to PPRF'S Schedule:

For purposes of developing the single equivalent discount rate, a long-term expected rate of investment return of 5.25% for Policemen's Pension has been blended with the 3.69% yield corresponding to the 20-year maturity on a municipal general obligation AA bond yield curve published on Fidelity's Fixed Income Market Data webpage as of June 30, 2022. It was assumed by the City's actuaries that benefits are discounted at the municipal bond rate if paid from the pay-as-you go Benefit Account, or at the long-term expected rate of return if paid from the Accumulation Account.

Mortality rates for both plans were based on the following: Pre-Retirement – SOA PubS-2010(B) Employee Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019. Post Retirement – SOA PubS-2010(B) Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019. Disabled – SOA PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates set forward five years and projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019.

The wage inflation assumption used to project compensation was 2.50%

The service based compensation increased assumption was updated based on observed experience.

General inflation, post retirement COLA and the increase in State Insurance Premium Tax Allocation was 2.50%.

Turnover, retirement rates and disability assumptions were updated based on observed experience.

Only nine years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**I. SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (Continued)**

**Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (FPRF)**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<b>Total pension liability</b>									
Service cost	\$ 4,736,556	\$ 4,560,637	\$ 4,064,952	\$ 4,191,779	\$ 3,812,937	\$ 4,558,952	\$ 3,402,390	\$ 3,160,914	\$ 3,139,576
Interest	6,929,019	7,813,248	7,955,978	8,242,853	8,083,617	7,563,985	7,426,782	7,516,367	7,715,345
Changes in benefit terms	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Differences between expected and actual experience	6,259,273	6,075,355	2,442,355	230,664	(1,328,621)	(352,450)	(1,147,647)	(3,217,247)	--
Changes in assumptions	(41,458,561)	(3,809,595)	13,305,537	21,564,458	(1,797,321)	(15,608,155)	27,065,406	8,277,173	6,693,190
Benefits payments, including refunds of member contributions	(8,997,474)	(8,624,086)	(7,948,122)	(7,600,235)	(7,425,842)	(7,238,403)	(7,075,905)	(6,859,784)	(6,943,758)
Net change in total pension liability	(32,531,187)	6,015,559	19,820,700	26,629,519	1,344,770	(11,076,071)	29,671,026	8,877,423	10,604,353
Total pension liability-beginning	244,257,175	238,241,616	218,420,916	191,791,397	190,446,627	201,522,698	171,851,672	162,974,249	152,369,897
Total pension liability-ending (a)	\$ 211,725,988	\$ 244,257,175	\$ 238,241,616	\$ 218,420,916	\$ 191,791,397	\$ 190,446,627	\$ 201,522,698	\$ 171,851,672	\$ 162,974,250
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>									
Contributions-employer	\$ 9,635,418	\$ 9,226,520	\$ 8,442,090	\$ 8,035,292	\$ 7,843,092	\$ 7,685,081	\$ 6,906,802	\$ 6,561,849	\$ 6,735,846
Contributions-members	473,067	530,627	603,480	509,721	525,870	574,505	580,188	592,996	603,333
Net investment income	(3,249,866)	5,853,656	321,619	1,232,322	1,409,712	1,717,125	695,679	622,444	1,317,995
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(8,997,474)	(8,624,086)	(7,948,122)	(7,600,235)	(7,425,842)	(7,238,403)	(7,075,905)	(6,859,784)	(6,943,758)
Administrative expenses	(7,572)	(9,949)	(5,817)	(301)	(6,890)	(7,603)	(9,741)	(5,864)	(8,132)
Other	--	--	--	(5,400)	203	--	--	--	--
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(2,146,427)	6,976,768	1,413,250	2,171,399	2,346,145	2,730,705	1,097,023	911,641	1,705,284
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	30,623,784	23,647,016	22,233,766	20,062,367	17,716,222	14,985,517	13,888,494	12,976,853	11,271,569
Plan fiduciary net position-ending (b)	\$ 28,477,357	\$ 30,623,784	\$ 23,647,016	\$ 22,233,766	\$ 20,062,367	\$ 17,716,222	\$ 14,985,517	\$ 13,888,494	\$ 12,976,853
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 183,248,631	\$ 213,633,391	\$ 214,594,600	\$ 196,187,150	\$ 171,729,030	\$ 172,730,405	\$ 186,537,181	\$ 157,963,178	\$ 149,997,397
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	13.45%	12.54%	9.93%	10.18%	10.46%	9.30%	7.44%	8.08%	7.96%
Covered payroll	\$ 6,197,423	\$ 6,246,122	\$ 6,147,535	\$ 6,419,737	\$ 6,725,992	\$ 7,038,745	\$ 7,273,171	\$ 7,364,910	\$ 7,872,875
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	2956.85%	3420.26%	3490.74%	3056.00%	2553.21%	2453.99%	2564.73%	2144.81%	1905.24%

Notes to FPRF'S Schedule:

For purposes of developing the single equivalent discount rate, a long-term expected rate of investment return of 4.75% for Firemen's Pension has been blended with the 3.69% yield corresponding to the 20-year maturity on a municipal general obligation AA bond yield curve published on Fidelity's Fixed Income Market Data webpage as of June 30, 2022. It was assumed by the City's actuaries that benefits are discounted at the municipal bond rate if paid from the pay-as-you go Benefit Account, or at the long-term expected rate of return if paid from the Accumulation Account.

Mortality rates for both plans were based on the following: Pre-Retirement – SOA PubS-2010(B) Employee Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019. Post Retirement – SOA PubS-2010(B) Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019. Disabled – SOA PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates set forward five years and projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019.

The wage inflation assumption used to project compensation was 2.50%

The service based compensation increased assumption was updated based on observed experience.

General inflation, post retirement COLA and the increase in State Insurance Premium Tax Allocation was 2.50%.

Turnover, retirement rates and disability assumptions were updated based on observed experience.

Only nine years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
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**II. SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENT RETURNS**

**Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF)**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	-6.60%	24.42%	1.80%	6.33%	8.08%	11.14%	4.75%	6.50%	10.65%

**Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PFRF)**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	-7.70%	24.24%	1.82%	6.26%	8.07%	11.25%	5.15%	5.04%	11.17%

Only nine years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

**III. SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTIONS MULTIYEAR**

**Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PPRF)**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarially determined contribution (a)	\$ 10,069,011	\$ 12,493,271	\$ 12,292,781	\$ 11,932,575	\$ 10,273,775	\$ 10,113,252	\$ 9,998,469	\$ 8,371,076	\$ 8,290,897
Employer contribution (b)	6,400,307	6,488,704	6,040,294	5,764,885	5,642,434	5,799,404	5,226,466	4,977,472	4,919,728
State contribution (c)	1,866,884	1,907,763	1,914,536	1,749,234	1,698,684	1,698,684	1,632,410	1,552,544	1,528,827
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 1,801,820	\$ 4,096,804	\$ 4,337,951	\$ 4,418,456	\$ 2,932,657	\$ 2,615,164	\$ 3,139,593	\$ 1,841,060	\$ 1,842,342
Covered payroll (f)	5,717,369	5,656,443	6,434,785	6,815,851	6,805,977	6,876,181	7,194,432	7,849,996	8,257,284
Actual contribution as a percent of covered payroll [(b)+(c)]/f	145%	148%	124%	110%	108%	109%	95%	83%	78%

**Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund (PFRF)**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Actuarially determined contribution (a)	\$ 12,874,793	\$ 13,106,480	\$ 12,798,513	\$ 12,736,724	\$ 10,930,487	\$ 10,712,117	\$ 10,373,813	\$ 8,533,617	\$ 8,544,824
Employer contribution (b)	7,773,934	7,263,224	6,489,575	6,253,683	6,107,953	5,974,752	5,300,143	5,004,065	5,191,340
State contribution (c)	1,861,484	1,963,296	1,952,515	1,781,609	1,735,139	1,710,329	1,606,659	1,557,784	1,544,506
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 3,239,375	\$ 3,879,960	\$ 4,356,423	\$ 4,701,432	\$ 3,087,395	\$ 3,027,036	\$ 3,467,011	\$ 1,971,768	\$ 1,808,978
Covered payroll (f)	6,197,423	6,246,122	6,147,535	6,419,737	6,725,992	7,038,745	7,273,171	7,364,910	7,872,875
Actual contribution as a percent of covered payroll [(b)+(c)]/f	155%	148%	137%	125%	117%	109%	95%	89%	86%

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**NOTES TO SCHEDULES**

*Significant Actuarial Assumptions*

The actuarial assumptions and other information used to determine the annual required contributions are as follows

	Policemen's Pension & Relief Fund <u>6/30/2022</u>	Firemen's Pension & Relief Fund <u>6/30/2022</u>
Valuation Date	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Cost Method	Level Percentage-of-Pay	Level Percentage-of-Pay
Amortization Method	40 Years Closed (Level Percentage)	40 Years Closed (Level Percentage)
Amortization Period	Fair Value	Fair Value
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method		
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return	5.250%	4.750%
Projected Salary Increases	20% 0 years, 9% 1 year, 6.5% 2 years, 6.0% 3 years, 5.0% 4 -28 years, 4.0% 29-33 years, 3.5 % 34+ years	20% 0 years, 9% 1 year, 6.5% 2 years , 6.0% 3 years, 5.0% 4 -28 years, 4.0% 29-33 years, 3.5% 34+ years
Post Retirement Benefit Increases	None	None
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Cost of Living Adjustments	2.50% on first \$15,000 of annual benefit and on the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years	2.50% on first \$15,000 of annual benefit and on the accumulated supplemental pension amounts for prior years
Mortality	Mortality rates for both plans were based on the following: Pre-Retirement – SOA PubS-2010(B) Employee Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019. Post Retirement – SOA PubS-2010(B) Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019. Disabled – SOA PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with the 2010 base rates set forward five years and projected generationally from 2010 using the SOA Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2019.	
Other Information:	Disclose any other important changes here not included in the above table.	



CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
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**I. SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS**

**Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>					
Service Cost	\$ 13,773,081	\$ 12,762,083	\$ 12,250,898	\$ 11,717,752	\$ 11,106,811
Interest	7,743,161	9,227,829	11,051,420	11,973,708	10,565,286
Changes of benefit terms	--	--	--	--	--
Changes in assumptions	(86,707,236)	26,560,939	28,897,982	17,896,868	(7,643,289)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(29,430)	(34,584,375)	(11,769,659)	(28,650,473)	7,315,402
Benefits payments	(7,614,380)	(9,006,369)	(8,749,770)	(7,284,299)	(8,067,334)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(72,834,804)	4,960,107	31,680,871	5,653,556	13,276,876
Total pension liability-beginning (restated for Fiscal Year 2017)	343,582,506	338,622,399	306,941,528	301,287,972	288,011,096
Total pension liability-ending (a)	<u>\$ 270,747,702</u>	<u>\$ 343,582,506</u>	<u>\$ 338,622,399</u>	<u>\$ 306,941,528</u>	<u>\$ 301,287,972</u>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>					
Contributions-employer	\$ 7,614,380	\$ 9,006,369	\$ 8,749,770	\$ 7,284,299	\$ 8,067,334
Contributions-active employees	--	--	--	--	--
Net investment income	--	--	--	--	--
Benefit payments	(7,614,380)	(9,006,369)	(8,749,770)	(7,284,299)	(8,067,334)
Administrative expenses	--	--	--	--	--
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	--	--	--	--	--
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	--	--	--	--	--
Plan fiduciary net position-ending (b)	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 270,747,702</u>	<u>\$ 343,582,506</u>	<u>\$ 338,622,399</u>	<u>\$ 306,941,528</u>	<u>\$ 301,287,972</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 26,522,877	\$ 30,237,582	\$ 29,356,876	\$ 29,931,917	\$ 33,255,922
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	1020.81%	1136.28%	1153.47%	1025.47%	905.97%

Notes to OPEB Plan Schedule:

This plan is not accounted for as a trust fund, as an irrevocable trust has not been established and therefore no assets have been accumulated to pay the related benefits.

An eligibility cut-off date of July 1, 2020 has been implemented, and only employees hired by June 30, 2020 are eligible for retiree health care benefits. In subsequent valuations, any employees hired after July 1, 2020 will be excluded and will not generate a liability. The measurement date of this valuation is June 30, 2022, and therefore the only employees included in this valuation are those eligible for retiree health care benefits hired prior to the cutoff date.

*Changes in assumptions.* The discount rate as of the Measurement Date was updated based on a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale). The current full valuation uses a discount rate of 4.09% as of June 30, 2022. This changes caused a significant decrease in liabilities for the City of Charleston. The discount rate will be updated annually to reflect current market conditions.

The mortality assumption has been updated to use mortality improvement Scale MP-2021 from Scale MP-2019. The base mortality tables remain unchanged. The impact of this change is a slight decrease in liabilities for the City of Charleston.

The wage inflation assumption used to project compensation was 3.00% per year plus the annual merit scale based on the West Virginia Public Employees' Retirement System actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. The scale is as follows: Age 20, Rate 3.50%; Age 30, Rate 1.60%, Age 40, Rate 1.10%; Age 50 Rate 0.85%; Age 60+ Rate 0.35%.

Only five years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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**NOTES TO SCHEDULES**

*Significant Actuarial Assumptions*

The actuarial assumptions and other information used to determine the annual required contributions are as follows

	Other Postemployment Benefits
	<u>6/30/2022</u>
Valuation Date	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Cost Method	Level Percentage-of-Pay
Amortization Method	30 Years Closed (Level Percentage)
Amortization Period	Market Value
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	2.19% as of July 1, 2021 and 4.09% as of June 30, 2022
Projected Salary Increases	3.00% general wage inflation plus the annual merit scale as follows (based on the West Virginia Public Employees' Retirement System): Age 20, Rate 3.50%; Age 30, Rate 1.60%; Age 40, Rate 1.10%, Age 50, Rate .85%, Age 60+, Rate .35%
Inflation	3.00%
Mortality	The mortality assumption has been updated from Scale MP-2019 to Scale MP-2021, using the following tables: General Retirees: SOA PUB-2010 General Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2021; Police and Fire Retirees: SOA Pub-2010 Public Safety Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2021; and Surviving Spouses: SOA Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2021.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**SCHEDULES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund**  
 Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	0.633302780%	0.006301472%	0.005911812%	0.00596038%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (188,311)	\$ 27,833	\$ 98,085	\$ 127,876
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ 10,406,997	\$ 107,908	\$ 113,816	\$ 122,226
Government's proportionate share of the net other-post employment liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-1.81%	25.79%	86.18%	104.62%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total other post-employment liability	101.81%	73.49%	39.69%	30.98%

\* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30, 2021.  
 Only four years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund  
Last 10 Fiscal Years**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 636,540	\$ 1,154,880	\$ 12,180	\$ 12,180	\$ 12,180
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(636,540)</u>	<u>(1,154,880)</u>	<u>(12,180)</u>	<u>(12,180)</u>	<u>(12,180)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>
Government's covered-employee payroll	\$ 12,099,805	\$ 10,406,997	\$ 107,908	\$ 113,816	\$ 122,226
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.	5.26%	11.10%	11.29%	10.70%	9.97%

\*\*Only five years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Actuarial Changes OPEB Plan

The actuarial assumptions used in the total OPEB liability calculation can change from year to year. Please see table below which summarizes the actuarial assumptions used for the respective measurement dates.

	Inflation Rate	Salary Increases	Wage Inflation Rate	Investment Rate of Return & Discount Rate	Mortality	Retirement Age	Aging Factors	Expenses	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
<b>2021</b>	2.25%	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Below-Median Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019 and scaling factors of 106% for males and 113% for females; Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.50% for one year then by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022, 9.15% for plan year end 2023, decreasing ratably each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.
<b>2020</b>	2.25%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019 and scaling factors of 106% for males and 113% for females Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.50% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022, 9.15% for plan year end 2023, 8.40% for plan year end 2024 decreasing gradually each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.
<b>2019</b>	2.75%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation	4.00%	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis Pre-Retirement: RP– 2000 Non-Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 8.5% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.5% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.5% is reached in plan year 2028. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 3.1% for plan year end 2020, 9.5% for plan year end 2021, decreasing by 0.5% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.5% is reached in plan year end 2031.
<b>2018</b>	2.75%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation	4.00%	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis Pre-Retirement: RP– 2000 Non-Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition.	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal years on and after 2019, trend starts at 8.0% and 10.0% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.13% and 0.00% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2022 to account for the Excise Tax.
<b>2017</b>	2.75%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation	4.00%	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis Pre-Retirement: RP– 2000 Non-Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition.	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal years on and after 2018, trend starts at 8.5% and 9.75% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.14% and 0.29% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2020 to account for the Excise Tax.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**SCHEDULES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Public Employees Retirement System**  
Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	1.034896%	1.071272%	1.261201%	1.364436%	1.419052%	1.327175%	1.285736%	1.301165%	1.266242%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (9,085,725)	\$ 5,663,504	\$ 2,711,746	\$ 3,523,684	\$ 6,125,266	\$ 12,198,303	\$ 7,179,766	\$ 4,802,144	\$ 11,543,445
Government's covered payroll	\$ 16,653,509	\$ 16,836,136	\$ 19,596,039	\$ 19,519,308	\$ 20,073,697	\$ 18,475,776	\$ 17,860,017	\$ 18,084,241	\$ 17,506,391
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-54.56%	33.64%	13.84%	18.05%	30.51%	66.02%	40.20%	26.55%	65.94%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	111.07%	92.89%	96.99%	96.33%	93.67%	86.11%	91.29%	93.98%	79.70%

\* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30, 2021.

Only nine years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Public Employees Retirement System  
Last 10 Fiscal Years**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,678,590	\$ 1,654,581	\$ 1,669,122	\$ 1,855,299	\$ 2,043,729	\$ 2,238,435	\$ 2,513,283	\$ 2,456,565	\$ 2,526,476	\$ 2,372,689
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(1,678,590)</u>	<u>(1,654,581)</u>	<u>(1,669,122)</u>	<u>(1,855,299)</u>	<u>(2,043,729)</u>	<u>(2,238,435)</u>	<u>(2,513,283)</u>	<u>(2,456,565)</u>	<u>(2,526,476)</u>	<u>(2,372,689)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Government's covered payroll	\$ 17,054,535	\$ 16,653,509	\$ 16,836,136	\$ 19,596,039	\$ 19,519,308	\$ 20,073,697	\$ 18,475,776	\$ 17,860,017	\$ 18,084,241	\$ 17,506,391
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll.	9.84%	9.94%	9.91%	9.47%	10.47%	11.15%	13.60%	13.75%	13.97%	13.55%

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION (PERS)  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Actuarial Changes Pension Plan

An experience study for economic assumptions, which was based on the years 2015 through 2020, and an experience study for all other assumptions, which was based on the years 2013 through 2018, was approved by the Consolidated Public Retirement Board. As a result, valuation assumptions were changed as of June 30, 2021 to reflect the most recent experience study:

	Projected Salary Increases			Mortality Rates	Withdrawal Rates		
	State	Nonstate	Inflation rate		State	Nonstate	Disability Rates
<b><u>2021</u></b>	2.75% - 5.55%	3.60% - 6.75%	2.75%	Active-100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy males-108% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy females-122% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Disabled males-118% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Male table, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Disabled females-117% of Pub-2010 General / Disabled Teachers Disabled Female table, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018	2.28-45.63%	2.50-35.88%	0.005-0.540%
<b><u>2020</u></b>	3.1% - 5.3%	3.35% - 6.5%	3.00%	Active-100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy males-108% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy females-122% of Pub-2010 Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational General Retiree Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Disabled males-118% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Male table, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Disabled females-117% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Female table, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018	2.28-45.63%	2.50-35.88%	0.005-0.540%
<b><u>2019</u></b>	3.1% - 5.3%	3.35% - 6.0%	3.00%	Active-100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy males-108% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy females-122% of Pub-2010 Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational General Retiree Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Disabled males-118% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Disabled females-118% of Pub-2010 General / Disabled Teachers Disabled Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018	2.28-45.63%	2.00-35.88%	0.005-0.540%



CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION (PERS)  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Projected Salary Increases			Mortality Rates	Withdrawal Rates		
	State	Nonstate	Inflation rate		State	Nonstate	Disability Rates
<b><u>2018</u></b>	3.00% - 4.6%	3.35% - 6.0%	3.00%	Active-100% of RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Retired healthy males-110% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Retired healthy females-101% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Disabled Males-96% of RP2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Disabled Females-107% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational	1.75-35.10%	2.00-35.88%	0.007-0.675%
<b><u>2017</u></b>	3.00% - 4.6%	3.35% - 6.0%	3.00%	Active-100% of RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Retired healthy males-110% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Retired healthy females-101% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Disabled Males-96% of RP2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Disabled Females-107% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational	1.75-35.10%	2.00-35.88%	0.007-0.675%
<b><u>2016</u></b>	3.00% - 4.6%	3.35% - 6.0%	3.00%	Active-100% of RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Retired healthy males-110% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Retired healthy females-101 % of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Disabled Males-96% of RP2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational; Disabled Females-107% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational	1.75-35.10%	2.00-35.88%	0.007-0.675%
<b><u>2015</u></b>	3.00% - 4.6%	3.35% - 6.0%	1.90%	Healthy males - 110% of RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA; Healthy females - 101% of RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA; Disabled males - 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA; Disabled females - 107% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA	1.75-35.1%	2.00-35.88%	0-0.675%
<b><u>2014</u></b>	4.25% - 6.0%	4.25% - 6.0%	2.20%	Healthy males - 1983 GAM; Healthy females-1971; disabled males - 1971 GAM; Disabled females - Revenue ruling 96-7	1.00-26.00%	2.00-31.2%	0-0.8%

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**SCHEDULES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System**  
 Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	<b>Police Officers Retirement System</b>								
	<b><u>2021</u></b>	<b><u>2020</u></b>	<b><u>2019</u></b>	<b><u>2018</u></b>	<b><u>2017</u></b>	<b><u>2016</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>	<b><u>2013</u></b>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	16.993804%	17.171259%	21.118055%	24.313262%	26.194802%	26.159244%	25.359714%	21.403699%	19.176794%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (1,854,704)	\$ (1,073,890)	\$ (968,262)	\$ (899,107)	\$ (735,550)	\$ (369,892)	\$ (244,721)	\$ (145,331)	\$ (50,819)
Government's covered payroll	\$ 4,291,833	\$ 3,500,625	\$ 3,195,584	\$ 2,540,250	\$ 2,068,865	\$ 1,434,311	\$ 959,612	\$ 392,330	\$ 185,248
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-43.21%	-30.68%	-30.30%	-35.39%	-35.55%	-25.79%	-25.50%	-37.04%	-27.43%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	182.78%	172.43%	168.31%	184.45%	203.46%	174.30%	189.27%	230.08%	200.40%

\* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30, 2021.  
 Only nine years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

	<b>Firefighters Retirement System</b>								
	<b><u>2021</u></b>	<b><u>2020</u></b>	<b><u>2019</u></b>	<b><u>2018</u></b>	<b><u>2017</u></b>	<b><u>2016</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>	<b><u>2013</u></b>
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	14.604973%	16.752855%	15.744140%	15.997212%	17.051321%	15.823930%	13.222939%	16.780704%	5.739737%
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (1,593,987)	\$ (1,047,724)	\$ (721,869)	\$ (591,577)	\$ (478,801)	\$ (223,751)	\$ (127,601)	\$ (113,941)	\$ (15,210)
Government's covered payroll	\$ 3,671,189	\$ 3,393,434	\$ 2,382,403	\$ 1,671,389	\$ 1,346,713	\$ 867,626	\$ 500,356	\$ 307,590	\$ 55,446
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-43.42%	-30.88%	-30.30%	-35.39%	-35.55%	-25.79%	-25.50%	-37.04%	-27.43%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	182.78%	172.43%	168.31%	184.45%	203.46%	174.30%	189.27%	230.08%	200.40%

\* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30, 2021.  
 Only nine years are presented due to the availability of the information in the application of the reporting requirements prospectively.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System**  
Last 10 Fiscal Years

**Police Officers Retirement System**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 407,533	\$ 362,999	\$ 295,323	\$ 302,026	\$ 264,399	\$ 222,403	\$ 168,547	\$ 105,816	\$ 59,623	\$ 28,547
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(407,533)</u>	<u>(362,999)</u>	<u>(295,323)</u>	<u>(302,026)</u>	<u>(264,399)</u>	<u>(222,403)</u>	<u>(168,547)</u>	<u>(105,816)</u>	<u>(59,623)</u>	<u>(28,547)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>
Government's covered payroll	\$ 4,854,809	\$ 4,291,833	\$ 3,500,625	\$ 2,540,250	\$ 2,068,865	\$ 2,068,865	\$ 1,434,311	\$ 959,612	\$ 392,330	\$ 185,248
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	8.39%	8.46%	8.44%	11.89%	12.78%	10.75%	11.75%	11.03%	15.20%	15.41%

**Firefighters Retirement System**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 364,813	\$ 311,973	\$ 288,424	\$ 225,168	\$ 173,967	\$ 144,771	\$ 102,014	\$ 55,174	\$ 46,744	\$ 8,544
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(364,813)</u>	<u>(311,973)</u>	<u>(288,424)</u>	<u>(225,168)</u>	<u>(173,967)</u>	<u>(144,771)</u>	<u>(102,014)</u>	<u>(55,174)</u>	<u>(46,744)</u>	<u>(8,544)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>	\$ <u>--</u>
Government's covered payroll	\$ 4,333,657	\$ 3,671,189	\$ 3,393,434	\$ 1,671,389	\$ 1,346,713	\$ 1,346,713	\$ 867,626	\$ 500,356	\$ 307,590	\$ 55,446
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	8.42%	8.50%	8.50%	13.47%	12.92%	10.75%	11.76%	11.03%	15.20%	15.41%

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION (MPFRS)  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Actuarial Changes Pension Plan

An experience study, which was based on the years 2015 through 2020, was approved by the Consolidated Public Retirement Board. As a result, valuation assumptions were changed as of June 30, 2021 to reflect the most recent experience study:

	Projected Salary Increases			Mortality Rates	Withdrawal Rates		
	State	Nonstate	Inflation rate		State	Nonstate	Disability Rates
<b><u>2021</u></b>	n/a	3.25% - 4.75%	2.75%	Active-100% of Pub-2010 Safety Employee Table, Amount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020; Healthy Male Retirees - 98% of Pub-2010 Safety Retiree Male Table, Amount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020; Healthy Female Retirees - 99% of Pub-2010 Safety Retiree Female Table, Amount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020; Disabled Males - 124% of Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Male Table, Amount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020; Disabled Females - 100% of Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Female Table, Amount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020	n/a	3.00-21.00%	0.03-0.40%
<b><u>2020</u></b>	n/a	3.25% - 4.75%	3.00%	Active-100% of RP-2014 Total Employee Mortality Table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Retired healthy males-103% of RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables, rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Retired healthy females-100% of RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables, rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Disabled males-100% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality tables; rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Disabled females-100% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality tables; rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational	n/a	3.00-28.00%	0.04-0.60%
<b><u>2019</u></b>	n/a	3.25% - 4.75%	3.00%	Active-100% of RP-2014 Total Employee Mortality Table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Retired healthy males-103% of RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables, rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Retired healthy females-100% of RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables, rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Disabled males-100% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality tables; rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Disabled females-100% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality tables; rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational	n/a	3.00-28.00%	0.04-0.60%
<b><u>2018</u></b>	n/a	3.25% - 4.75%	3.00%	Active-100% of RP-2014 Total Employee Mortality Table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Retired healthy males-103% of RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables, rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Retired healthy females-100% of RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables, rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Disabled males-100% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality tables; rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Disabled females-100% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality tables; rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational	n/a	3.00-28.00%	0.04-0.60%

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION (MPFRS)  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Projected Salary Increases			Mortality Rates	Withdrawal Rates		
	State	Nonstate	Inflation rate		State	Nonstate	Disability Rates
<b><u>2017</u></b>	n/a	3.25% - 4.75%	3.00%	Active-100% of RP-2014 Total Employee Mortality Table, Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Retired healthy males-103% of RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables, rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Retired healthy females-100% of RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables, rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Disabled males-100% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality tables; rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational; Disabled females-100% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality tables; rolled back to 2006, Projected with Scale MP-2016 fully generational	n/a	3.00-28.00%	0.04-0.60%
<b><u>2016</u></b>	n/a	3.25% - 4.75%	3.00%	Active - RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Projected to 2020 scale BB; Retired healthy males - RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Projected to 2025 scale BB Retired healthy males- - RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Projected to 2025, scale BB set forward 1 year	n/a	3.00-14.00%	0.05-0.60%
<b><u>2015</u></b>	n/a	3.25% - 4.75%	3.00%	Active - RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Projected to 2020 scale BB; Retired healthy males - RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Projected to 2025 scale BB Retired healthy males- - RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Projected to 2025, scale BB set forward 1 year	n/a	3.00-14.00%	0.05-0.60%
<b><u>2014</u></b>	n/a	3.25% - 4.75%	3.00%	Active - RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Projected to 2020 scale BB; Retired healthy males - RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Projected to 2025 scale BB Retired healthy males- - RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Projected to 2025, scale BB set forward 1 year	n/a	3.00-14.00%	0.05-0.60%



***SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION***

# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

## GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - NONMAJOR

*Special Revenue Funds* are used to account for the receipt and use of specific revenues that are legally restricted by ordinance or grant agreements for specific purposes.

*Debt Service Funds* are used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general long-term debt principal and interest from governmental resources.

*Capital Projects Funds* are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds.

*Permanent Funds* are used to account for resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support specific programs, for the benefit of the City or its citizens.



CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
 June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Permanent	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>					
<b>Assets:</b>					
<b>Current:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,699,189	\$ 11,219,945	\$ 21,014	\$ 113,871	\$ 15,054,019
Investments	2,992,850	--	--	2,541,645	5,534,495
Receivables:					
Accounts	560,423	--	--	831	561,254
Grants	76,523	--	--	--	76,523
Special assessments	21,210	--	--	--	21,210
Loans	344,178	--	--	--	344,178
Accrued interest	--	--	--	5,811	5,811
Due from:					
Other funds	658,850	139,603	1,749,619	9,563	2,557,635
Component units	15,703	--	--	--	15,703
Restricted cash	967,107	--	3,519,420	--	4,486,527
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>9,336,033</b>	<b>11,359,548</b>	<b>5,290,053</b>	<b>2,671,721</b>	<b>28,657,355</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows:</b>					
	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total assets and deferred outflows of resources</b>	<b>\$ 9,336,033</b>	<b>\$ 11,359,548</b>	<b>\$ 5,290,053</b>	<b>\$ 2,671,721</b>	<b>\$ 28,657,355</b>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES</b>					
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Accounts payable	\$ 561,803	\$ 1,354,245	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,916,048
Live on the Levee Charity	50	--	--	--	50
Due to:					
Other funds	528,922	2,500	--	--	531,422
Grant advances	171,922	--	--	--	171,922
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,262,697</b>	<b>1,356,745</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,619,442</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows:</b>					
	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>1,262,697</b>	<b>1,356,745</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,619,442</b>
<b>Fund balances:</b>					
Reserved for:					
Nonspendable	--	--	--	1,543,436	1,543,436
Restricted	7,282,447	96,215	5,290,053	1,128,285	13,797,000
Committed	790,889	9,906,588	--	--	10,697,477
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<b>8,073,336</b>	<b>10,002,803</b>	<b>5,290,053</b>	<b>2,671,721</b>	<b>26,037,913</b>
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances</b>	<b>\$ 9,336,033</b>	<b>\$ 11,359,548</b>	<b>\$ 5,290,053</b>	<b>\$ 2,671,721</b>	<b>\$ 28,657,355</b>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
 For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Permanent	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Intergovernmental:					
Federal	932,344	--	--	--	932,344
State	317,195	124,604	--	--	441,799
Local	74,132	--	--	--	74,132
Charges for services	4,130,467	92,602	--	--	4,223,069
Fines and forfeits	1,213,665	--	--	--	1,213,665
Interest earnings	492,315	24,484	1,923	( 301,412)	217,310
Contributions and donations	263,456	52,726	--	224,709	540,891
Miscellaneous	68,647	3,975	--	--	72,622
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>7,492,221</b>	<b>298,391</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>( 76,703)</b>	<b>7,715,832</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Current:					
General government	221,899	--	--	--	221,899
Public safety	1,787,048	--	--	--	1,787,048
Streets and transportation	--	--	--	--	--
Health and sanitation	1,094,735	--	--	--	1,094,735
Culture and recreation	235,046	--	--	--	235,046
Social services	--	--	--	182,006	182,006
Capital projects	--	7,207,542	--	--	7,207,542
Economic development	237,560	--	--	--	237,560
Debt service:					
Principal	--	--	4,728,000	--	4,728,000
Interest	--	--	2,297,391	--	2,297,391
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>3,576,288</b>	<b>7,207,542</b>	<b>7,025,391</b>	<b>182,006</b>	<b>17,991,227</b>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	3,915,933	( 6,909,151)	( 7,023,468)	( 258,709)	( 10,275,395)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>					
Transfers in	183,639	6,868,898	7,018,047	26,963	14,097,547
Transfers (out)	( 3,580,422)	( 380,280)	--	--	( 3,960,702)
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>( 3,396,783)</b>	<b>6,488,618</b>	<b>7,018,047</b>	<b>26,963</b>	<b>10,136,845</b>
Net change in fund balance	519,150	( 420,533)	( 5,421)	( 231,746)	( 138,550)
Fund balances - beginning	7,554,186	10,423,336	5,295,474	2,903,467	26,176,463
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 8,073,336</u>	<u>\$ 10,002,803</u>	<u>\$ 5,290,053</u>	<u>\$ 2,671,721</u>	<u>\$ 26,037,913</u>



# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

### *Nonmajor Funds*

***Asset Forfeiture and Reimbursement Fund*** This fund is used to account for monies seized by the Charleston Police department or Drug Unit and have been ordered released or forfeited by a court of law.

***Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Fund*** This fund was established to account for grants received from the U.S. Department of Justice passed through from the West Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services to encourage arrest policies and enforcement of protection orders.

***Homeland Security Assistance to Firefighters Grant Fund*** This fund was established to account for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security passed through the state Secretary of Military Affairs and Public Safety to purchase face pieces, fit tests, and other authorized equipment purchases for the Charleston Fire Department.

***Homeland Security Grant Fund*** This fund was established to account for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to account for purchase of First Response Equipment for the City's public safety activities.

***Human Rights Fund*** This fund is a cooperative agreement with HUD for the Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) within the City.

***Municipal Beautification Fund*** This fund was established to account for revenues received from fee charges for clean up of properties within the City and for donations received to be used for beautification of the City.

***Municipal Court Fund*** This fund accounts for monies received for fines and forfeitures.

***Police & Fire Donations Fund*** This fund was established to receive private contributions to be utilized for police and fire operations.

***Police Grants Fund*** This fund was established to account for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Justice to encourage arrest policies and enforcement of protection orders.

***Public Arts Grant Fund*** This fund was established to account for grant monies from the National Endowment for the Arts and private contributions to support a series of cultural planning activities to strengthen the role of public art in Charleston, WV.

***Rental Rehabilitation Fund*** This fund was established to account for loan payments collected from housing rehabilitation clients to MOECD. The rehab program no longer exists, however, this fund still accounts for payments received from loans originating several years ago.

***Solid Waste Fund*** This fund accounts for the revenues collected from refuse fees and royalties from the contracted landfill operations. This fund also reserves monies for contingency post fund closure landfill cost.

# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)

***Special Demolition Fund*** This fund accounts for monies to be used for demolition of buildings as necessary within the City.

***Supportive Housing Fund*** This fund accounts for Supporting Housing Grants received to pay salaries for supportive service coordinators and other direct expenses for five shelters.

***U.S. Small Business Administration Fund*** This fund accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Small Business Administration under a grant/cooperative agreement and private contributions for the City of Charleston, WV Riverfront Park (Haddad Park).

***Project West Invest*** This fund is designed to promote and provide incentives for Charleston police officers to live in Charleston's West Side to create a catalyst for positive change.

***Historic Preservation*** This fund was established to account for grants received to restore, rehabilitate, or repair historic properties throughout the City of Charleston.

***Slack Plaza*** This fund was established to account for grant revenues, transfers, and gifts received designated to be expended for construction, renovations, and other improvements to the Slack Plaza area from Capitol Street to Court Street.

***Business Improvement District*** This fund was established to account for revenues generated by the City Center Business Improvement District.

***Live on the Levee*** This fund was established to account for all Live on the Levee Series revenues and expenditures that runs from May to September each year.

***Home Ownership Zone Property*** This fund provides forgivable loans of up to \$20,000 to homeowners occupying houses within the Home-ownership Zone of the West Side Community Renewal Plan to make improvements to their homes.

***Charleston Land Reuse Agency*** This fund was established to promote the productive use of property by identifying available properties suitable for public space, conservation, housing, and commercial use; and pursuing the acquisition, management, inventory, and disposition of those properties, according to the authority granted by state law and city code.

***LGBTQ Working Group Fund*** This fund was established to account for revenues received from various sources to be dedicated to furthering the LGBTQ Working Group's mission to recognize that all voices and perspectives must be considered to make lasting, equitable change and remains committed to maintaining a welcoming, safe, and inclusive environment.

# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)

***Planning Grants*** This fund was established to account for revenues received from various granting agencies for consultation services, architectural design services, implementation of blight analysis GIS mapping software, and other resources to coordinate program design and effective and strategic code enforcement efforts.

***Metro Drug Enforcement Task Force Fund*** This fund accounts for revenues from forfeitures and donations are held until dispersed to various other City or State Agencies.

***Police Asset & Liability Fund*** This fund is operated by the Charleston Police Department for confiscated property that will normally be refunded upon court order.

***HOME ARP Fund*** This fund accounts for federal grants received from the U.S. Housing and Urban Development under the American Rescue Plan to provide forgivable, deferred mortgage loans to first-time homebuyers that meet income and credit guidelines.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS  
 JUNE 30, 2022

	Asset Forfeiture and Reimbursement	Byrne Justice Assistance Grant	Homeland Security Assistance	Homeland Security Grant	Human Rights	Municipal Beautification	Municipal Court	Police & Fire Donation	Police Grants	Public Arts Grant	Rental Rehabilitation	Solid Waste
<b>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>												
<b>Assets:</b>												
<b>Current:</b>												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 555,150	\$ 443	\$ 77	\$ 23,670	\$ 176,794	\$ 132,996	\$ 285,366	\$ 119,911	\$ 273,554	\$ 216,853	\$ --	\$ 265,292
Investments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,992,850
Receivables:												
Accounts	92,532	--	--	--	--	--	36,728	--	--	--	--	390,803
Grants	--	11,440	--	11,398	--	--	--	--	53,054	--	--	--
Special assessments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Due from:												
Other funds	134,723	--	--	9,074	--	--	--	--	13,449	--	--	--
Component units	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,703
Restricted cash	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	967,107
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>782,405</b>	<b>11,883</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44,142</b>	<b>176,794</b>	<b>132,996</b>	<b>322,094</b>	<b>119,911</b>	<b>340,057</b>	<b>216,853</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4,631,755</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows:</b>												
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total assets and deferred outflows of resources</b>	<b>\$ 782,405</b>	<b>\$ 11,883</b>	<b>\$ 77</b>	<b>\$ 44,142</b>	<b>\$ 176,794</b>	<b>\$ 132,996</b>	<b>\$ 322,094</b>	<b>\$ 119,911</b>	<b>\$ 340,057</b>	<b>\$ 216,853</b>	<b>\$ --</b>	<b>\$ 4,631,755</b>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES</b>												
<b>Liabilities:</b>												
Accounts payable	\$ 5,000	\$ 11,647	\$ --	\$ 9,074	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 111,125	\$ 820	\$ 26,100	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 92,398
Live on the Levee Charity Raffle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Due to:												
Other funds	--	--	--	35,068	--	--	76,899	--	266,714	--	--	--
Grant advances	--	236	77	--	161,192	--	--	--	10,417	--	--	--
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>11,883</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44,142</b>	<b>161,192</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>188,024</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>303,231</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>92,398</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows:</b>												
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>11,883</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44,142</b>	<b>161,192</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>188,024</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>303,231</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>92,398</b>
<b>Fund balances:</b>												
Restricted	777,405	--	--	--	15,602	--	134,070	119,091	36,826	216,853	--	3,971,678
Committed	--	--	--	--	--	132,996	--	--	--	--	--	567,679
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<b>777,405</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>15,602</b>	<b>132,996</b>	<b>134,070</b>	<b>119,091</b>	<b>36,826</b>	<b>216,853</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4,539,357</b>
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances</b>	<b>\$ 782,405</b>	<b>\$ 11,883</b>	<b>\$ 77</b>	<b>\$ 44,142</b>	<b>\$ 176,794</b>	<b>\$ 132,996</b>	<b>\$ 322,094</b>	<b>\$ 119,911</b>	<b>\$ 340,057</b>	<b>\$ 216,853</b>	<b>\$ --</b>	<b>\$ 4,631,755</b>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)  
 JUNE 30, 2022

	Special Demolition	Supportive Housing	U.S. Small Business Administration	Project West Invest	Historic Preservation	Slack Plaza	Business Improvement District	Live on the Levee	Home Ownership Zone Property	Charleston Land Reuse Agency	Planning Grants	LGBT+ Working Group	Metro Drug Enforcement Task Force	Police Asset & Liability	HOME ARP	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
<b>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>																
<b>Assets:</b>																
<b>Current:</b>																
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,749	\$ --	\$ 10,177	\$ 566	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 49,627	\$ 48,183	\$ --	\$ 201,051	\$ --	\$ 1,264	\$ 601,955	\$ 719,511	\$ --	\$ 3,699,189
Investments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,992,850
Receivables:																
Accounts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,900	--	9,460	--	--	560,423
Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	631	76,523
Special assessments	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,210
Loans	--	--	--	212,915	--	--	--	--	131,263	--	--	--	--	--	--	344,178
Due from:																
Other funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,300	--	488,304	--	--	658,850
Component units	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,703
Restricted cash	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	967,107
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>16,749</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>10,177</u>	<u>213,481</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>70,837</u>	<u>48,183</u>	<u>131,263</u>	<u>201,051</u>	<u>44,200</u>	<u>1,264</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,719</u>	<u>\$ 719,511</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>	<u>9,336,033</u>
<b>Deferred Outflows:</b>																
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total assets and deferred outflows of resources</b>	<u>\$ 16,749</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 10,177</u>	<u>\$ 213,481</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 70,837</u>	<u>\$ 48,183</u>	<u>\$ 131,263</u>	<u>\$ 201,051</u>	<u>\$ 44,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,264</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,719</u>	<u>\$ 719,511</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>	<u>\$ 9,336,033</u>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES</b>																
<b>Liabilities:</b>																
Accounts payable	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 30,125	\$ 16,644	\$ --	\$ 3,017	\$ 13,300	\$ --	\$ 140,475	\$ 101,447	\$ 631	\$ 561,803
Live on the Levee Charity Raffle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Due to:																
Other funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,900	--	119,341	--	--	528,922
Grant advances	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	171,922
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>30,125</u>	<u>16,694</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3,017</u>	<u>44,200</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>259,816</u>	<u>101,447</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>1,262,697</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows:</b>																
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources</b>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>30,125</u>	<u>16,694</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3,017</u>	<u>44,200</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>259,816</u>	<u>101,447</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>1,262,697</u>
<b>Fund balances:</b>																
Restricted	--	--	10,177	213,481	--	--	--	--	131,263	198,034	--	--	839,903	618,064	--	7,282,447
Committed	16,749	--	--	--	--	--	40,712	31,489	--	--	--	1,264	--	--	--	790,889
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<u>16,749</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>10,177</u>	<u>213,481</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>40,712</u>	<u>31,489</u>	<u>131,263</u>	<u>198,034</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,264</u>	<u>839,903</u>	<u>618,064</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>8,073,336</u>
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances</b>	<u>\$ 16,749</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 10,177</u>	<u>\$ 213,481</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 70,837</u>	<u>\$ 48,183</u>	<u>\$ 131,263</u>	<u>\$ 201,051</u>	<u>\$ 44,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,264</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,719</u>	<u>\$ 719,511</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>	<u>\$ 9,336,033</u>



CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Asset Forfeiture and Reimbursement	Byrne Justice Assistance Grant	Homeland Security Assistance	Homeland Security Grant	Human Rights	Municipal Beautification	Municipal Court	Police & Fire Donation	Police Grants
<b>REVENUES</b>									
Intergovernmental:									
Federal	\$ 170,444	\$ 337,436	\$ --	\$ 125,210	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 273,586
State	277,954	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,641
Local	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,132
Charges for services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fines and forfeits	--	--	--	--	--	--	521,848	--	--
Interest and investment earnings	1,247	--	--	--	--	212	--	106	--
Contributions and donations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	104,767	--
Miscellaneous	888	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>450,533</b>	<b>337,436</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>125,210</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>521,848</b>	<b>104,873</b>	<b>306,359</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>									
Current:									
General government	--	--	--	--	--	--	221,899	--	--
Public safety	101,634	337,436	--	125,210	--	--	--	820	306,359
Health and sanitation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Culture and recreation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Economic development	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>101,634</b>	<b>337,436</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>125,210</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>221,899</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>306,359</b>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	348,899	--	--	--	--	212	299,949	104,053	--
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>									
Transfers in	--	--	--	--	--	100,000	--	--	--
Transfers (out)	--	--	--	--	--	--	( 297,422)	--	--
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>( 297,422)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Net change in fund balance	348,899	--	--	--	--	100,212	2,527	104,053	--
Fund balances - beginning	428,506	--	--	--	15,602	32,784	131,543	15,038	36,826
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 777,405</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 15,602</u>	<u>\$ 132,996</u>	<u>\$ 134,070</u>	<u>\$ 119,091</u>	<u>\$ 36,826</u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Public Arts Grant	Rental Rehabilitation	Solid Waste	Special Demolition	Supportive Housing	U.S. Small Business Administration	Project West Invest	Historic Preservation	Slack Plaza	Business Improvement District
<b>REVENUES</b>										
Intergovernmental:										
Federal	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
State	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Charges for services	--	--	4,059,715	--	--	--	--	--	--	70,752
Fines and forfeits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interest and investment earnings	--	--	486,749	29	--	--	1	--	--	85
Contributions and donations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400	--	--
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	28,364	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total revenues	--	--	4,546,464	28,393	--	--	1	1,400	--	70,837
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>										
Current:										
General government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public safety	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health and sanitation	--	--	1,094,735	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Culture and recreation	22,061	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,417	12,639	--
Economic development	--	29,312	--	--	--	--	35,000	--	--	30,125
Total expenditures	22,061	29,312	1,094,735	--	--	--	35,000	8,417	12,639	30,125
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(22,061)	(29,312)	3,451,729	28,393	--	--	(34,999)	(7,017)	(12,639)	40,712
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>										
Transfers in	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,639	--
Transfers (out)	--	--	(3,250,000)	(33,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total other financing sources (uses)	30,000	--	(3,250,000)	(33,000)	--	--	--	--	12,639	--
Net change in fund balance	7,939	(29,312)	201,729	(4,607)	--	--	(34,999)	(7,017)	--	40,712
Fund balances - beginning	208,914	29,312	4,337,628	21,356	--	10,177	248,480	7,017	--	--
Fund balances - ending	\$ 216,853	\$ --	\$ 4,539,357	\$ 16,749	\$ --	\$ 10,177	\$ 213,481	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 40,712

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Live on the Levee	Home Ownership Zone Property	Charleston Land Reuse Agency	Planning Grants	LGBT+ Working Group	Metro Drug Enforcement Task Force	Police Asset & Liability	HOME ARP	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
<b>REVENUES</b>									
Intergovernmental:									
Federal	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 20,000	\$ --	\$ 5,668	\$ 932,344
State	--	--	--	30,600	--	--	--	--	317,195
Local	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	--	--	74,132
Charges for services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,130,467
Fines and forfeits	--	--	--	--	--	691,817	--	--	1,213,665
Interest and investment earnings	48	--	514	--	2	1,430	1,892	--	492,315
Contributions and donations	156,511	--	--	--	778	--	--	--	263,456
Miscellaneous	50	--	39,345	--	--	--	--	--	68,647
Total revenues	<u>156,609</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>39,859</u>	<u>30,600</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>763,247</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>5,668</u>	<u>7,492,221</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>									
Current:									
General government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	221,899
Public safety	--	--	--	--	--	577,465	338,124	--	1,787,048
Health and sanitation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,094,735
Culture and recreation	191,929	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	235,046
Economic development	--	17,139	89,716	30,600	--	--	--	5,668	237,560
Total expenditures	<u>191,929</u>	<u>17,139</u>	<u>89,716</u>	<u>30,600</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>577,465</u>	<u>338,124</u>	<u>5,668</u>	<u>3,576,288</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	( 35,320)	( 17,139)	( 49,857)	--	780	185,782	( 336,232)	--	3,915,933
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>									
Transfers in	41,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	183,639
Transfers (out)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	( 3,580,422)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>41,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>( 3,396,783)</u>
Net change in fund balance	5,680	( 17,139)	( 49,857)	--	780	185,782	( 336,232)	--	519,150
Fund balances - beginning	<u>25,809</u>	<u>148,402</u>	<u>247,891</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>654,121</u>	<u>954,296</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>7,554,186</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 31,489</u>	<u>\$ 131,263</u>	<u>\$ 198,034</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 1,264</u>	<u>\$ 839,903</u>	<u>\$ 618,064</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 8,073,336</u>



# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

## CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

### *Nonmajor Funds*

***Ball Park Maintenance Fund*** This fund is used to account for contributions by the General Fund of \$25,000 annually for maintenance and improvements of the ball park in accordance with a contract between the City and the Charleston Professional Baseball Company.

***City Service Fee Project Fund*** This fund receives transfers from the General Fund of the city service fee revenues, that are dedicated for street maintenance and infrastructure throughout the City, in order to better provide public accountability for the monies.

***Civic Center Capital Improvements Fund*** This City Council established fund is operated to receive transfers of all capital improvement fees collected at the Civic Center events. These revenue sources are maintained for capital improvements to the Civic Center.

***Facilities Maintenance Fund*** This fund was established to account for various facility renovation projects separately and is funded by transfers from the General Fund.

***General Maintenance Fund*** This City Council established fund is operated to receive transfers from the General Fund to separately account for funds expended for capital improvements.

***Infrastructure Fund*** This City Council established fund is used to maintain revenue sources for capital improvements to infrastructure.

***Municipal Auditorium Capital Improvements Fund*** This City Council established fund is operated to receive capital improvement fees collected at the Municipal Auditorium events to account for funds expended for capital improvements to the Municipal Auditorium.

***Green Initiatives Fund*** This City Council established fund is to account for capital improvements associated with implementing projects to improve energy efficiency and reduce the environmental impacts of the City's facilities and fleet.

***Sidewalk Improvement Program Fund*** This City Council established fund is to account for capital improvements for sidewalk infrastructure improvements, maintenance, repairs, and replacement.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS  
 June 30, 2022

	Ball Park Maintenance	City Service Fee Project	Civic Center Capital Improvements	Facilities Maintenance Fund	General Maintenance	Infrastructure	Municipal Auditorium Capital Improvements	Green Initiatives	Sidewalk Improvement Project	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
<b>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>										
<b>Assets:</b>										
Current:										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 96,215	\$ 4,032,972	\$ 133,652	\$ 2,034,297	\$ 4,024,495	\$ 153,940	\$ 243,898	\$ 250,248	\$ 250,228	\$ 11,219,945
Due from:										
Other funds	--	--	121,675	--	--	--	17,928	--	--	139,603
Total assets	96,215	4,032,972	255,327	2,034,297	4,024,495	153,940	261,826	250,248	250,228	11,359,548
<b>Deferred Outflows:</b>										
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 96,215	\$ 4,032,972	\$ 255,327	\$ 2,034,297	\$ 4,024,495	\$ 153,940	\$ 261,826	\$ 250,248	\$ 250,228	\$ 11,359,548
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES</b>										
<b>LIABILITIES</b>										
Accounts payable	\$ --	\$ 1,220,028	\$ --	\$ 73,896	\$ 60,321	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,354,245
Due to:										
Other funds	--	--	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Total liabilities	--	1,220,028	2,500	73,896	60,321	--	--	--	--	1,356,745
<b>Deferred Inflows:</b>										
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	--	1,220,028	2,500	73,896	60,321	--	--	--	--	1,356,745
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>										
Reserved for:										
Restricted	96,215	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96,215
Committed	--	2,812,944	252,827	1,960,401	3,964,174	153,940	261,826	250,248	250,228	9,906,588
Total fund balances	96,215	2,812,944	252,827	1,960,401	3,964,174	153,940	261,826	250,248	250,228	10,002,803
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 96,215	\$ 4,032,972	\$ 255,327	\$ 2,034,297	\$ 4,024,495	\$ 153,940	\$ 261,826	\$ 250,248	\$ 250,228	\$ 11,359,548

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
 NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Ball Park Maintenance	City Service Fee Project	Civic Center Capital Improvements	Facilities Maintenance Fund	General Maintenance	Infrastructure	Municipal Auditorium Capital Improvements	Green Initiatives	Sidewalk Improvement Project	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
<b>REVENUES</b>										
Intergovernmental:										
Federal	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
State	--	--	--	--	124,604	--	--	--	--	124,604
Charges for services	--	--	--	--	--	--	92,602	--	--	92,602
Interest and investment earnings	227	7,911	518	4,397	10,016	382	557	248	228	24,484
Contributions and donations	--	--	--	6,646	46,080	--	--	--	--	52,726
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--	3,975	--	--	--	--	3,975
Total revenues	<u>227</u>	<u>7,911</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>11,043</u>	<u>184,675</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>93,159</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>298,391</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>										
Current:										
Capital projects	<u>21,340</u>	<u>3,673,293</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>329,610</u>	<u>3,183,299</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>7,207,542</u>
Total expenditures	<u>21,340</u>	<u>3,673,293</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>329,610</u>	<u>3,183,299</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>7,207,542</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(21,113)	(3,665,382)	518	(318,567)	(2,998,624)	382	93,159	248	228	(6,909,151)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>										
Transfers in	25,000	3,000,000	198,898	610,000	2,535,000	--	--	250,000	250,000	6,868,898
Transfers (out)	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(367,641)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(12,639)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(380,280)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>25,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>(168,743)</u>	<u>610,000</u>	<u>2,522,361</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>6,488,618</u>
Net change in fund balance	3,887	(665,382)	(168,225)	291,433	(476,263)	382	93,159	250,248	250,228	(420,533)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>92,328</u>	<u>3,478,326</u>	<u>421,052</u>	<u>1,668,968</u>	<u>4,440,437</u>	<u>153,558</u>	<u>168,667</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>10,423,336</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 96,215</u>	<u>\$ 2,812,944</u>	<u>\$ 252,827</u>	<u>\$ 1,960,401</u>	<u>\$ 3,964,174</u>	<u>\$ 153,940</u>	<u>\$ 261,826</u>	<u>\$ 250,248</u>	<u>\$ 250,228</u>	<u>\$ 10,002,803</u>





# **CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SERVICE FUND**

## ***Nonmajor Fund***

***Civic Center Project Debt Service Fund*** This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of long-term debt principal and interest related to the Civic Center Project from governmental resources and for governmental revenue bonds debt principal and interest from specified revenues.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND  
 June 30, 2022

	Civic Center Project Debt Service Fund <hr/>
<b>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>	
<b>Assets</b>	
Current:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,014
Due from:	
Other funds	1,749,619
Restricted cash	<u>3,519,420</u>
 Total assets	 <u>5,290,053</u>
 <b>Deferred Outflows:</b>	
	 <u>    --</u>
 Total deferred outflows of resources	 <u>    --</u>
 Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	 \$ <u><u>5,290,053</u></u>
 <b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES</b>	
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
 Total liabilities	 \$ <u>    --</u>
 <b>Deferred Inflows:</b>	
	 <u>    --</u>
 Total deferred inflows of resources	 <u>    --</u>
 Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	 <u>    --</u>
 <b>FUND BALANCES</b>	
Reserved for:	
Restricted	<u>5,290,053</u>
 Total fund balances	 <u>5,290,053</u>
 Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	 \$ <u><u>5,290,053</u></u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
 NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Civic Center Project Debt Service Fund
		<u>                    </u>
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Interest and investment earnings	\$	<u>1,923</u>
Total revenues		<u>1,923</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Debt service:		
Principal		4,728,000
Interest		<u>2,297,391</u>
Total expenditures		<u>7,025,391</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		( 7,023,468)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>		
Transfers in		7,018,047
Transfers (out)		<u>          - -</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)		<u>7,018,047</u>
Net change in fund balance		( 5,421)
Fund balances - beginning		<u>5,295,474</u>
Fund balances - ending	\$	<u><u>5,290,053</u></u>



# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA PERMANENT FUND

## *Nonmajor Fund*

*Spring Hill Cemetery Fund* This fund was created in 1973 by City Council to manage funds received for the perpetual care of Spring Hill Cemetery. The corpus is maintained in trust and the earnings thereon are to be expended for the general care and maintenance of the cemetery.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR PERMANENT FUND  
 June 30, 2022

	<u>Spring Hill Cemetery</u>
<b>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>	
<b>Assets:</b>	
Current:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 113,871
Investments	2,541,645
Receivables:	
Accounts	831
Accrued interest	5,811
Due from:	
Other funds	<u>9,563</u>
 Total assets	 <u>2,671,721</u>
 <b>Deferred Outflows:</b>	
	<u>  --</u>
 Total deferred outflows of resources	 <u>  --</u>
 Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	 \$ <u><u>2,671,721</u></u>
 <b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>	
	\$ <u>  --</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>  --</u>
 <b>Deferred Inflows:</b>	
	<u>  --</u>
 Total deferred inflows of resources	 <u>  --</u>
 Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	 <u>  --</u>
 <b>FUND BALANCES</b>	
Reserved for:	
Nonspendable	1,543,436
Restricted	<u>1,128,285</u>
 Total fund balances	 <u>2,671,721</u>
 Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	 \$ <u><u>2,671,721</u></u>

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -  
 NONMAJOR PERMANENT FUND  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Spring Hill Cemetery</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>	
Interest and investment earnings	\$ ( 301,412)
Contributions & Donations	<u>224,709</u>
Total revenues	<u>( 76,703)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
Current:	
Social services	<u>182,006</u>
Total expenditures	<u>182,006</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	( 258,709)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>	
Transfers in	<u>26,963</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>26,963</u>
Net change in fund balance	( 231,746)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>2,903,467</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u><u>\$ 2,671,721</u></u>





# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

## FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### *Pension Trust Funds*

**Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund** This fund provides retirement benefits for substantially all full-time police employees and designated beneficiaries. The Board of Directors oversees the financial activities of the Pension Plan. The City is required to make annual contributions to the fund in accordance with West Virginia State Code using the Conservation Method. This plan is closed to new employees effective June 1, 2011 and new employees are covered in a multiple employer statewide plan. The State will contract an actuary annually to obtain an actuarial valuation to determine solvency of this local plan.

**Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund** This fund provides retirement benefits for substantially all full-time police employees and designated beneficiaries. The Board of Directors oversees the financial activities of the Pension Plan. The City is required to make annual contributions to the fund in accordance with West Virginia State Code using the Conservation Method. This plan is closed to new employees effective June 1, 2011 and new employees are covered in a multiple employer statewide plan. The State will contract an actuary annually to obtain an actuarial valuation to determine solvency of this local plan.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
 PENSION TRUST FUNDS  
 June 30, 2022

	Pension Trust Funds		Totals
	Policemen's Pension and Relief	Firemen's Pension and Relief	
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Non-pooled cash	\$ 35,805	\$ 48,417	\$ 84,222
Total cash	35,805	48,417	84,222
Investments, at fair value:			
WV Investment Management Board	32,298,309	29,137,916	61,436,225
Total investments	32,298,309	29,137,916	61,436,225
Receivables:			
Accounts receivable	--	1,371	1,371
Total receivables	--	1,371	1,371
Total assets	32,334,114	29,187,704	61,521,818
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS</b>			
	--	--	--
Total deferred outflows of resources	--	--	--
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable	75	--	75
Benefits payable	--	754,128	754,128
Total liabilities	75	754,128	754,203
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>			
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net position held in trust for pension benefits	\$ 32,334,039	\$ 28,433,576	\$ 60,767,615

(1) A schedule of funding progress for each plan is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section of this report.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
 PENSION TRUST FUNDS  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Pension Trust Funds		Totals
	Policemen's Pension and Relief	Firemen's Pension and Relief	
<b>ADDITIONS</b>			
Contributions:			
Employer	\$ 4,179,018	\$ 4,690,000	\$ 8,869,018
Plan members	469,508	471,696	941,204
Insurance premium surtax	1,866,884	1,861,484	3,728,368
Additional transfers in	2,221,289	3,083,934	5,305,223
	<u>8,736,699</u>	<u>10,107,114</u>	<u>18,843,813</u>
Investment income:			
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	( 1,933,058)	( 3,509,108)	( 5,442,166)
Interest and dividends	291,777	289,034	580,811
Less: investment expense	<u>( 78,490)</u>	<u>( 73,573)</u>	<u>( 152,063)</u>
Net investment income	<u>( 1,719,771)</u>	<u>( 3,293,647)</u>	<u>( 5,013,418)</u>
Total additions	<u>7,016,928</u>	<u>6,813,467</u>	<u>13,830,395</u>
<b>DEDUCTIONS</b>			
Benefits	8,058,261	8,911,213	16,969,474
Administrative expenses	16,855	7,572	24,427
Refunds of contributions	<u>20,641</u>	<u>84,890</u>	<u>105,531</u>
Total deductions	<u>8,095,757</u>	<u>9,003,675</u>	<u>17,099,432</u>
Change in net position	( 1,078,829)	( 2,190,208)	( 3,269,037)
Net position held in trust for pension benefits:			
Beginning of year	<u>33,412,868</u>	<u>30,623,784</u>	<u>64,036,652</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 32,334,039</u>	<u>\$ 28,433,576</u>	<u>\$ 60,767,615</u>

(1) A schedule of funding progress for each plan is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section of this report.



***STATISTICAL SECTION***

# CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

## STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Charleston's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

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### Contents

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#### **Financial Trends**

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

#### **Revenue Capacity**

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the City's ability to generate its property, business and occupation taxes and other tax revenues.

#### **Debt Capacity**

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

#### **Demographic and Economic Information**

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.

#### **Operating Information**

These schedules contain information about the City's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the City's financial information relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

**Sources:** Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the City's audited financial statements for the relevant year.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Table 1  
 Net Position by Component -  
 Last Ten Fiscal Years  
 (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	Fiscal Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 83,960,629	\$ 87,087,352	\$ 84,322,842	\$ 91,753,906	\$ 50,490,892	\$ 96,827,114	\$ 91,462,101	\$ 94,906,656	\$ 96,612,810	\$ 102,340,279
Restricted	6,470,883	6,149,457	7,789,769	96,997,958	60,228,652	22,207,490	16,503,241	17,078,450	17,406,861	23,450,980
Unrestricted	(72,369,899)	(71,367,528)	(280,654,508)	(389,735,566)	(321,047,171)	(582,408,450)	(690,134,250)	(718,828,628)	(724,493,594)	(678,224,409)
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 18,061,613	\$ 21,869,281	\$ (188,541,897)	\$ (200,983,702)	\$ (210,327,627)	\$ (463,373,846)	\$ (582,168,908)	\$ (606,843,522)	\$ (610,473,923)	\$ (552,433,150)
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 12,406,337	\$ 12,922,295	\$ 13,140,432	\$ 13,684,752	\$ 13,292,985	\$ 12,970,569	\$ 115,097,482	\$ 111,615,904	\$ 106,767,191	\$ 102,912,370
Restricted	2,017,873	1,928,494	2,383,212	2,567,120	3,741,591	4,351,703	3,418,432	3,129,597	5,932,433	6,921,860
Unrestricted	2,028,805	2,346,951	2,344,505	1,102,109	1,122,096	(5,231,426)	(5,596,200)	(6,102,234)	(6,066,096)	(887,980)
Total business-type activities	\$ 16,453,015	\$ 17,197,740	\$ 17,868,149	\$ 17,353,981	\$ 18,156,672	\$ 12,090,846	\$ 112,919,714	\$ 108,643,267	\$ 106,633,528	\$ 108,946,250
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 94,186,234	\$ 96,366,966	\$ 97,463,274	\$ 105,438,658	\$ 63,783,877	\$ 109,797,683	\$ 206,559,583	\$ 206,522,560	\$ 203,380,001	\$ 205,252,649
Restricted	24,472,907	8,077,951	8,077,951	99,565,078	63,970,423	26,559,193	19,921,673	20,208,047	23,339,294	30,372,840
Unrestricted	(80,642,497)	(69,020,577)	(278,310,003)	(388,633,457)	(319,925,075)	(587,639,876)	(695,730,450)	(724,930,862)	(730,559,690)	(679,112,389)
Total primary government net position	\$ 38,016,644	\$ 35,424,340	\$ (172,768,778)	\$ (183,629,721)	\$ (192,170,775)	\$ (451,283,000)	\$ (469,249,194)	\$ (498,200,255)	\$ (503,840,395)	\$ (443,486,900)

**Table 2**  
**Changes in Net Position - Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(Accrual Basis of Accounting)**

	Fiscal Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Expenses</b>										
Governmental activities										
General government	\$ 17,435,160	\$ 18,195,010	\$ 18,995,563	\$ 21,301,175	\$ 22,041,544	\$ 24,034,075	\$ 21,807,049	\$ 22,515,628	\$ 22,834,351	\$ 17,248,218
Public safety	49,882,789	48,445,018	68,307,214	79,048,069	70,697,561	65,804,965	74,448,613	99,040,087	83,211,852	20,736,398
Streets and transportation	10,622,107	11,628,169	9,245,547	9,281,976	8,445,513	10,133,769	5,902,128	9,674,366	9,759,321	8,931,214
Health and sanitation	5,583,625	5,978,855	5,505,915	5,924,840	5,092,395	6,085,579	4,844,691	5,411,967	5,528,272	5,031,107
Culture and recreation	7,516,254	7,456,492	7,277,495	7,985,791	8,839,623	8,351,128	16,818,960	7,101,781	6,116,472	7,047,352
Social services	511,436	860,187	829,925	887,105	807,524	1,083,639	879,177	870,085	1,136,778	1,064,641
Economic development	2,726,995	2,909,258	2,010,564	2,135,877	3,356,073	5,290,822	1,686,922	1,677,478	2,489,781	4,196,186
Capital Projects	-	-	1,263,916	1,211,863	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	559,472	491,682	384,551	3,142,060	4,032,697	3,670,576	3,518,479	3,355,147	3,460,099	2,343,412
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<b>94,837,838</b>	<b>95,964,671</b>	<b>113,820,690</b>	<b>130,918,756</b>	<b>123,312,930</b>	<b>124,454,553</b>	<b>129,906,019</b>	<b>149,646,539</b>	<b>134,536,926</b>	<b>66,598,528</b>
Business-type activities										
Civic center	4,921,903	4,885,275	4,631,750	5,308,177	4,867,709	4,476,526	6,617,072	8,801,801	10,003,929	19,207,069
Parking system	2,860,448	2,912,491	2,907,045	3,356,641	2,948,302	2,666,379	2,918,913	2,503,788	2,367,986	631,307
<b>Total business-type activities</b>	<b>7,782,351</b>	<b>7,797,766</b>	<b>7,538,795</b>	<b>8,664,818</b>	<b>7,816,011</b>	<b>7,142,905</b>	<b>9,535,985</b>	<b>11,305,589</b>	<b>12,371,915</b>	<b>19,838,376</b>
<b>Total primary government</b>	<b>\$ 102,620,189</b>	<b>\$ 103,762,437</b>	<b>\$ 121,359,485</b>	<b>\$ 139,583,574</b>	<b>\$ 131,128,941</b>	<b>\$ 131,597,458</b>	<b>\$ 139,442,004</b>	<b>\$ 160,952,128</b>	<b>\$ 146,908,841</b>	<b>\$ 86,436,904</b>
<b>Program revenues</b>										
Governmental activities										
Charges for services										
General government	\$ 2,883,260	\$ 3,545,715	\$ 1,914,583	\$ 1,856,810	\$ 1,633,343	\$ 1,641,745	\$ 1,589,355	\$ 1,410,214	\$ 1,512,017	\$ 1,925,291
Public safety	10,278,179	9,704,654	12,239,320	12,605,975	13,214,233	13,618,447	14,926,337	15,472,788	15,023,240	15,416,531
Culture and recreation	993,673	530,410	943,363	1,013,627	1,202,284	1,227,688	1,214,138	1,113,381	347,461	1,257,893
Streets and transportation	1,650,000	2,206,804	848,200	1,612,144	1,039,218	1,382,155	1,683,459	1,215,362	1,319,437	1,109,609
Health and sanitation	4,139,576	4,089,254	4,046,579	4,242,651	4,007,136	4,091,590	4,112,542	4,113,316	4,122,037	4,095,523
Social services	181,974	157,490	186,639	142,534	150,567	156,486	151,927	130,703	144,675	233,273
Operating grants and contributions	8,704,482	8,298,558	4,826,242	4,680,788	5,064,871	4,889,017	5,005,310	5,202,517	5,939,292	5,974,325
Capital grants and contributions	2,296,876	1,807,358	1,468,326	1,971,246	4,070,239	3,980,681	1,426,141	13,671,290	13,836,641	4,288,148
<b>Total governmental activities program revenues</b>	<b>\$ 31,128,020</b>	<b>\$ 30,340,243</b>	<b>\$ 26,473,252</b>	<b>\$ 28,125,775</b>	<b>\$ 30,381,891</b>	<b>\$ 30,987,809</b>	<b>\$ 30,109,209</b>	<b>\$ 42,329,571</b>	<b>\$ 42,244,800</b>	<b>\$ 34,300,593</b>



**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 2 (Continued)**  
**Changes in Net Position - Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(Accrual Basis of Accounting)**

	Fiscal Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services										
Rentals and parking fees	\$ 3,728,044	\$ 3,749,201	\$ 3,759,896	\$ 4,169,633	\$ 3,859,869	\$ 2,949,287	\$ 3,353,396	\$ 2,959,366	\$ 4,717,634	\$ 16,704,515
Catering services	559,926	683,220	742,331	580,788	492,401	132,818	297,028	317,747	(274,569)	956,751
Parking violations	439,100	461,128	501,697	354,405	454,752	351,184	371,859	251,423	225,461	410,106
Parking meters	497,171	459,114	471,893	456,997	474,086	483,502	801,706	606,207	498,622	601,600
Other	1,315,385	1,413,194	1,104,518	801,453	1,107,546	1,138,507	1,220,534	839,349	410,527	1,367,648
Capital grants and contributions	42,470	18,272	93,553	21,870	15,103	24,507	135,024	83,935	508,498	2,846
<b>Total business-type activities program revenues</b>	<b>6,582,096</b>	<b>6,784,129</b>	<b>6,673,888</b>	<b>6,385,146</b>	<b>6,403,757</b>	<b>5,079,805</b>	<b>6,179,547</b>	<b>5,058,027</b>	<b>6,086,173</b>	<b>20,043,466</b>
Net (expense) revenue										
Governmental activities	(63,709,818)	(65,624,428)	(87,347,438)	(102,792,981)	(92,931,039)	(93,466,744)	(99,796,810)	(107,316,968)	(92,292,126)	(32,297,935)
Business-type activities	(1,200,255)	(1,013,637)	(864,907)	(2,279,672)	(1,412,254)	(2,063,100)	(3,356,438)	(6,247,562)	(6,285,742)	205,090
<b>Total primary government net (expense) revenue</b>	<b>\$ (64,910,073)</b>	<b>\$ (66,638,065)</b>	<b>\$ (88,212,345)</b>	<b>\$ (105,072,653)</b>	<b>\$ (94,343,293)</b>	<b>\$ (95,529,844)</b>	<b>\$ (103,153,248)</b>	<b>\$ (113,564,530)</b>	<b>\$ (98,577,868)</b>	<b>\$ (32,092,845)</b>
General revenues and other changes in net position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Property taxes	\$ 12,564,591	\$ 13,011,895	\$ 13,320,252	\$ 13,773,096	\$ 14,544,695	\$ 14,899,309	\$ 15,373,413	\$ 15,974,408	\$ 16,870,208	\$ 17,042,072
Business and occupation taxes	41,355,598	46,402,641	43,575,524	43,535,853	45,996,988	44,553,692	43,082,465	42,132,390	45,065,926	48,609,127
City Sales & Use taxes	-	4,507,057	7,400,475	14,240,163	15,034,244	14,702,552	15,547,188	14,934,639	16,354,605	17,852,592
Utility taxes	2,907,752	2,848,995	2,937,831	2,508,107	2,708,004	2,783,809	2,573,491	2,544,982	2,711,349	2,814,926
Hotel occupancy taxes	3,039,553	2,787,461	2,937,375	2,917,816	3,166,489	3,242,726	2,932,414	2,286,736	1,873,649	2,778,601
Other taxes	1,209,480	1,147,957	1,395,817	1,291,958	1,374,634	1,212,482	1,453,293	1,359,102	1,253,324	1,616,254
Unrestricted grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	72,877	94,984	195,353	343,036	554,501	945,663	1,868,277	1,431,755	1,095,696	(487,519)
Gain (Loss) on sale of capital assets	246,638	177,517	198,735	450,522	138,646	231,259	160,853	(37,646)	317,370	142,070
Miscellaneous	-	-	490,181	1,607,876	902,034	858,584	639,629	2,573,186	3,746,276	1,720,679
Reimbursement	-	-	1,218,226	1,089,070	1,060,928	1,009,697	917,674	1,110,779	-	-
Transfers	(1,364,488)	(1,546,411)	(1,252,156)	(1,361,717)	(1,894,049)	(1,943,832)	(103,578,373)	(1,667,977)	(2,461,693)	(1,750,094)
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<b>\$ 60,032,001</b>	<b>\$ 69,432,096</b>	<b>\$ 72,417,613</b>	<b>\$ 80,395,780</b>	<b>\$ 83,587,114</b>	<b>\$ 82,495,941</b>	<b>\$ (19,029,676)</b>	<b>\$ 82,642,354</b>	<b>\$ 86,826,710</b>	<b>\$ 90,338,708</b>

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 2 (Continued)**  
**Changes in Net Position - Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(Accrual Basis of Accounting)**

	Fiscal Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Business-type activities										
Property taxes-TIF District	\$ -	\$ 222,379	\$ 262,505	\$ 346,176	\$ 293,485	\$ 263,926	\$ 428,446	\$ 194,980	\$ 232,171	\$ 67,312
Investment earnings	11,553	11,809	13,949	15,929	21,676	76,798	172,914	107,748	7,965	31,120
Miscellaneous	15	(22,237)	6,706	41,682	5,735	-	5,573	409	-	259,106
Transfers	1,364,488	1,546,411	1,252,156	1,361,717	1,894,049	1,943,832	103,578,373	1,667,977	2,461,693	1,750,094
Total business-type activities	1,376,056	1,758,362	1,535,316	1,765,504	2,214,945	2,284,556	104,185,306	1,971,114	2,701,829	2,107,632
Total primary government	61,408,057	71,190,458	73,952,929	82,161,284	85,802,059	84,780,497	85,155,630	84,613,468	89,528,539	92,446,340
Change in net position										
Governmental activities	(3,677,817)	3,807,668	(14,929,825)	(22,397,201)	(9,343,925)	(10,970,803)	(118,826,486)	(24,674,614)	(5,465,416)	58,040,773
Business-type activities	175,801	744,725	670,409	(514,168)	802,691	221,456	100,828,868	(4,276,448)	(3,583,913)	2,312,722
Total primary government	\$ (3,502,016)	\$ 4,552,393	\$ (14,259,416)	\$ (22,911,369)	\$ (8,541,234)	\$ (10,749,347)	\$ (17,997,618)	\$ (28,951,062)	\$ (9,049,329)	\$ 60,353,495

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**

**Table 3**

**Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**

**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

*(modified accrual basis of accounting)*

	Fiscal Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General fund										
Nonspendable:										
Prepays	\$ 534,963	\$ 590,403	\$ 599,879	\$ 585,364	\$ 577,358	\$ 547,986	\$ 560,756	\$ 1,045,727	\$ 836,611	\$ 88,741
Restricted for:										
Debt service	235,836	245,844	260,847	270,851	419,583	369,667	407,324	359,397	319,439	327,563
Capital projects	1,045,534	383,464	1,801,415	1,310,266	925,489	1,867,862	2,907,927	2,279,232	1,002,136	90,946
Committed for:										
Public safety	13,348	11,029	-	5,481,327	10,287,425	12,282	-	32,217	25,775	17,438
OPEB	9,067,704	9,101,263	10,571,491	9,666,044	5,970,363	6,025,453	6,157,613	6,239,149	6,245,382	6,260,891
Civic Center & Pensions	-	-	-	7,025,170	7,261,426	21,984,113	24,121,594	27,830,093	32,258,085	36,712,181
Community development	55,778	4,242,439	9,133,138	32,061	52,198	72,757	73,627	1,381,331	1,936,189	2,106,552
Assigned for:										
General government	3,763,986	4,407,616	3,784,676	3,145,421	3,750,851	1,145,238	-	-	-	-
Public safety	69,416	73,628	2,450	624,441	106,964	237,900	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Culture & recreation	-	48,352	1,903,418	2,015,917	876,148	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	20,028,109	21,590,940	24,513,819	18,858,461	22,699,962	20,512,984	25,304,143	34,929,232	46,685,059	49,834,354
<b>Total General Fund</b>	<b>\$ 34,814,674</b>	<b>\$ 40,694,978</b>	<b>\$ 52,571,133</b>	<b>\$ 49,015,323</b>	<b>\$ 52,927,767</b>	<b>\$ 52,776,249</b>	<b>\$ 59,532,984</b>	<b>\$ 74,096,378</b>	<b>\$ 89,308,676</b>	<b>\$ 95,438,666</b>
All other governmental funds										
Nonspendable:										
Perpetual care	\$ 1,195,015	\$ 1,286,351	\$ 1,225,195	\$ 1,202,793	\$ 1,305,064	\$ 1,291,254	\$ 1,398,681	\$ 1,212,009	\$ 1,220,019	\$ 1,543,436
Restricted for:										
General government	117,439	116,934	44,006	44,075	44,478	44,893	55,708	10,177	1,644	67,762
Debt service	59,732	63,749	49,925	5,509,873	5,537,384	5,576,653	5,668,202	5,689,576	5,324,761	5,354,547
Community development	2,669,670	2,797,983	2,971,778	3,376,311	3,437,545	3,508,683	3,651,866	4,268,731	4,489,650	4,524,825
Perpetual care	835,864	945,224	1,026,359	1,035,141	1,056,833	1,157,466	1,172,262	1,379,248	1,683,448	1,128,285
Public safety	184,379	196,227	248,234	174,259	796,763	489,477	460,635	545,927	2,205,292	2,525,359
Culture & Recreation	127,415	113,681	121,820	98,964	91,711	241,454	204,221	276,224	308,259	313,068
Social services	-	-	15,657	-	15,601	15,602	15,602	15,602	15,602	15,602
Capital projects	-	-	24,533	81,710,209	46,020,681	6,989,518	57	-	-	-
Committed for:										
General government	24,593	50,383	30,948	-	31,169	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	43,019	22,887	22,511	18,032	8,980	7,950	11,378	11,443	15,038	-
Community development	170,143	150,143	282,047	151,557	152,090	165,229	150,143	47,643	50,668	307,709
Streets & transportation	31,275	31,266	145,778	1,231,323	3,021,817	4,611,042	2,867,766	2,376,634	3,664,668	3,350,108
Health & Sanitation	376,241	351,089	386,223	510,152	445,117	416,655	661,467	554,775	503,284	567,679
Culture & Recreation	346,817	433,501	339,953	80,725	92,758	86,743	35,692	4,902	26,293	32,753
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects	3,046,007	5,125,807	5,324,603	9,205,146	7,790,662	6,777,068	4,455,628	6,003,551	6,699,124	6,439,228
Unassigned	-	(46,316)	(69,967)	1,503	6,851	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total all other governmental funds</b>	<b>\$ 9,227,609</b>	<b>\$ 11,638,909</b>	<b>\$ 12,189,603</b>	<b>\$ 104,350,063</b>	<b>\$ 69,855,504</b>	<b>\$ 31,379,687</b>	<b>\$ 20,809,308</b>	<b>\$ 22,396,442</b>	<b>\$ 26,207,750</b>	<b>\$ 26,170,361</b>

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 4**  
**Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
*(modified accrual basis of accounting)*

	Fiscal Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Revenues</b>										
Taxes	\$ 60,951,422	\$ 70,823,001	\$ 71,595,722	\$ 78,170,310	\$ 82,648,922	\$ 81,331,851	\$ 80,910,757	\$ 79,273,621	\$ 84,100,465	\$ 90,485,533
Licenses and permits	1,980,033	2,314,548	1,951,906	1,785,106	2,101,210	1,573,618	1,533,394	1,355,564	1,460,519	1,745,644
Fines and forfeitures	682,139	607,189	597,295	822,135	415,455	388,268	471,385	470,050	679,591	1,213,665
Charges for services	17,378,425	17,083,347	17,605,092	18,172,250	18,730,115	19,342,380	20,656,276	21,030,087	19,518,649	20,498,842
Intergovernmental	9,043,036	8,438,015	6,553,675	6,777,791	8,880,884	8,579,350	6,284,999	18,075,145	20,009,705	10,021,460
Investment earnings	227,115	333,819	195,353	343,036	549,384	333,819	1,868,277	1,431,755	1,095,696	(487,519)
Other revenues	2,290,775	2,380,245	2,216,847	3,858,393	2,853,474	2,976,042	3,162,758	3,464,435	2,861,723	2,976,571
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>92,552,945</b>	<b>101,980,164</b>	<b>100,715,890</b>	<b>109,929,021</b>	<b>116,179,444</b>	<b>115,137,172</b>	<b>114,887,846</b>	<b>125,100,657</b>	<b>129,726,348</b>	<b>126,454,196</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>										
General government	17,300,093	17,895,004	16,865,727	18,463,262	18,475,861	20,512,233	18,915,315	18,016,010	18,933,078	19,621,300
Public safety	45,244,968	43,177,644	41,064,211	44,496,338	49,212,795	50,256,844	49,974,149	52,727,161	54,923,642	55,477,838
Streets & transportation	9,885,764	9,695,257	8,604,396	8,659,689	8,043,992	9,046,170	8,221,521	7,166,742	7,478,349	8,207,317
Health & sanitation	5,743,792	5,935,792	5,242,341	5,541,497	5,389,924	5,663,160	5,254,785	4,448,557	4,794,215	4,973,726
Culture & recreation	6,606,428	6,371,573	6,230,982	6,374,973	8,560,967	6,988,108	15,684,733	5,750,381	4,884,030	6,177,677
Economic development	4,122,299	3,904,672	2,501,317	2,498,592	3,756,170	5,746,305	2,097,377	2,060,652	2,895,095	4,653,293
Social services	1,153,456	771,640	752,103	812,046	781,169	931,297	777,680	692,739	936,094	980,487
Capital outlay	1,903,430	5,468,283	7,367,534	26,747,478	46,146,996	47,815,185	9,752,370	11,554,342	10,394,584	11,528,689
Debt service:										
Principal	753,081	630,000	660,000	3,381,000	7,869,000	4,693,000	4,751,000	6,070,027	4,785,000	5,193,000
Issuance Costs	-	-	-	542,430	99,333	1,750	1,750	1,750	261,836	5,050
Interest	441,233	408,921	381,025	3,135,359	3,942,042	3,657,268	3,487,439	3,311,857	3,212,014	2,347,285
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>93,154,544</b>	<b>94,258,786</b>	<b>89,669,636</b>	<b>120,652,664</b>	<b>152,278,249</b>	<b>155,311,320</b>	<b>118,918,119</b>	<b>111,800,218</b>	<b>113,497,937</b>	<b>119,165,662</b>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(601,599)	7,721,378	11,046,254	(10,723,643)	(36,098,805)	(40,174,148)	(4,030,273)	13,300,439	16,228,411	7,288,534
<b>Other financing sources (uses)</b>										
Proceeds from borrowing	2,264,500	1,482,000	2,494,500	100,206,000	7,180,900	2,820,500	2,992,000	2,458,500	43,756,500	-
Other financing sources - debt service - principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,675,000)	-
Transfers in	7,112,640	11,199,977	7,197,960	33,229,618	33,180,332	28,339,920	31,203,017	32,132,062	48,000,579	37,045,066
Transfers out	(8,443,345)	(12,320,360)	(8,520,478)	(34,601,335)	(35,089,381)	(30,293,752)	(34,273,372)	(33,800,039)	(50,462,272)	(38,795,160)
Other	692,501	208,609	208,613	486,286	245,003	680,146	294,984	2,029,566	1,302,826	554,161
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>1,626,296</b>	<b>570,226</b>	<b>1,380,595</b>	<b>99,320,569</b>	<b>5,516,854</b>	<b>1,546,814</b>	<b>216,629</b>	<b>2,820,089</b>	<b>(77,367)</b>	<b>(1,195,933)</b>
<b>Special Item</b>										
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,067,547	-
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<b>\$ 1,024,697</b>	<b>\$ 8,291,604</b>	<b>\$ 12,426,849</b>	<b>\$ 88,596,926</b>	<b>\$ (30,581,951)</b>	<b>\$ (38,627,334)</b>	<b>\$ (3,813,644)</b>	<b>\$ 16,120,528</b>	<b>\$ 17,218,591</b>	<b>\$ 6,092,601</b>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	1%	1%	1%	7%	11%	8%	8%	9%	8%	7%

Some capital outlays are included in the activity or function. The capital outlay listed above is for capital project funds only.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 5**  
**Expenditures By Function - Governmental Fund Types -**  
**For the Last Ten Fiscal Years**

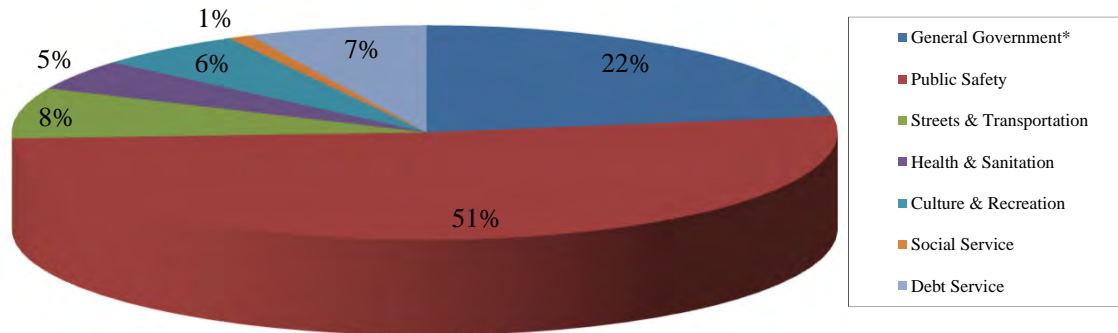
Fiscal Years	General Government*	Public Safety	Streets & Transportation	Health & Sanitation	Culture & Recreation	Social Service	Debt Service	Total
2013	\$ 21,422,392	\$ 45,244,968	\$ 9,885,764	\$ 5,743,792	\$ 6,606,428	\$ 1,153,456	\$ 1,194,314	\$ 91,251,114
2014	\$ 21,799,676	\$ 43,177,644	\$ 9,695,257	\$ 5,935,792	\$ 6,371,573	\$ 771,640	\$ 1,038,921	\$ 88,790,503
2015	\$ 19,367,044	\$ 41,064,211	\$ 8,604,396	\$ 5,242,341	\$ 6,230,982	\$ 752,103	\$ 1,041,025	\$ 82,302,102
2016	\$ 20,961,854	\$ 44,496,338	\$ 8,659,689	\$ 5,541,497	\$ 6,374,973	\$ 812,046	\$ 7,058,789	\$ 93,905,186
2017	\$ 22,232,031	\$ 49,212,795	\$ 8,043,992	\$ 5,389,924	\$ 8,560,967	\$ 781,169	\$ 11,910,375	\$ 106,131,253
2018	\$ 26,258,538	\$ 50,256,844	\$ 9,046,170	\$ 5,663,160	\$ 6,988,108	\$ 931,297	\$ 8,352,018	\$ 107,496,135
2019	\$ 18,915,315	\$ 49,974,149	\$ 8,221,521	\$ 5,254,785	\$ 15,684,013	\$ 777,680	\$ 8,240,189	\$ 107,067,652
2020	\$ 20,076,662	\$ 52,727,161	\$ 7,166,742	\$ 4,448,557	\$ 5,750,381	\$ 692,739	\$ 9,383,634	\$ 100,245,876
2021	\$ 21,828,173	\$ 54,923,642	\$ 7,478,349	\$ 4,794,215	\$ 4,884,030	\$ 936,094	\$ 8,258,850	\$ 103,103,353
2022	\$ 24,274,593	\$ 55,477,838	\$ 8,207,317	\$ 4,973,726	\$ 6,177,677	\$ 980,487	\$ 7,545,335	\$ 107,636,973

Includes General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Permanent Fund, and Debt Service Fund

\*Includes expenditures for economic development

Excludes Capital Projects

**Expenditures by Function - Governmental Fund Types for the Current Year**

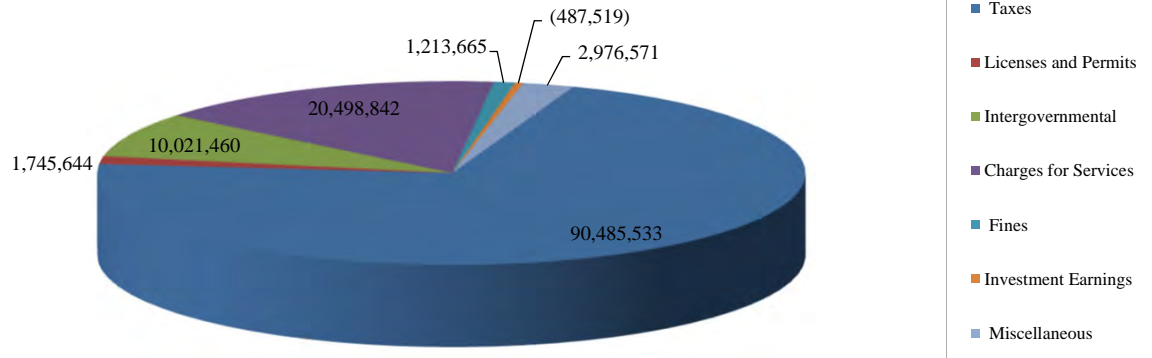


**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 6**  
**Revenues By Source - Governmental Fund Types -**  
**For the Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Years	Taxes	Licenses and Permits	Intergovernmental	Charges for Services	Fines	Investment Earnings	Miscellaneous	Total
2013	\$ 60,951,422	\$ 1,980,033	\$ 9,043,036	\$ 17,349,859	\$ 682,139	\$ 218,932	\$ 2,218,519	\$ 92,443,940
2014	\$ 70,823,001	\$ 2,314,548	\$ 8,438,015	\$ 17,076,699	\$ 607,189	\$ 325,760	\$ 2,340,102	\$ 101,925,314
2015	\$ 71,595,722	\$ 1,951,906	\$ 6,553,675	\$ 17,586,425	\$ 597,295	\$ 175,700	\$ 1,856,011	\$ 100,316,734
2016	\$ 78,170,310	\$ 1,785,106	\$ 6,777,791	\$ 18,172,250	\$ 822,135	\$ 343,036	\$ 3,858,393	\$ 109,929,021
2017	\$ 82,648,922	\$ 2,101,210	\$ 8,880,884	\$ 18,730,115	\$ 415,455	\$ 549,384	\$ 2,853,474	\$ 116,179,444
2018	\$ 81,331,851	\$ 1,573,618	\$ 8,579,350	\$ 19,325,296	\$ 388,268	\$ 862,355	\$ 2,866,596	\$ 114,927,334
2019	\$ 80,910,757	\$ 1,533,394	\$ 6,284,999	\$ 20,656,276	\$ 471,385	\$ 1,868,277	\$ 3,162,758	\$ 114,887,846
2020	\$ 79,273,621	\$ 1,355,564	\$ 18,075,145	\$ 21,030,087	\$ 470,050	\$ 1,431,755	\$ 3,464,435	\$ 125,100,657
2021	\$ 84,100,465	\$ 1,460,519	\$ 20,009,705	\$ 19,518,649	\$ 679,591	\$ 1,095,696	\$ 2,861,723	\$ 129,726,348
2022	\$ 90,485,533	\$ 1,745,644	\$ 10,021,460	\$ 20,498,842	\$ 1,213,665	\$ (487,519)	\$ 2,976,571	\$ 126,454,196

Includes General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Permanent Fund, and Debt Service Fund  
 Excludes Capital Projects

Revenues by Source - Governmental Fund Type for the Current Year



**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 7**  
**Detailed Revenues From Taxes - Governmental Fund Types -**  
**For the Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Years	Property Tax	Business & Occupation Tax	City Sales & Use Tax	Utility Tax	Consumer Sales Tax Liquor	Hotel Occupancy Tax	Amusement Tax	Miscellaneous Taxes	Total
2013 \$	12,439,039 \$	41,355,598 \$	- \$	2,907,752 \$	977,270 \$	3,039,553 \$	176,634 \$	55,576 \$	60,951,422 \$
2014 \$	13,128,890 \$	46,402,641 \$	4,507,057 \$	2,848,995 \$	855,825 \$	2,787,461 \$	191,837 \$	100,295 \$	70,823,001 \$
2015 \$	13,348,700 \$	43,575,524 \$	7,400,475 \$	2,937,831 \$	921,639 \$	2,937,375 \$	185,084 \$	289,094 \$	71,595,722 \$
2016 \$	13,676,413 \$	43,535,853 \$	14,240,163 \$	2,508,107 \$	922,499 \$	2,917,816 \$	172,886 \$	196,573 \$	78,170,310 \$
2017 \$	14,363,448 \$	45,996,988 \$	15,034,244 \$	2,708,004 \$	942,479 \$	3,166,489 \$	228,370 \$	203,785 \$	82,643,807 \$
2018 \$	14,836,590 \$	44,553,692 \$	14,702,552 \$	2,783,809 \$	902,586 \$	3,242,726 \$	166,343 \$	143,553 \$	81,331,851 \$
2019 \$	15,321,906 \$	43,082,465 \$	15,547,188 \$	2,573,491 \$	1,085,930 \$	2,932,414 \$	94,134 \$	273,229 \$	80,910,757 \$
2020 \$	16,015,772 \$	42,132,390 \$	14,934,639 \$	2,544,982 \$	992,716 \$	2,286,736 \$	107,881 \$	258,505 \$	79,273,621 \$
2021 \$	16,841,612 \$	45,065,926 \$	16,354,605 \$	2,711,349 \$	1,034,916 \$	1,873,649 \$	34,325 \$	184,083 \$	84,100,465 \$
2022 \$	16,814,033 \$	48,609,127 \$	17,852,592 \$	2,814,926 \$	1,038,039 \$	2,778,601 \$	291,491 \$	286,724 \$	90,485,533 \$

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 8**  
**Property Tax Levies and Collections - General Fund -**  
**For the Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Years	Total Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percent Current Taxes Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections	Total Tax Collections	Ratio of Total Tax Collections to Total Tax Levy	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes	Ratio of Delinquent Taxes to Total Tax Levy
2013 \$	12,855,184 \$	11,902,083	92.59%	536,956 \$	12,439,039	96.76%	571,126	4.44%
2014 \$	13,520,304 \$	12,546,273	92.80%	582,617 \$	13,128,890	97.10%	454,131	3.36%
2015 \$	13,925,782 \$	11,675,684	83.84%	552,063 \$	12,227,747	87.81%	425,683	3.06%
2016 \$	14,328,627 \$	12,020,502	83.89%	476,761 \$	12,497,263	87.22%	522,366	3.65%
2017 \$	14,757,622 \$	12,598,820	85.37%	499,600 \$	13,098,420	88.76%	703,613	4.77%
2018 \$	15,398,625 \$	12,644,881	82.12%	698,932 \$	13,343,813	86.66%	766,332	4.98%
2019 \$	15,908,041 \$	13,050,308	82.04%	627,586 \$	13,677,894	85.98%	817,839	5.14%
2020 \$	16,673,968 \$	13,424,077	80.51%	748,108 \$	14,172,185	85.00%	776,475	4.66%
2021 \$	17,395,292 \$	13,949,658	80.19%	781,830 \$	14,731,488	84.69%	805,071	4.63%
2022 \$	17,639,797 \$	14,013,853	79.44%	805,378 \$	14,819,231	84.01%	1,033,110	5.86%

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 9**  
**Principal Revenue Source**  
**Business and Occupation Tax Revenue Filers By Class -**

**For the Last Ten Fiscal Years**

		Fiscal Year 2022				
Class	Rate per \$1.00	Number of	Percentage of	Tax	Percentage of	
	Gross Revenue	Filers	Total	Liability	Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	11	0.21%	\$ 18,588	0.04%
2	Manufacturing	0.30%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
3	Retailers	1.00%	998	19.21%	8,350,469	18.65%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	426	8.20%	1,713,660	3.83%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	2	0.04%	2,400,948	5.36%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	3.00%	1	0.02%	1,148,320	2.56%
7	Natural Gas Companies	3.00%	1	0.02%	624,403	1.39%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	2	0.04%	1,013,964	2.26%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	8	0.15%	70,097	0.16%
10	Contracting	2.00%	532	10.24%	5,374,138	12.00%
11	Amusement	1.00%	26	0.50%	1,270,872	2.84%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	1.00%	1,875	36.09%	18,655,042	41.66%
13	Rents and Royalties	1.00%	1,254	24.14%	2,233,456	4.99%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	1.00%	59	1.14%	1,903,062	4.25%
Totals			<u>5,195</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 44,777,019</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

		Fiscal Year 2021				
Class	Rate per \$1.00	Number of	Percentage of	Tax	Percentage of	
	Gross Revenue	Filers	Total	Liability	Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	10	0.19%	\$ 30,098	0.07%
2	Manufacturing	0.30%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
3	Retailers	0.50%	997	18.98%	7,839,448	18.33%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	418	7.96%	1,342,758	3.14%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	2	0.04%	2,221,776	5.19%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	3.00%	2	0.04%	1,068,605	2.50%
7	Natural Gas Companies	3.00%	2	0.04%	571,186	1.34%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	2	0.04%	950,853	2.22%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	8	0.15%	34,833	0.08%
10	Contracting	2.00%	533	10.14%	5,343,043	12.49%
11	Amusement	0.50%	22	0.42%	918,277	2.15%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	1.00%	1,878	35.74%	18,152,046	42.44%
13	Rents and Royalties	1.00%	1,319	25.10%	2,177,509	5.09%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	1.00%	61	1.16%	2,121,161	4.96%
Totals			<u>5,254</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 42,771,593</u>	<u>100.00%</u>



**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 9 (Continued)**  
**Principal Revenue Source**  
**Business and Occupation Tax Revenue Filers By Class**

		Fiscal Year 2020				
Class	Rate per \$1.00	Number of	Percentage of	Tax	Percentage of	
	Gross Revenue	Filers	Total	Liability	Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	10	0.18%	\$ 18,392	0.05%
2	Manufacturing	0.30%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
3	Retailers	0.50%	1,034	18.95%	7,370,326	18.38%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	435	7.97%	1,270,584	3.17%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	3	0.05%	2,095,359	5.23%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	3.00%	1	0.02%	1,052,702	2.63%
7	Natural Gas Companies	3.00%	3	0.05%	525,819	1.31%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	3	0.05%	925,486	2.31%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	9	0.16%	58,139	0.14%
10	Contracting	2.00%	595	10.91%	4,653,372	11.61%
11	Amusement	0.50%	30	0.55%	477,640	1.19%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	1.00%	1,918	35.15%	16,981,501	42.35%
13	Rents and Royalties	1.00%	1,350	24.74%	2,144,815	5.35%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	1.00%	65	1.19%	2,523,741	6.29%
Totals			<u>5,456</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 40,097,876</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

		Fiscal Year 2019				
Class	Rate per \$1.00	Number of	Percentage of	Tax	Percentage of	
	Gross Revenue	Filers	Total	Liability	Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	8	0.16%	\$ 20,482	0.05%
2	Manufacturing	0.30%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
3	Retailers	0.50%	995	20.21%	7,581,198	18.71%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	401	8.14%	1,341,262	3.31%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	1	0.02%	2,039,768	5.03%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	3.00%	1	0.02%	1,102,312	2.72%
7	Natural Gas Companies	2.00%	1	0.02%	551,820	1.36%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	1	0.02%	823,054	2.03%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	5	0.10%	63,686	0.16%
10	Contracting	2.00%	541	10.99%	4,449,784	10.98%
11	Amusement	0.50%	27	0.55%	389,128	0.96%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	1.00%	1,845	37.47%	17,299,092	42.69%
13	Rents and Royalties	1.00%	1,047	21.26%	2,453,771	6.05%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	1.00%	51	1.04%	2,411,549	5.95%
Totals			<u>4,924</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 40,526,906</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 9 (Continued)**  
**Principal Revenue Source**  
**Business and Occupation Tax Revenue Filers By Class**

		Fiscal Year 2018				
Class	Rate per \$1.00	Number of	Percentage of	Tax	Percentage of	
	Gross Revenue	Filers	Total	Liability	Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	11	0.22%	\$ 104,605	0.26%
2	Manufacturing	0.30%	1	0.02%	7	0.00%
3	Retailers	0.50%	1,006	20.37%	7,319,186	17.91%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	394	7.98%	1,481,550	3.63%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	2	0.04%	2,157,043	5.28%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	3.00%	1	0.02%	1,148,575	2.81%
7	Natural Gas Companies	2.00%	1	0.02%	597,812	1.46%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	1	0.02%	808,231	1.98%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	9	0.18%	70,165	0.17%
10	Contracting	2.00%	538	10.89%	4,938,262	12.08%
11	Amusement	0.50%	27	0.55%	496,325	1.21%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	1.00%	1,833	37.11%	17,105,745	41.86%
13	Rents and Royalties	1.00%	1,059	21.44%	2,550,043	6.24%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	1.00%	56	1.13%	2,087,730	5.11%
Totals			<u>4,939</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 40,865,279</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

		Fiscal Year 2017				
Class	Rate per \$1.00	Number of	Percentage of	Tax	Percentage of	
	Gross Revenue	Filers	Total	Liability	Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	10	0.21%	\$ 36,538	0.09%
2	Manufacturing	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
3	Retailers	0.50%	1,011	20.84%	7,629,686	18.60%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	373	7.69%	1,392,464	3.39%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	1	0.02%	2,126,576	5.18%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	0.03%	1	0.02%	1,172,142	2.86%
7	Natural Gas Companies	0.03%	1	0.02%	245,574	0.60%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	1	0.02%	823,066	2.01%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	7	0.14%	43,204	0.11%
10	Contracting	2.00%	595	12.26%	5,602,188	13.66%
11	Amusement	0.50%	22	0.45%	453,630	1.11%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	1.00%	1,829	37.70%	17,102,583	41.70%
13	Rents and Royalties	1.00%	950	19.58%	2,545,297	6.21%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	1.00%	51	1.05%	1,842,681	4.49%
Totals			<u>4,852</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 41,015,630</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 9 (Continued)**  
**Principal Revenue Source**  
**Business and Occupation Tax Revenue Filers By Class**

		Fiscal Year 2016				
Class	Rate per \$1.00 Gross Revenue	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	8	0.17%	\$ 27,096	0.07%
2	Manufacturing	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
3	Retailers	0.50%	978	20.29%	7,572,212	18.23%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	386	8.01%	1,337,740	3.22%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	1	0.02%	1,977,322	4.76%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	3.00%	1	0.02%	1,140,973	2.75%
7	Natural Gas Companies	3.00%	1	0.02%	525,030	1.26%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	1	0.02%	773,708	1.86%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	8	0.17%	104,496	0.25%
10	Contracting	2.00%	549	11.39%	5,729,306	13.79%
11	Amusement	0.50%	22	0.46%	344,021	0.83%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	0.10%	1,848	38.35%	17,424,576	41.96%
13	Rents and Royalties	0.10%	962	19.96%	2,645,642	6.37%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	0.10%	54	1.12%	1,930,419	4.65%
Totals			<u>4,819</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 41,532,541</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

		Fiscal Year 2015				
Class	Rate per \$1.00 Gross Revenue	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	8	0.14%	\$ 18,776	0.05%
2	Manufacturing	0.30%	1	0.02%	32	0.00%
3	Retailers	0.50%	1,059	18.54%	8,018,668	19.44%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	430	7.53%	1,424,071	3.45%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	2	0.04%	1,433,267	3.48%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	3.00%	1	0.02%	1,518,637	3.68%
7	Natural Gas Companies	3.00%	2	0.04%	749,896	1.82%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	2	0.04%	723,330	1.75%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	6	0.11%	15,933	0.04%
10	Contracting	2.00%	544	9.52%	4,881,720	11.84%
11	Amusement	0.50%	32	0.56%	403,113	0.98%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	1.00%	2,031	35.53%	17,487,274	42.39%
13	Rents and Royalties	1.00%	1,532	26.82%	2,589,707	6.28%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	1.00%	63	1.10%	1,979,139	4.80%
Totals			<u>5,713</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 41,243,563</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 9 (Continued)**  
**Principal Revenue Source**  
**Business and Occupation Tax Revenue Filers By Class**

		Fiscal Year 2014				
Class	Rate per \$1.00	Number of	Percentage of	Tax	Percentage of	
	Gross Revenue	Filers	Total	Liability	Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	9	0.19%	\$ 23,727	0.06%
2	Manufacturing	3.00%	35	0.73%	184,147	0.44%
3	Retailers	0.50%	969	20.19%	7,682,364	18.49%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	388	8.09%	1,504,936	3.62%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	1	0.02%	1,899,680	4.57%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	3.00%	1	0.02%	1,115,156	2.68%
7	Natural Gas Companies	3.00%	1	0.02%	640,263	1.54%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	1	0.02%	666,563	1.60%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	6	0.13%	5,324	0.01%
10	Contracting	2.00%	547	11.40%	6,145,407	14.79%
11	Amusement	0.50%	24	0.50%	473,516	1.14%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	1.00%	1,800	37.50%	16,845,733	40.57%
13	Rents and Royalties	1.00%	955	19.90%	2,372,929	5.71%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	1.00%	62	1.29%	1,984,452	4.78%
Totals			<u>4,799</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 41,544,197</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

		Fiscal Year 2013				
Class	Rate per \$1.00	Number of	Percentage of	Tax	Percentage of	
	Gross Revenue	Filers	Total	Liability	Total	
1	Production of Natural Resources	1.00%	7	0.12%	\$ 7,543	0.02%
2	Manufacturing	3.00%	43	0.74%	306,438	0.78%
3	Retailers	0.50%	1,075	18.41%	7,695,611	19.64%
4	Wholesalers	0.15%	437	7.48%	1,395,630	3.56%
5	Electric Power Companies (Domestic Purposes and Commercial Lighting)	4.00%	1	0.02%	1,933,103	4.93%
6	Electric Power Companies (All Other Sales and Demand Charges)	3.00%	1	0.02%	1,140,254	2.91%
7	Natural Gas Companies	3.00%	3	0.05%	483,340	1.23%
8	Water Companies	4.00%	1	0.02%	749,718	1.91%
9	All Other Public Utilities	2.00%	6	0.10%	21,430	0.05%
10	Contracting	2.00%	545	9.33%	4,641,987	11.85%
11	Amusement	0.50%	34	0.58%	387,842	0.99%
12	Service & All Other Businesses	1.00%	1,980	33.91%	15,861,239	40.50%
13	Rents and Royalties	1.00%	1,637	28.04%	2,476,009	6.32%
14	Banking and Other Financial Institutions	1.00%	69	1.18%	2,079,652	5.31%
Totals			<u>5,839</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 39,179,796</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 10**  
**Ratio of Outstanding General Obligation Bonds to**  
**Assessed Value, Estimated Actual Taxable Value and Net Debt Per Capita -**  
**For the Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Years	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property	Gross Bonded Debt	Debt Service Fund	Net Bonded Debt	Ratio of Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Estimated Actual Value	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita
2013	\$ 3,087,614,182	\$ 1,852,568,509	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-
2014	\$ 3,191,495,380	\$ 1,914,897,228	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-
2015	\$ 3,208,195,965	\$ 1,924,917,579	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-
2016	\$ 3,246,792,017	\$ 1,948,075,210	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-
2017	\$ 3,231,869,829	\$ 1,939,121,897	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-
2018	\$ 3,243,460,913	\$ 1,946,076,548	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-
2019	\$ 3,234,270,404	\$ 1,940,562,242	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-
2020	\$ 3,268,247,498	\$ 1,960,948,499	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-
2021	\$ 3,300,563,018	\$ 1,980,337,811	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-
2022	\$ 3,226,737,068	\$ 1,936,042,241	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	-

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. Assessed value does not include exempt property. The Kanawha County Assessor estimates actual taxable value of property at sixty percent. Population data can be found in the Table of Demographic Statistics. The City currently has no general obligation bond debt outstanding.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**

**Table 11**

**Ratio of Outstanding Debt by Type -  
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Years	Governmental Activities				Business-type Activities			Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	General Obligation	Revenue	Capital Leases/ Financed Purchases*	Revenue	Capital Leases					
	Bonds	Bonds		Bonds						
2013	\$ -	\$ 2,715,290	\$ 10,147,127	\$ 9,330,223	\$ -		\$ 22,192,640	13.33%	432	
2014	\$ -	\$ 2,512,131	\$ 9,055,434	\$ 7,779,085	\$ -		\$ 19,346,650	12.21%	376	
2015	\$ -	\$ 2,298,973	\$ 9,069,295	\$ 6,172,947	\$ -		\$ 17,541,215	10.97%	341	
2016	\$ -	\$ 96,644,815	\$ 9,464,294	\$ 4,671,075	\$ -		\$ 110,780,184	8.89%	2,155	
2017	\$ -	\$ 92,742,657	\$ 10,316,103	\$ 4,217,004	\$ -		\$ 107,275,764	2.02%	2,087	
2018	\$ -	\$ 88,681,498	\$ 10,078,938	\$ 3,737,932	\$ -		\$ 102,498,368	2.11%	1,994	
2019	\$ -	\$ 84,477,341	\$ 9,894,687	\$ 3,238,861	\$ -		\$ 97,610,889	2.29%	1,899	
2020	\$ -	\$ 78,986,000	\$ 9,004,647	\$ 2,719,790	\$ -		\$ 90,710,437	2.57%	1,765	
2021	\$ -	\$ 74,793,000	\$ 6,836,499	\$ 2,180,719	\$ -		\$ 83,810,218	2.83%	1,715	
2022	\$ -	\$ 70,065,000	\$ 4,308,937	\$ 1,621,647	\$ -		\$ 75,995,584	3.32%	1,583	

\* The prior capital leases were determined to be financed purchases due to the implementation of GASB 87 in FY 2022.

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. The City has no overlapping debt.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**

**Table 12**

**Revenue Bond Coverage - Civic Center Revenue Bonds -  
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Years	Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage	General Fund & Coal Severance Transfers
				Principal	Interest	Total		
2013	\$ 2,936,164	\$ 4,616,987	\$ (1,680,823)	\$ 390,000	\$ 276,207	\$ 666,207	-252.30%	\$ 1,373,459
2014	\$ 3,254,330	\$ 4,593,226	\$ (1,338,896)	\$ 410,000	\$ 259,250	\$ 669,250	-200.06%	\$ 1,203,704
2015	\$ 3,232,637	\$ 4,622,336	\$ (1,389,699)	\$ 425,000	\$ 245,227	\$ 670,227	-207.35%	\$ 1,294,339
2016	\$ 2,964,411	\$ 5,054,297	\$ (2,089,886)	\$ 445,000	\$ 228,620	\$ 673,620	-310.25%	\$ 1,399,714
2017	\$ 2,962,180	\$ 4,633,583	\$ (1,671,403)	\$ 465,000	\$ 207,956	\$ 672,956	-248.37%	\$ 1,406,497
2018	\$ 2,283,811	\$ 4,263,827	\$ (1,980,016)	\$ 490,000	\$ 212,699	\$ 702,699	-281.77%	\$ 1,660,362
2019	\$ 3,108,184	\$ 6,426,522	\$ (3,318,338)	\$ 510,000	\$ 190,550	\$ 700,550	-473.68%	\$ 1,455,430
2020	\$ 2,340,427	\$ 8,634,741	\$ (6,294,314)	\$ 530,000	\$ 167,060	\$ 697,060	-902.98%	\$ 1,149,585
2021	\$ 3,285,748	\$ 9,863,311	\$ (6,577,563)	\$ 550,000	\$ 119,510	\$ 669,510	-982.44%	\$ 2,237,474
2022	\$ 17,465,820	\$ 19,089,097	\$ (1,623,277)	\$ 570,000	\$ 92,782	\$ 662,782	-244.92%	\$ 1,396,113

The General Fund and Coal Severance Fund transfer specific revenue pledged for the Civic Center Debt Service. The General Fund also transfers funds for operational subsidy.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 13**  
**Revenue Bond Coverage - Parking System Revenue Bonds -**  
**For the Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Years	Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
2013	\$ 3,657,500	\$ 2,590,134	\$ 1,067,366	\$ 925,000	\$ 195,316	\$ 1,120,316	95.27%
2014	\$ 3,537,324	\$ 2,694,571	\$ 842,753	\$ 1,175,000	\$ 152,810	\$ 1,327,810	63.47%
2015	\$ 3,610,203	\$ 2,739,890	\$ 870,313	\$ 1,215,000	\$ 104,214	\$ 1,319,214	65.97%
2016	\$ 3,398,865	\$ 3,259,416	\$ 139,449	\$ 1,085,000	\$ 48,825	\$ 1,133,825	12.30%
2017	\$ 3,426,474	\$ 2,948,302	\$ 478,172	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
2018	\$ 2,771,487	\$ 2,666,379	\$ 105,108	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
2019	\$ 2,936,339	\$ 2,918,913	\$ 17,426	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
2020	\$ 2,633,665	\$ 2,503,788	\$ 129,877	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
2021	\$ 2,291,927	\$ 2,367,986	\$ (76,059)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
2022	\$ 2,574,800	\$ 631,307	\$ 1,943,493	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 14**  
**Demographic Statistics -**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Years	Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Income	Unemployment Rate
2013	51,400	\$ 2,022,473	\$ 41,228	5.7
2014	51,400	\$ 2,175,248	\$ 42,329	5.4
2015	51,400	\$ 2,161,370	\$ 42,046	6.8
2016	51,400	\$ 2,161,370	\$ 42,046	6.0
2017	51,400	\$ 2,161,884	\$ 42,063	4.6
2018	51,400	\$ 2,161,884	\$ 42,063	5.1
2019	51,400	\$ 2,233,844	\$ 43,457	4.7
2020	51,400	\$ 2,327,209	\$ 45,276	11.6
2021	48,864	\$ 2,375,768	\$ 48,864	5.4
2022	48,018	\$ 2,523,234	\$ 51,638	4.2

Bureau of Economic Analysis ([www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov)) and Bureau of Labor Statistics, and United State Census- based on most current census results, and the Department of Numbers  
Per Capita Income is based on an average annual growth rate of PCPI of 1.3% to 3.5% as information is updated as becomes available.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**

**Table 15**

**Legal Debt Margin Information -  
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

**Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2022**

Assessed value	\$ 3,226,737,068
Debt limit (5% of assessed value)	<u>161,336,853</u>
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	-
Less: amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt	<u>-</u>
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>-</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 161,336,853</u>

	<b>Fiscal Year</b>									
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Debt limit	\$ 154,574,769	\$ 159,574,769	\$ 160,409,798	\$ 162,339,601	\$ 161,593,491	\$ 162,173,046	\$ 161,713,520	\$ 163,412,375	\$ 165,028,151	\$ 161,336,853
Total debt applicable to limit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 154,574,769</u>	<u>\$ 159,574,769</u>	<u>\$ 160,409,798</u>	<u>\$ 162,339,601</u>	<u>\$ 161,593,491</u>	<u>\$ 162,173,046</u>	<u>\$ 161,713,520</u>	<u>\$ 163,412,375</u>	<u>\$ 165,028,151</u>	<u>\$ 161,336,853</u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Under State finance law, WV State Code §13-1-3, the City's outstanding debt should not exceed 5 percent of total assessed property value.  
By law, the general obligation debt subject to the limitation may be offset by amounts set aside for repaying general obligation debt.



**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**

**Table 16**

**Employment/Unemployment and Change -  
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Years	Employment		Unemployment	
	Total	% Change Year Ago	Rate	Unit Change Year Ago
2013	130,500	0.1	5.7	-1.2
2014	131,100	0.5	5.4	-0.3
2015	94,400	28	6.8	1.4
2016	94,700	0.32	6	-0.8
2017	93,800	-0.96	4.6	-1.4
2018	91,800	-2.13	5.1	0.5
2019	90,700	-1.20	4.7	-0.4
2020	82,200	-9.37	11.6	6.9
2021	89,700	9.12	5.4	-6.2
2022	94,400	5.24	4.2	-1.2

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**

**Table 17**

**Kanawha County  
Ten Largest Employers in Kanawha County and Rank -  
June 30, 2022 and 2013**

2022		2013	
Rank	Company Name	Rank	Company Name
1	Charleston Area Medical Center	1	Charleston Area Medical Center
2	Kanawha County Board of Education	2	Kanawha County Board of Education
3	WV Department of Health & Human Resources	3	Thomas Health Systems
4	Thomas Health Systems	4	West Virginia Department of Highways
5	West Virginia Department of Highways	5	Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.
6	Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	6	The Kroger Company
7	U.S. Postal Service	7	City of Charleston
8	The Kroger Company	8	WV Department of Health & Human Resources
9	City of Charleston	9	U.S. Postal Service
10	WV Department of Administration	10	TRG Customer Solutions, Inc.

Information found at [charlestonareaalliance.org/workforce](http://charlestonareaalliance.org/workforce).

The total number of employees is unavailable. The information for FY 2022 was unavailable.

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**

**Table 18**

**Operating Indicators by Function/Program -  
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Function/Program	Fiscal Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Police</b>										
Physical arrest	8,106	7,781	5,287	5,482	4,797	5,064	6,002	4,301	4,104	5,117
Citations written	15,115	15,845	6,868	8,243	5,368	5,692	5,886	4,724	5,028	10,884
Offenses charged	10,232	10,010	8,474	7,059	8,435	6,626	5,178	5,692	2,625	Unknown
<b>Fire</b>										
Emergency medical responses	13,325	12,843	13,311	13,887	14,453	13,667	14,117	13,340	13,654	13,310
Fire responses	11,327	10,392	15,604	16,518	9,277	9,360	8,981	8,958	9,272	10,372
Inspections	1,526	849	1,146	1,765	1,223	1,235	1,124	870	514	613
<b>Refuse collection</b>										
Refuse collected (tons annually)	26,541	26,894	26,315	24,282	25,648	24,526	24,709	25,828	27,899	26,295
Recyclables collected (tons annually)	985	956	918	839	840	778	2,468	594	283	714
Yard waste collected (tons annually)	1,580	1,725	1,456	1,398	1,314	992	1,265	2,494	3,049	2,707
Sludge (tons annually)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	4651	4,307	4,226	4,793	4,088	3,993	4,613
<b>Other public works</b>										
Streets resurfaced (Miles)	7.11	6.80	14.96	11.62	9.90	10.53	16.90	13.50	16.4	19.54
<b>Parking systems</b>										
Parking violations	45,975	42,607	38,362	37,155	36,458	29,709	25,077	17,727	17,861	20,445
<b>Civic center</b>										
Number of events (annual average)	2,000	2,000	1,150	2,397	1,717	605	606	540	288	622
<b>Municipal auditorium</b>										
events (number of days annual average)	115-120	115-120	80	56	77	41	50	16	27	58

Sources: Various City of Charleston departments

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 19**  
**Capital Asset Statistics by Function / Program -**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Function/Program	Fiscal Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Police										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zone offices	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Patrol units	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Fire stations	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Refuse collection										
Collection trucks	30	30	30	30	30	32	32	32	32	32
Other public works										
Street (miles)	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
Traffic signals	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Parks and recreation										
Community centers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Neighborhood centers	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parks	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Parks acreage	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Swimming pools	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tennis courts	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Parking system										
Number of parking garages	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4
Number of parking meters	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,535	1,535	1,535	1,535
Civic center										
Types of facilities	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8

Sources: Various City of Charleston Departments

**CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Table 20**  
**Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees By Function / Program**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Function/Program	Fiscal Years									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government										
Management	41	42	42	43	45	44	36	24	22	25
Accounting & Finance	23	23	23	23	24	25	24	21	20	19
Planning	20	21	21	20	21	20	20	19	20	21
Building	24	25	25	29	29	28	25	28	29	29
Engineering	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	9	9	8
Other	95	132	132	132	68	98	84	67	68	64
Police										
Officers	153	155	159	171	162	172	158	155	157	160
Civilians	26	26	24	21	26	24	21	24	24	21
Fire										
Officers	153	152	159	151	155	163	162	151	144	166
Civilians	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other public safety	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Refuse collection	65	64	64	67	66	64	63	58	64	65
Public works	131	126	126	126	98	99	98	88	88	91
Parks and recreation	93	95	95	98	115	105	101	27	30	26
Social services	7	7	8	8	21	21	18	6	8	7
Civic center	24	25	23	23	22	23	18	24	62	17
Parking system	26	30	23	23	22	26	29	17	20	19
Total	895	937	938	950	889	927	871	720	767	740

Sources: City of Charleston Payroll

