

CITY OF MT. HEALTHY HAMILTON COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Fiscal Year Audited Under GAGAS: 2019



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

City Council City of Mount Healthy 7700 Perry Street Mount Healthy, Ohio 45231

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Mount Healthy, Hamilton County, prepared by BHM CPA Group, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The City of Mount Healthy is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 6, 2020



City of Mt. Healthy Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019 Table of Contents

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Mount Healthy Hamilton County 7700 Perry Street Mount Healthy, Ohio 45231

To Members of City Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mount Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

City of Mount Healthy Hamilton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mount Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 20 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, required budgetary comparison schedules, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 24, 2020, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BHM CPA Group, Inc.

BHM CPA Group

Piketon, Ohio July 24, 2020

Hamilton County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 (Unaudited)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the City of Mt. Healthy's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole, and readers are encouraged to review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the City's overall financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- The City's total net position increased \$1,788,342 from 2018.
- General revenues accounted for \$3,434,869 of all governmental revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$2,212,856 of total governmental revenues of \$5,647,725.
- The City had \$3,859,383 in expenses; \$2,212,856 of these expenses were offset by program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions.

Using This Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. These statements are presented so that the reader can understand the City of Mt. Healthy's financial situation as a whole and also give a detailed view of the City's fiscal condition.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a long-term view of the City's finances. The fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. These statements tell how services were financed in the short-term, as well as the amount of funds available for future spending. The fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds, with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting the City as a Whole

One of the most important questions asked about the City is, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the City's financial statements, report information on the City as a whole and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the City as a whole, the financial condition of the City has improved or diminished. However, the City's goal is to provide services to its citizens, not to generate profits as commercial entities do.

Hamilton County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 (Unaudited)

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's major funds — not the City as a whole. Some funds are required by State law and bond covenants. Other funds may be established by the City Auditor, with the approval of Council, to help control, manage, and report money received for a particular purpose or to show that the City is meeting legal responsibilities for the use of grants. The major funds for the City of Mt. Healthy are the General Fund, the Street CMR Fund, the Safety Tax Fund, the Economic Development Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent in the near future on services provided to our residents. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds – The City's fiduciary funds consist of three agency funds. We exclude these activities from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

Hamilton County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 (Unaudited)

The City as a Whole

As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position looks at the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 1
Net Position

		(Governmental Activities						
		2019		2018		Change			
Assets:									
Current and Other Assets	\$	3,522,457	\$	3,506,771	\$	15,686			
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		593,419		809,344		(215,925)			
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		7,777,633		7,032,734		744,899			
Total Assets		11,893,509		11,348,849		544,660			
Deferred Outflows of Resources		2,137,622		1,183,802		953,820			
Liabilities:									
Current and Other Liabilities		509,244		593,150		(83,906)			
Long-Term Liabilities:									
Due Within One Year		164,787		160,502		4,285			
Due in More Than One Year		7,655,849		7,713,284		(57,435)			
Total Liabilities		8,329,880		8,466,936		(137,056)			
Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,013,982		1,166,788		(152,806)			
Net Position:									
Net Investment in Capital									
Assets		6,447,842		5,855,393		592,449			
Restricted		1,650,200		1,370,950		279,250			
Unrestricted		(3,410,773)		(4,327,416)		916,643			
Total Net Position	\$	4,687,269	\$	2,898,927	\$	1,788,342			

The most significant changes from 2018 to 2019 on the statement of net position include:

- Depreciable capital assets increased \$744,899 as the City completed infrastructure projects along Perry Street, a portion of which was included in construction in progress at December 31, 2018.
- Net position increased \$1,788,342, primarily due to increases in deferred outflows related to the net pension and OPEB liabilities. See Notes 8 and 9 for more information on these items.

Hamilton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the year ended December 31, 2019, compared to 2018.

Table 2 - Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities					
		2019		2018		Change
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$	1,040,901	\$	1,136,883	\$	(95,982)
Operating Grants and Contributions		372,229		322,685		49,544
Capital Grants and Contributions		799,726		575,442		224,284
Total Program Revenues		2,212,856		2,035,010		177,846
General Revenues						
Property Taxes		721,899		751,038		(29,139)
Income Taxes		2,389,721		2,463,372		(73,651)
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		-		59		(59)
Grants and Entitlements						
not Restricted for Specific Purposes		202,305		137,466		64,839
Unrestricted Interest		1,707		1,560		147
Other		119,237		108,801		10,436
Total General Revenues		3,434,869		3,462,296		(27,427)
Total Revenues		5,647,725		5,497,306		150,419
Program Expenses						
General Government		1,016,483		822,966		193,517
Security of Persons and Property		1,313,410		2,858,602		(1,545,192)
Public Works		471,540		939,802		(468,262)
Leisure Time Activities		291,329		277,866		13,463
Community Environment		120,271		102,202		18,069
Transportation		583,263		555,553		27,710
Interest and Fiscal Charges		63,087		65,561		(2,474)
Total Expenses		3,859,383		5,622,552		(1,763,169)
Change in Net Position		1,788,342		(125,246)		1,913,588
Net Position at Beginning of Year		2,898,927		3,024,173		(125,246)
Net Position at End of Year	\$	4,687,269	\$	2,898,927	\$	1,788,342

Hamilton County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 (Unaudited)

Governmental Activities

Total program revenues increased \$177,846 during 2019 compared to 2018 as capital grants and contribution support for infrastructure projects was greater in 2019 than in 2018.

The 2.0 percent income tax is the largest source of revenue for the General Fund and the City of Mt. Healthy. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

Income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax, General Fund operations, police protection, capital improvements, debt service and other governmental functions when needed, as determined by Council.

General revenues for 2019 were essentially flat compared to 2018, decreasing \$27,427.

Total expenses decreased in 2019 compared to 2018 by \$1,763,169 – which was primarily the result of negative OPEB expense attributed to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension being recognized in 2019. See Note 9 for more information.

The City's Funds

The City's major governmental funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$5,697,656 and expenditures of \$5,621,038. The General Fund's balance decreased \$139,386 which was the result of many minor income and expense variances for 2019 compared to 2018.

The Street CMR Fund's balance increased \$82,278 as additional gasoline taxes authorized by the Ohio Legislature and collected by the City outpaced roadway projects and maintenance in 2019.

The Safety Tax Fund's balance increased \$57,628 in 2019 as property taxes and transfers in from the General Fund outpaced public safety expenditures.

The Capital Improvement Fund's balance increased \$100,441 with project-related revenues and other financing sources exceeding project-related expenses in 2019.

The Economic Development Fund's balance was essentially unchanged in 2019, increasing by \$10.

Hamilton County, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 (Unaudited)

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of receipts and disbursements. The City's budget is adopted at the object level (personal services and other expenditures) within each department and fund by City Council in the form of an appropriations resolution.

Original General Fund budgeted revenues were \$3,411,064 and final General Fund budgeted revenues were \$3,412,056. Actual revenues were \$3,459,164 at year-end, which is a favorable variance of \$47,108 compared to final budgeted revenues.

Original General Fund appropriations were \$2,902,131 and final appropriations were \$3,046,020 for an increase of \$143,889. This increase was done to ensure that the City's budget was in line with rising expenditures throughout the year. The City's actual expenditures were \$3,088,152 at year-end, which is an unfavorable variance of \$42,132 from final budgeted expenditures due to slight increases in actual costs compared to previously budgeted amounts.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2019, the City had \$8,371,052 of net capital assets of governmental activities, an increase of \$528,974 from the prior year. The increase in capital assets is primarily due to current year infrastructure additions related to Perry Street during 2019.

See Note 7 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information on capital assets.

Debt

At December 31, 2019, the City had \$1,185,000 in general obligation bonds, \$400,000 in notes and \$707,333 in loans outstanding. The City's long-term obligations also included compensated absences of \$125,200, capital leases of \$5,065, and police pension liability of \$34,262.

See Notes 14 and 15 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information related to debt.

Contacting the City's Finance Department

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the City of Mt. Healthy, 7700 Perry Street, Mt. Healthy, Ohio 45231.

City of Mt. Healthy Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Net Position December 31, 2019

	Primary Government Governmental Activities	Component Unit Mt. Healthy Community Improvement Corporation
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,569,374	\$ 68,168
Accounts Receivable	140,164	-
Income Taxes Receivable	729,000	-
Intergovernmental Receivable	268,596	-
Property Taxes Receivable	815,323	-
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	593,419	-
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	7,777,633	
Total Assets	11,893,509	68,168
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred Charge on Refunding	40,956	_
Pension	1,678,206	_
OPEB	418,460	_
0.22		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,137,622	
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	48,338	-
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	55,968	-
Accrued Interest Payable	4,938	-
Note Payable	400,000	-
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year	164,787	-
Due in More Than One Year	7,655,849	
Total Liabilities	8,329,880	
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property Taxes Levied For Next Year	741,000	_
Pension	106,806	_
OPEB	166,176	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,013,982	-
N. D. M.		
Net Position	6.447.040	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,447,842	-
Restricted for:	920.050	
Capital Outlay Transportation	830,959 438,479	-
Security of Persons and Property		-
Leisure Time Activities	321,860 14,088	-
Other Purposes	44,814	_
Unrestricted	(3,410,773)	68,168
Total Net Position	\$ 4,687,269	\$ 68,168

City of Mt. Healthy Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

				Progr	am Revenue	s			Net (Expense) F Changes in N		
									<u> </u>	Comp	onent Unit
										Mt	. Healthy
		C	harges for					Prima	ary Government	Co	mmunity
		Se	rvices and	Opera	ating Grants	Cap	ital Grants	G	overnmental	Imp	rovement
Function/Programs	Expenses		Sales	and C	ontributions	and C	ontributions		Activities	Co	rporation
Governmental Activities											
General Government	\$ 1,016,483	\$	296,517	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(719,966)	\$	-
Security of Persons and Property	1,313,410		278,245		30,061		-		(1,005,104)		-
Public Works	471,540		380,894		-		-		(90,646)		-
Leisure Time Activities	291,329		46,130		6,208		-		(238,991)		-
Community Environment	120,271		35,901		3,076		-		(81,294)		-
Transportation	583,263		3,214		332,884		799,726		552,561		-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	63,087		-						(63,087)		
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 3,859,383	\$	1,040,901	\$	372,229	\$	799,726		(1,646,527)		
Component Unit Mt. Healthy Community											
Improvement Corporation	\$ 2,681	\$	-	\$	40,000	\$			-		37,319
	General Revenu	es:									
	Taxes:										
	Property Tax	es L	evied for:								
	General Pu								303,136		-
	Capital Ou	ıtlay							96,314		_
			sons and Pro	perty					322,449		-
	Income Taxe								2,389,721		_
	Grants and En	titlen	nents not Re	stricted	l to Specific	Progra	ıms		202,305		_
	Unrestricted In				1	0			1,707		26
	Other								119,237		-
									,		
	Total General R	eveni	ies						3,434,869		26
	Change in Net P	ositio	on						1,788,342		37,345
	Net Position at I	Begin	ning of Yea	r					2,898,927		30,823
	Net Position at I	End o	f Year					\$	4,687,269	\$	68,168

City of Mt. Healthy Hamilton County, Ohio Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

December 31, 2019

A	General	Street CMR	Safety Tax	Capital Improvement	Economic Development	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and							
Cash Equivalents Accounts Receivable Intergovernmental Receivable Income Taxes Receivable Property Taxes Receivable	\$ 281,893 125,345 45,364 547,000	\$ 231,133 - 187,944 -	\$ 46,458 12,700 16,500 - 364,219	\$ 551,888 - 5,000 - 108,906	\$ 87,586 - - -	\$ 370,416 2,119 13,788 182,000	\$ 1,569,374 140,164 268,596 729,000
Property Taxes Receivable	342,198		304,219	108,900			815,323
Total Assets	\$1,341,800	\$ 419,077	\$ 439,877	\$ 665,794	\$ 87,586	\$ 568,323	\$ 3,522,457
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable	47,263	405	642	28	-	-	48,338
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	44,172	2,364	9,168	-	-	264	55,968
Note Payable					400,000		400,000
Total Liabilities	91,435	2,769	9,810	28	400,000	264	504,306
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Property Taxes Levied for Next Year	311,000	_	331,000	99,000	_	_	741,000
Unavailable Property Taxes	31,198	_	33,219	9,906	_	_	74,323
Unavailable Income Taxes	481,000	_	-	-	-	160,000	641,000
Unavailable Intergovernmental Revenue	59,799	156,503	24,323	5,000		11,701	257,326
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	882,997	156,503	388,542	113,906		171,701	1,713,649
Fund Balances							
Restricted							
Security of Persons and Property	-	-	41,525	-	-	62,793	104,318
Streets and Transportation	-	259,805	-	-	-	10,470	270,275
Capital Improvement	-	-	-	551,860	-	264,193	816,053
Other	-	-	-	-	-	58,902	58,902
Total Restricted	-	259,805	41,525	551,860	-	396,358	1,249,548
Assigned	15 405						15.405
Next Year's Budget	15,425						15,425
Total Assigned	15,425						15,425
Unassigned	351,943				(312,414)		39,529
Total Fund Balances	367,368	259,805	41,525	551,860	(312,414)	396,358	1,304,502
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$1,341,800	\$ 419,077	\$ 439,877	\$ 665,794	\$ 87,586	\$ 568,323	\$ 3,522,457

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of: Land Construction in Process Other Capital Assets Accumulated depreciation Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds. Income Taxes Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental and Other Revenues In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding Loans Other Ponsion Compensated Absences The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Unflows - OPEB At 18.460 Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pensition of Governmental Activities Net Position of Governmental Activities Net Position of Governmental Activities	Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 1,304,502
therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of: Land Construction in Process Other Capital Assets Accumulated depreciation Other Capital Assets Accumulated depreciation Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds. Income Taxes Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental and Other Revenues In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds Loans (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB (106,176) Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469) Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469) Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469)			
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Other Capital Assets Accumulated depreciation Accumulated depreciation Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds. Income Taxes Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental and Other Revenues Intergovernmental and Other Revenues In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Perimum on Bonds Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Hat 84,60 Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)	Land	581,919	
Accumulated depreciation (4,619,800) 8,371,052 Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds. Income Taxes 74,323 Intergovernmental and Other Revenues 257,326 In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. (4,938) Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds (25,812) Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding 40,956 Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans (707,333) Police Pension (707,333) Police Pension (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension 1,678,206 Deferred Outflows - Pension 1,678,206 Deferred Inflows - Pension (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB 418,460 Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469)			
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds. Income Taxes Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental and Other Revenues In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Capital Lease Obligations Capital Lease Obligations Compensated Absences Compensated Absences The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)			
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds. Income Taxes	Accumulated depreciation	(4,619,800)	0.0=4.0=4
and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds. Income Taxes Delinquent Property Taxes 174,323 Intergovernmental and Other Revenues 257,326 P72,649 In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding 40,956 Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)			8,371,052
and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds. Income Taxes Delinquent Property Taxes 174,323 Intergovernmental and Other Revenues 257,326 P72,649 In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding 40,956 Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)	Other long term assets are not available to new for current period expenditures		
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Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental and Other Revenues In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Ala,460 Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)		641 000	
Intergovernmental and Other Revenues 257,326			
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding Capital Lease Obligations (3,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans (707,333) Police Pension Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB At 18,460 Deferred Inflows - OPEB (106,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)			
whereas in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Capital Lease Obligations Capital Lease Obligations Capital Lease Obligations Compensated Absences Compensated Absences Compensated Absences The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Alta,460 Deferred Inflows - OPEB Alta,460 Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)	8		972,649
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Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding Capital Lease Obligations Bonds (1,185,000) Loans (707,333) Police Pension Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans Police Pension Compensated Absences (25,812) (34,956) (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) (2,041,716) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB 418,460 Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)	only when it will require the use of current financial resources.		(4,938)
are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of: Premium on Bonds Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans Police Pension Compensated Absences (25,812) (34,956) (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) (2,041,716) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB 418,460 Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)	I and term liabilities are not due and navable in the current period and therefore		
Premium on Bonds (25,812) Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding 40,956 Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension 1,678,206 Deferred Outflows - OPEB 418,460 Deferred Inflows - Pension (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469)			
Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding		(25.812)	
Capital Lease Obligations (5,065) Bonds (1,185,000) Loans (707,333) Police Pension (34,262) Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: 1,678,206 Deferred Outflows - Pension 1,678,206 Deferred Inflows - OPEB 418,460 Deferred Inflows - Pension (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469)			
Bonds			
Loans Police Pension Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB 418,460 Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)			
Police Pension Compensated Absences (125,200) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Ala,460 Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)			
Compensated Absences (125,200) (2,041,716) The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)	Police Pension	, , , , ,	
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)	Compensated Absences		
the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469) (3,914,280)	•		(2,041,716)
the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469) (3,914,280)			
governmental funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - OPEB (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (3,914,280)			
Deferred Outflows - Pension 1,678,206 Deferred Outflows - OPEB 418,460 Deferred Inflows - Pension (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB (166,176) Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469)			
Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB (106,806) Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469) (3,914,280)		1 (70 20 (
Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (106,806) (166,176) (4,691,495) (1,046,469) (3,914,280)			
Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469) (3,914,280)			
Net Pension Liability (4,691,495) Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469) (3,914,280)		, ,	
Net OPEB Liability (1,046,469) (3,914,280)			
(3,914,280)	•		
	Tot Of LD Liability	(1,040,403)	(3.914 280)
Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 4,687,269			(5,511,200)
	Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 4,687,269

City of Mt. Healthy Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General	Street CMR	Safety Tax	Capital Improvement	Economic Development	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues							
Property Taxes	\$ 318,580	\$ -	\$ 339,144	\$ 101,270	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 758,994
Income Taxes	1,928,878	-	-	-	-	523,843	2,452,721
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services and Sales	750,845	3,214	12,926	-	-	-	766,985
Fees, Licenses and Permits	87,699	-	-	-	-	-	87,699
Fines and Forfeitures	148,637	-	-	-	-	7,443	156,080
Intergovernmental	113,962	321,229	33,145	700,882	-	20,655	1,189,873
Interest	1,707	-	-	-	-	-	1,707
Other	98,619	28,022	45,469	99,559	10	11,918	283,597
Total Revenues	3,448,927	352,465	430,684	901,711	10	563,859	5,697,656
Expenditures							
Current:							
General Government	840,355	-	-	-	-	24,919	865,274
Security of Persons and Property	1,415,720	-	761,376	-	-	498,477	2,675,573
Public Works	474,846	-	-	-	-	-	474,846
Leisure Time Activities	179,193	-	-	-	-	108	179,301
Community Environment	125,167	-	-	-	-	-	125,167
Transportation	-	270,187	-	35,898	-	17,246	323,331
Capital Outlay	16,182	-	-	791,605	-	-	807,787
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	-	-	11,680	20,497	-	75,784	107,961
Interest and Fiscal Charges						61,798	61,798
Total Expenditures	3,051,463	270,187	773,056	848,000		678,332	5,621,038
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	397,464	82,278	(342,372)	53,711	10	(114,473)	76,618
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Proceeds From Loans	-	-	-	46,730	-	-	46,730
Transfers In	-	-	400,000	-	-	136,850	536,850
Transfers Out	(536,850)						(536,850)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(536,850)		400,000	46,730		136,850	46,730
Net Change in Fund Balances	(139,386)	82,278	57,628	100,441	10	22,377	123,348
Fund Balances (Deficit) at Beginning of Year	506,754	177,527	(16,103)	451,419	(312,424)	373,981	1,181,154
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 367,368	\$ 259,805	\$ 41,525	\$ 551,860	\$ (312,414)	\$ 396,358	\$ 1,304,502

City of Mt. Healthy Hamilton County, Ohio Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 123,348
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.		528,974
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the City's year-end, they are not considered "available" revenues and are reported as deferred inflows in the governmental funds.		
Income Taxes Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental and Other Revenues	(63,000) (37,095) 50,164	(49,931)
Governmental funds report premiums, discounts, and bond issuance costs as expenditures, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.		
Deferred Charge on Bond Refunding Amortization of Bond Premiums	(3,708) 2,244	(1,464)
The issuance of long-term debt (bonds, loans, leases, etc.) provides current financial resources to governmental funds while repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds.		
Bond Principal Retirement Loan Proceeds Loan Principal Retirement	70,000 (46,730) 32,177	
Principal Payments on Capital Lease Obligation Payments on Police Pension Liability	5,784 1,541	62,772
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension OPEB		305,347 5,165
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension OPEB		(850,443) 1,659,499
In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.		175
Compensated Absences 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.		 4,900
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 1,788,342

Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds December 31, 2019

Assets	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 23,936
Cash in Segregated Accounts	14,526
Total Assets	\$ 38,462
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Due to Other Governments	\$ 11,902
Due to Other Individuals	1,894
Undistributed Monies	24,666
Total Liabilities	\$ 38,462

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Mt. Healthy (the "City") was incorporated in 1817 and adopted its Charter in 2012. The City is a home-rule municipal corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a Mayor-Council-Manager form of government.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government represents the primary City operations which are directly responsible to the Mayor and Council. The City is divided into departments and financial management and control systems. Services provided include police and fire protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, community development, and public health and welfare. A staff provides support (e.g., payroll processing, accounts payable, revenue collection) to the service providers. The operation and control of these activities are provided by the City Council through the budgetary process and by the Mayor through administrative and managerial requirements and procedures. Water and sewer services are provided by the City of Cincinnati.

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

The component unit column in the government-wide financial statements identifies the financial data of the City's discretely presented component unit, the Mt. Healthy Community Improvement Corporation (CIC). The CIC is reported separately to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City.

The CIC was created as a not-for-profit corporation under Sections 1724.01 et. seq., Ohio Revised Code. The CIC was established in January, 1990, for the purpose of acquiring and developing real property located in the City of Mt. Healthy to increase the opportunities for employment and strengthen the economic development of the City. The CIC's original cash balances were established from the sale of property that was donated by the City, and the City occasionally provides funding for the purchase of properties to be restored and resold by the CIC. The CIC is governed by a nine member Board of Trustees, six of which are elected or appointed officials of the City. Based on the City's history of providing financial support to the CIC and the City's appointment of a voting majority of the CIC board, the CIC is presented as a component unit of the City. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Mt. Healthy Community Improvement Corporation, 7700 Perry St., Mt. Healthy, Ohio 45231.

Information for the CIC is presented in Note 18.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

The Mayor's Court has been included in the City's financial statements as an agency fund. The Mayor is the City official who has fiduciary responsibility for the collection and distribution of the court fees and fines.

The City participates in an organization defined as a jointly governed organization and one which is defined as a joint venture. These organizations are the Center for Local Government and the Joint Economic Development District and Zone. These organizations are presented in Note 16 of the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES

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

Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements normally distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental in nature and those that are considered business-type activities; however, the City has no business-type activities.

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

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

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

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund is the operating fund of the City and is used to account for and report all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Street CMR Fund</u> - The Street CMR Fund is used to account for and report monies received from auto registration fees and gasoline taxes.

<u>Safety Tax Fund</u> - The Safety Tax Fund is used to account for and report monies received from property taxes levied restricted to support the City's fire department.

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> - The Capital Improvement Fund is used to account for and report monies received from property taxes levied restricted to support street improvements and repairs.

<u>Economic Development Fund</u> - The Economic Development Fund is used to account for and report monies received from debt issued to support economic and community development.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted for a particular purpose.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. The three types of trust funds are used to report resources held and administered by the City when it is acting in a fiduciary capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. These funds are distinguished by the existence of a trust agreement that affects the degree of management involvement and the length of time that the resources are held. The City's only fiduciary funds are agency funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City has three agency funds which are used to account for money held for individuals and organizations. These funds account for the collection and distribution of court fees, the distribution of payroll related taxes and withholdings, the collection of seized and forfeited monies in criminal cases distributed to parties outside the City as determined by the court, and the collection and distribution of taxes related to a JEDD/JEDZ with Springfield Township.

Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities and deferred outflows of resources are generally included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the governmental fund financial statements.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements and the financial statements of the fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting primarily arise in the recognition of revenue and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the City, available means expected to be received within 31 days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income tax is recognized in the year in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied. (See Note 4.) Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents 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. For the City, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, pension and OPEB. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in the pension and OPEB footnotes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. 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. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, other taxes, special assessments and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the reconciliation of total governmental fund balance to net position of governmental activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are reported on the financial statements as cash equivalents. The City had no investments during the year or at December 31, 2019.

The City Council has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Investment income credited to the General Fund during 2019 amounted to \$1,707.

Internal Activities

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated in the Statement of Activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

Capital Assets

All of the City's capital assets are classified as general capital assets. General capital assets are capital assets that are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Most capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost, which is determined by indexing the current replacement cost back to the year of acquisition) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expensed.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

All capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Descriptions	Estimated Life
Land/Site Improvements	10-25 years
Buildings and Building Improvements	20-30 years
Equipment and Vehicles	3-20 years
Furnitures, Fixtures, and Equipment	3-10 years
Infrastructure	10-60 years

The City's infrastructure consists of streets, curbs and gutters, sidewalks and street lighting. The City reported infrastructure for the first time in 2004 and is only reporting infrastructure additions prospectively.

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated, unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments.

Compensatory time is accumulated by employees at the applicable overtime rate for each hour of overtime worked. The City records a liability for compensatory time payable for the balance carried over at year-end. City employees must use their compensatory time balance that has been carried forward within 180 days of earning it.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable

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

Restricted

The restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (City ordinances).

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

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Committed

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

Assigned

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the City.

Unassigned

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

Net Position

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

Estimates

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

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The investment and deposit of City monies are governed by the Ohio Revised Code. State statutes classify monies held by the City into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the City treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that Council has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts, including passbook accounts.

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above;
- 4. Commercial paper and bankers acceptances if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2); and
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio).

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of six months or more in the following:

- 1. Bonds of the State of Ohio;
- 2. Bonds of any municipal corporation, village, county, township, or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default of principal, interest or coupons; and
- 3. Obligations of the City.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$1,395,808 of the City's bank balance of \$1,645,808 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money have been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The City has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the City and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities
 deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of
 all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the
 securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of
 State.

NOTE 4 – PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2019 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2018 taxes.

2019 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2019, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2019 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2020.

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

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2019 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2018, are levied after October 1, 2019, and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes.

The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2019 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Category	Assessed Value		Percentage		
Real Property					
Residential/Agricultural	\$	43,357,240	57.53%		
Commercial/Industrial/Public Utility		24,708,610	32.78%		
Public Utility Personal		7,302,010	9.69%		
Total Property Taxes	\$	75,367,860	100%		

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the City of Mt. Healthy. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes. Property taxes receivable represents real, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2019, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the entire receivable has been offset by deferred inflows of resources since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2019 operations, and the collection of delinquent taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as revenue while the remainder of the receivable is offset by deferred inflows of resources.

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

The City levies a municipal income tax of 2 percent on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, the residents of the City are required to pay income tax on income earned outside of the City; however, the City allows a credit for income taxes paid to another municipality up to 1.6 percent of the City's current tax rate.

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

In 2019, income tax proceeds were allocated to the General Fund, Police Levy Fund and the Joint Economic Development District Special Revenue Fund.

NOTE 6 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2019, consisted of intergovernmental receivables, arising from grants and entitlements, fines, fees and shared revenues, taxes, and accounts. All receivables, except property and income taxes, are considered fully collectible and will be collected within one year. Property and income taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquents that will not be collected within one year.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

		lance at /31/2018	A	Additions		Γ	Deletions	Balance at 2/31/2019
Governmental Activities		01/2010			•			
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:								
Land	\$	581,919	\$	-		\$	-	\$ 581,919
Construction in Progress		227,425		_			(215,925)	11,500
Total Capital Assets, Not Being					•			_
Depreciated		809,344		_			(215,925)	593,419
Depreciable Capital Assets:					•			_
Land/Site Improvements		453,394		-			-	453,394
Buildings and Building Improvements		1,604,943		20,118			-	1,625,061
Equipment and Vehicles	,	2,170,807		54,335			(50,009)	2,175,133
Infrastructure		7,128,889		1,014,956				8,143,845
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	1	1,358,033		1,089,409			(50,009)	12,397,433
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					•			
Land/Site Improvements		(354,531)		(20,458)			-	(374,989)
Buildings and Building Improvements		(675,816)		(73,449)			-	(749,265)
Equipment and Vehicles	(1,783,707)		(55,233)			50,009	(1,788,931)
Infrastructure	(1,511,245)		(195,370)				(1,706,615)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4	4,325,299)		(344,510)	*		50,009	(4,619,800)
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	,	7,032,734		744,899			-	7,777,633
Governmental Activities Capital					•			
Assets, Net	\$ '	7,842,078		744,899		\$	(215,925)	\$ 8,371,052

^{*} Depreciation expense was charged to governmental programs as follows:

General Government	\$ 13,337
Security of Persons and Property	50,321
Leisure Time Activities	71,071
Transportation	209,781
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 344,510

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – City employees, other than police officers and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to	20 years of service credit prior to	Members not in other Groups
January 7, 2013 or five years	January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	and members hired on or after
after January 7, 2013	ten years after January 7, 2013	January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Formula:

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

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Formula:

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Formula

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

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Formula:

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Formula:

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

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit

Formula:

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Final average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

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

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

	State	Public	Law
	and Local	Safety	Enforcement
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates			_
Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee	10.0%	*	**
2019 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer:			
Pension	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee	10.0%	12.0%	13.0%

^{*} This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$109,342 for 2019. Of this amount, \$9,112 is reported as accrued wages and benefits payable.

Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OPF)

Plan Description - City's full-time police and fire fighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OPF. OPF provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OPF fiduciary net position. The report that may be obtained by visiting the OPF website at www.op-f.org or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164. Upon attaining a qualifying age with sufficient years of service, a member of OPF may retire and receive a lifetime monthly pension. OPF offers four types of service retirement: normal, service commuted,

^{**} This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

age/service commuted and actuarially reduced. Each type has different eligibility guidelines and is calculated using the member's average annual salary. The following discussion of the pension formula relates to normal service retirement.

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

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5 percent for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.0 percent for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.5 percent for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72 percent of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit.

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

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

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

	Police	Firefighters
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50%	24.00%
Employee	12.25%	12.25%
2019 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00%	23.50%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50%	0.50%
Total Employer	19.50%	24.00%
Employee	12.25%	12.25%

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$196,005 for 2019. Of this amount \$16,334 is reported as accrued wages and benefits payable.

In addition to current contributions, the City pays installments on a specific liability of the City incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police and fire fighters in 1967. As of

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

December 31, 2019, the specific liability of the City was \$34,262 payable in semi-annual payments through the year 2035.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OPF's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	 OPERS		OP&F		Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,556,133	\$	3,135,362	\$	4,691,495
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability					
Current Measurement Date	0.005682%		0.038411%		
Prior Measurement Date	 0.006288%		0.034666%		
Change in Proportionate Share	 -0.000606%		0.003745%		
Pension Expense	\$ 313,832	\$	536,611	\$	850,443

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS	OP&F		Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 211,211	\$ 388,611	\$	599,822
Changes in employer proportion and differences				
between contributions and proportionate				
share of contributions	925	435,556		436,481
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	72	126,001		126,073
Change in Assumptions	135,465	75,018		210,483
Entity contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	109,342	196,005		305,347
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 457,015	\$ 1,221,191	\$	1,678,206
	 OPERS	OP&F		Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 20,433	\$ 2,339	\$	22,772
Changes in employer proportion and differences				
between contributions and proportionate				
share of contributions	74,172	9,862		84,034
	\$ 94,605	\$ 12,201	\$	106,806

The City reported \$305,347 as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS		OP&F		Total	
Year Ending December 31:						
2020	\$	99,244	\$	312,991	\$	412,235
2021		36,001		245,531		281,532
2022		19,594		218,392		237,986
2023		98,229		219,955		318,184
2024				16,116		16,116
Total	\$	253,068	\$	1,012,985	\$	1,266,053

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Measurement and Valuation Date December 31, 2018

Experience Study 5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2015

Actuarial Cost Method Individual Entry Age

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment Rate of Return 7.2 percent Wage Inflation 3.25%

Projected Salary Increases 3.25% to 10.75% (including wage inflation at 3.25%)

Cost-of-Living Adjustments Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3% simple

Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3% simple through 2018, then 2.15% simple

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

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.79%
Domestic Equities	19.00%	6.21%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.90%
Private Equity	10.00%	10.81%
International Equities	20.00%	7.83%
Other investments	18.00%	5.50%
Total	100.00%	5.95%

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

During 2018, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and annuitized accounts of the Member- Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a loss of 2.94% for 2018.

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

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

	Current							
	1% Decrease		Di	Discount Rate		6 Increase		
		(6.20%)	(7.20%)		(8.20%)			
Entity's proportionate share								
of the net pension liability	\$	2,298,937	\$	1,556,133	\$	938,951		

Actuarial Assumptions – OPF

OPF's total pension liability as of December 31, 2018 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2018, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OPF's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of January 1, 2018, are presented below:

Valuation Date January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities

rolled forward to December 31, 2018

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment Rate of Return 8.00%

Cost of Living Increases (COLA) 3.00% simple; 2.20% simple for increases based

on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00%

Salary Increases 3.75% to 10.50%

Payroll Growth Inflation rate of 2.75% plus productivity increase

rate of 0.5%

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

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected real rates of return for each major asset class included in OPF's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018 are summarized below:

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00%	0.80%
Domestic Equity	16.00%	5.50%
Non-US Equity	16.00%	5.90%
Private Markets	8.00%	8.40%
Core Fixed Income*	23.00%	2.60%
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00%	4.80%
Private Credit	5.00%	7.50%
U.S Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00%	2.30%
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00%	6.40%
Real Assets	8.00%	7.00%
Private Real Estate	12.00%	6.10%
	120.00%	

Note: Assumptions are geometric

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

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00 percent. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (9.00 percent) than the current rate.

	Current							
	19	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		% Increase		
		(7.00%)	(8.00%)			(9.00%)		
Entity's proportionate share								
of the net pension liability	\$	4,121,205	\$	3,135,362	\$	2,311,531		

^{*} levered 2X

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2019, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of Traditional Pension and Combined plans' employer contributions allocated to health care was zero in 2019 and is expected to remain at that level. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2019 was 4.0%.

The City's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2019. Of this amount, \$0 is reported as accrued wages and benefits payable.

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

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

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

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

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

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. There is one account for health care benefits and one account for Medicare Part B reimbursements. A separate health care trust accrual account is maintained for health care benefits under IRS Code Section 115 trust. An Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account is maintained for Medicare Part B reimbursements.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2019, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$5,165 for 2019. Of this amount, \$430 is reported as accrued wages and benefits payable.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. OP&F's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS		OP&F		 Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability:	\$	696,677	\$	349,792	\$ 1,046,469
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:					
Current Measurement Date		0.005344%		0.038411%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.005922%		0.034666%	
Change in Proportionate Share		-0.000578%		0.003745%	
OPEB Expense	\$	35,926	\$	(1,695,425)	\$ (1,659,499)

At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS		OP&F		Total
			_		_
\$	31,939	\$	12,889	\$	44,828
	-		182,132		182,132
	236		-		236
	22,462		163,637		186,099
	_	_	5,165		5,165
\$	54,637	\$	363,823	\$	418,460
(OPERS		OP&F		Total
<u>, </u>					
\$	1,890	\$	8,457	\$	10,347
	=		96,839		96,839
	50,884		8,106		58,990
\$	52,774	\$	113,402	\$	166,176
	\$	236 22,462 - \$ 54,637 OPERS \$ 1,890 -	\$ 31,939 \$	\$ 31,939 \$ 12,889 - 182,132 236 22,462 163,637 - 5,165 \$ 54,637 \$ 363,823 OPERS OP&F \$ 1,890 \$ 8,457 - 96,839 50,884 8,106	\$ 31,939 \$ 12,889 \$ - 182,132 236 22,462 163,637 - 5,165 \$ 54,637 \$ 363,823 \$ OPERS OP&F \$ 1,890 \$ 8,457 \$ - 96,839 50,884 8,106

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

\$5,165 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:			
2020	(3,460)	41,673	38,213
2021	(15,383)	41,673	26,290
2022	4,616	41,673	46,289
2023	16,090	44,906	60,996
2024	-	39,259	39,259
Thereafter		36,072	36,072
Total	\$ 1,863	\$ 245,256	\$ 247,119

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	3.96 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.85 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	3.71 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	10.00 percent, initial
	3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

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

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

During 2018, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a loss of 5.60 percent for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

	Weighted Average
	Long-Term Expected
Target	Real Rate of Return
Allocation	(Arithmetic)
34.00%	2.42%
21.00%	6.21%
6.00%	5.98%
22.00%	7.83%
17.00%	5.57%
100.00%	5.16%
	Allocation 34.00% 21.00% 6.00% 22.00% 17.00%

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.0 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.71 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2031. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.96 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.96 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.96 percent) than the current rate:

	Current					
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	% Increase
	((2.96%)	(3.96%)		(4.96%)	
Entity's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	891,379	\$	696,677	\$	541,935

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2019 is 10.0 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries' project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25 percent in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health Care					
	Cost Trend Rate					
	1%	Decrease	ase Assumption		1% Increase	
Entity's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	669,710	\$	696,677	\$	727,853

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2018, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2018, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

Valuation Date January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities

rolled forward to December 31, 2018

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal Investment Rate of Return 8.00 percent

Projected Salary Increases 3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus

productivity increases rate of 0.5 percent

Single Discount Rate:

Current Measurement Date 4.66 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.24 percent

Cost of Living Adjustments 3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increase based on the lesser of the

increase in CPI and 3 percent

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018, are summarized below:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00%	0.80%
Domestic Equity	16.00%	5.50%
Non-US Equity	16.00%	5.90%
Private Markets	8.00%	8.40%
Core Fixed Income*	23.00%	2.60%
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00%	4.80%
Private Credit	5.00%	7.50%
U.S Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00%	2.30%
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00%	6.40%
Real Assets	8.00%	7.00%
Private Real Estate	12.00%	6.10%
	120.00%	

Note: Assumptions are geometric

^{*} levered 2X

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

Discount Rate Total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return of 8.0%. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payment of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 4.13% at December 31, 2018 and 3.16% at December 31, 2017 was blended with the long-term rate of 8.0%, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 4.66% at December 31, 2018 and 3.24% at December 31, 2017.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.66 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.66 percent), or one percentage point higher (5.66 percent) than the current rate.

	Current					
	1% Decrease Discount Rate		1% Increase			
	((3.66%)	(4.66%)		(5.66%)	
Entity's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	426,141	\$	349,792	\$	285,702

Changes Subsequent to the Measurement Date

Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F is changing its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan will no longer be offered. In its place will be a stipend-based health care model. OP&F has contracted with a vendor who will assist eligible retirees in choosing health care plans from their marketplace (both Medicare-eligible and pre- Medicare populations). A stipend funded by OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses. As a result of changing from the current health care model to the stipend-based health care model, management expects that it will be able to provide stipends to eligible participants for the next 15 years.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 10 – OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

City employees earn vacation leave at varying rates based upon length of service. Upon departure from City employment, an employee (or their estate) will be paid for unused vacation leave.

Full-time employees of the City of Mt. Healthy are credited with 15 days of sick leave per year. There is not a maximum sick leave accumulation amount. Upon retirement with 10 or more years of service with the City, the State or another political subdivision, an employee shall be paid for one-fourth of his/her total sick leave accumulation.

City employees working in excess of designated work hours are entitled to either overtime pay or compensatory time according to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Employees may elect to receive compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay. Compensatory time must be used within 180 days.

Insurance Benefits

The City is self-insured for employee healthcare benefits for all its employees. The City provides life insurance benefits through an insurance carrier. For medical/surgical and life insurance benefits, the City pays 100 percent of the monthly premium for all full-time employees under the family plan and the single plan. The City also pays 70 percent of the monthly premium for spouses and dependents of full-time employees under the family plan for medical/surgical and life insurance benefits. The City provides employee dental insurance through an insurance carrier. The City pays 100 percent of dental insurance for all full-time employees and their families.

Deferred Compensation

City employees may participate in the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan. This plan was created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plan permits deferral of compensation until future years. According to the plan, the deferred compensation is not available until termination, retirement, death or an unforeseeable emergency.

NOTE 11 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with an insurance carrier for building contents, vehicles, general liability, and public official liability. Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

Employee Health Care Benefits

The City is self-insured for employee health care benefits for all of its employees. Under the plan, the Risk Management Agency provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$100,000 per person. The plan is offered to local governments Statewide through the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency ("OME-RESA") in Steubenville, Ohio, and administered by United Healthcare of Ohio.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

The City participates in the plan and makes payment to the Risk Management Agency based on actuarial estimates of the amount needed to pay claims and actual amounts needed to pay fixed costs (premiums for stop-loss coverage, medical conversion, and administrative fees and services).

The City's independent advisor has actuarially determined that no liability provision for incurred but not reported claims is appropriate as of December 31, 2019. This amount is non-discounted and is based upon historical claims experience. The nonexistence of a claims liability reported at December 31, 2019, is based on an estimate provided by USI Insurance (independent advisor) and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus," which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims.

NOTE 12 – TRANSFERS FROM/TO OTHER FUNDS

Transfers are used to move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

			Transfers To	
From			Nonmajor	
		Safety Tax	Governmental	
èrs		Fund	Funds	Total
ansfers	General Fund	\$ 400,000	\$ 136,850	\$ 536,850
Ira				

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 13 – LEASES

In 2015, the City entered into a capitalized lease for a police service vehicle. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as functional expenditures on the budgetary statements. Principal payments on the capital lease totaled \$5,784 in 2019.

The assets acquired through capital leases (and not fully depreciated) as of December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Asset		Accumulated		et Book
Value	De	Depreciation		Value
\$ 27,345	\$	(11,963)	\$	15,382

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019:

Year Ending December 31:	A	mount
2020	\$	5,065
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	\$	5,065

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 14 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations during 2019 were as follows:

	Balance at			Balance at	Amounts
	December 31,			December 31,	Due Within
	2018	Increase	Decrease	2019	One Year
General Obligation Bonds:					
2011 Various Purpose Real Property					
Acquisition and Refunding Bonds	\$ 1,255,000	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ 1,185,000	\$ 75,000
Premium on Bonds Issued	28,056		2,244	25,812	
Total - General Obligation Bonds	1,283,056		72,244	1,210,812	75,000
Loans:					
OPWC Loan CB07Q - 0.00%	105,748	-	4,067	101,681	4,067
OPWC Loan CB47R- 0.00%	96,410	-	3,506	92,904	3,506
OPWC Loan CB44R - 0.00%	89,477	-	3,254	86,223	3,254
OPWC Loan CB20S - 0.00%	126,545	-	4,290	122,255	4,290
OPWC Loan CB32S - 0.00%	158,710	-	5,380	153,330	5,380
OPWC Loan CB30U - 0.00%	100,500	46,730	-	147,230	4,908
2010 Ohio Department of Commerce					
Loan - 0.00%	15,390	-	11,680	3,710	3,710
Total - Loans	692,780	46,730	32,177	707,333	29,115
Other Long-Term Obligations:					
Compensated Absences	130,100	46,100	51,000	125,200	54,000
Capital Leases Payable	10,849	-	5,784	5,065	5,065
Police Pension Liability	35,803		1,541	34,262	1,607
Net Pension Liability					
OPERS	986,420	569,713	-	1,556,133	-
OP&F	2,127,601	1,007,761	-	3,135,362	-
Net OPEB Liability					
OPERS	643,057	53,620	-	696,677	-
OP&F	1,964,120		1,614,328	349,792	-
Total - Other Long-Term Obligations	5,897,950	1,677,194	1,672,653	5,902,491	60,672
Total - General Long-Term Obligations	\$ 7,873,786	\$ 1,723,924	\$1,777,074	\$ 7,820,636	\$ 164,787

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

On June 9, 2011, the City issued the 2011 Various Purpose Real Property Acquisition and Refunding Bonds at \$1,745,000 to acquire property within the City and to refund the City's general obligation debt that was outstanding on June 9, 2011. The bonds will mature on December 1, 2031, and be retired from the Debt Service Fund. In 2014, the City defeased \$110,000 of the 2011 Various Purpose Real Property Acquisition and Refunding Bonds by creating a separate irrevocable trust fund containing U.S. government securities that will generate fixed earnings sufficient to service the defeased debt until such debt can be called or matures. For financial reporting purposes, the \$110,000 of debt has been considered defeased and, therefore, removed as a liability from the City's financial statements. As of December 31, 2019, defeased debt outstanding amounted to \$110,000.

On June 15, 2011, the City entered into an interest-free loan agreement with the Ohio Department of Commerce in the amount of \$116,800 for the purchase of property. The loan is due to mature on July 1, 2021. The loan will be repaid from the Safety Tax Fund.

During 2019, the City drew down proceeds on new loans through the Ohio Public Works Commission in the amount of \$46,730 to make roadway improvements and upgrades. Additionally, the City has other interest-free loans through the Ohio Public Works Commission. Principal payments are due semi-annually thru July, 2048. The loans will be repaid from the Capital Improvement Fund.

Compensated absences will be paid from the General Fund, the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund and the Safety Tax Fund. The capital leases will be repaid from the General Fund.

The City pays installments on the accrued liability incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police personnel in 1967. The original liability was \$54,126. The liability is payable semiannually from the General Fund.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Principal and interest requirements to retire the City's outstanding bond and loan obligations at December 31, 2019, are:

	 General Obli	gatio	n Bonds	Loans						Total				
	 Principal		Interest	F	Principal	Interest]	Principal		Interest			
2020	\$ 75,000	\$	59,250	\$	29,115	\$	-	\$	104,115	\$	59,250			
2021	80,000		55,500		25,405		-		105,405		55,500			
2022	80,000		51,500		25,405		-		105,405		51,500			
2023	85,000		47,500		25,405		-		110,405		47,500			
2024	90,000		43,250		25,405		-		115,405		43,250			
2025-2029	570,000		141,000		127,022		-		697,022		141,000			
2030-2034	205,000		12,750		127,022		-		332,022		12,750			
2035-2039	-		-		127,022		-		127,022		-			
2040-2044	-		-		127,024		-		127,024		-			
2045-2049	 -		-		68,508		-		68,508		-			
Total	\$ 1,185,000	\$	410,750	\$	707,333	\$	-	\$	1,892,333	\$	410,750			

Principal and interest requirements to retire the City's police pension liability at December 31, 2019, are:

	Police Pension Liability						
	P	rincipal	I	nterest			
2020	\$	1,607	\$	1,439			
2021		1,676		1,370			
2022		1,748		1,298			
2023	1,823			1,223			
2024		1,902		1,145			
2025-2029		10,806		4,426			
2030-2034		13,365		1,867			
2035-2036	1,335			30			
Total	\$	34,262	\$	12,796			

NOTE 15 – NOTE PAYABLE

During 2019, the City issued Series 2019 bond anticipation notes in the amount of \$400,000. The notes bear interest at 3.60% and matured on February 25, 2020. The notes were issued to allow for property acquisition within the City that is to be used to further economic and community development.

Subsequent to year end, in February 2020, the City retired the Series 2019 bond anticipation notes by issuing Series 2020 bonds in the amount of \$280,000 at 3.85%. The Series 2020 bonds mature over a 10 year period ending in December 2029.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 16 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION / JOINT VENTURE

Center for Local Government

The Center for Local Government (the Center) was established to improve public service delivery by the cities, townships and villages in the Greater Cincinnati metropolitan area, especially among its member jurisdictions, through improved information exchange, cost reductions, shared resources, interjurisdictional collaboration, and new approaches to capital equipment and skills acquisition. The Center is governed by a five member board of trustees. Each of the trustees is the chief administrative officer of the entity that they represent. Trustees are volunteer members, ratified by the general members of the Center. The City does not have any financial interest in or responsibility for the Center. Information can be obtained from the Center by writing to Lee Meyer, Director of the Center for Local Government, 4144 Crossgate Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45236.

Joint Economic Development District and Zone

The City participates in joint ventures with Springfield Township of Hamilton County – the joint economic development district (the JEDD) and the Joint Economic Development Zone (JEDZ).

The purpose of the JEDD is to facilitate economic development along the Hamilton Avenue Corridor and to create and preserve jobs and employment opportunities in the area of the contracting parties. The Board of Directors of the JEDD consists of five members, including one municipal member, one Township member, one business owner, one worker and one member selected by the other four members. The City Council selects the municipal member and the Township Board of Trustees selects the Township member. The Township Board of Trustees selects the business and the worker members. The Board of Directors of the JEDD levied an income tax for the JEDD territory at the rate of one and one-half percent and entered into a contract with the City to collect and administer the taxes. Seventy-five percent of the income taxes collected will be distributed to the Township and 25 percent will be distributed to the City. The Township shall use a portion of the income taxes it receives from the JEDD to expand public services to the JEDD area. The City will provide transportation network improvements to benefit the JEDD area.

Springfield Township residents voted in 2014 to establish a Joint Economic Development Zone (JEDZ). The creation of the JEDZ enables the implementation of an earnings tax on individuals working in the Zone and on the net profits of businesses located in the Zone. The designated Zone includes properties in Springfield Township where businesses are located and/or individuals work, excluding home-based businesses. The revenue generated through the JEDZ earnings tax will be used to continue current services and implement economic development initiatives for the improvement of existing commercial districts and the neighborhoods that support local businesses. State law requires a partnering jurisdiction to implement any earnings tax for townships. Springfield Township's partnering jurisdiction is the City of Mt. Healthy. All businesses and/or employers located within the JEDZ are responsible for withholding a one and one-half percent (1.5%) earnings tax on the wages of all employees working in the Zone. Eighty-five percent of the earnings taxes collected are distributed to the Township and fifteen percent are distributed to the City.

Notes To The Basic Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 17 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Litigation – The City is not party to any known claims or legal proceedings.

<u>Federal and State Grants</u> – For the period January 1, 2019, thru December 31, 2019, the City received federal and State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial to the financial statements as a whole.

NOTE 18 - MT. HEALTHY COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION

As indicated in Note 1 to the basic financial statements, the following disclosure is made on behalf of the Mt. Healthy Community Improvement Corporation (CIC).

Basis of Accounting

The CIC prepares financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Revenues to the CIC consisted primarily of interest income and operating grants and contributions. Expenditures of the CIC were made for the purpose of furthering economic development within the City. The CIC had no investments as of December 31, 2019.

NOTE 19 – TAX ABATEMENTS

Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, requires that certain tax abatements be disclosed in the notes to the basic financial statements. The City does not have any material tax abatements that are required to be disclose in accordance with GASB Statement No. 77.

NOTE 20 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods for the City. In addition, the impact of the City's future operating costs, revenues, and the amount of any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.



City of Mt. Healthy Hamilton County, Ohio Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		Original Budget		Final Budget	Actual		Variance With Final Budget
Revenues	¢.	200 204	d.	200 204	e 210.500	¢.	10.276
Property Taxes Income Taxes	\$	300,204	\$	300,204	\$ 318,580	\$	18,376
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		1,886,251		1,886,251	1,944,824		58,573
Charges for Services and Sales		750,350		750,350	726,914		(23,436)
Fees, Licenses and Permits		80,000		80,000	80,978		(23,430) 978
Fines and Forfeitures		209,000		209,000	151,578		(57,422)
Intergovernmental		92,959		92,959	113,734		20,775
Interest		1,500		1,500	1,707		20,773
Other				,			
Other		90,800		91,792	120,849		29,057
Total Revenues		3,411,064		3,412,056	3,459,164		47,108
Expenditures Current:							
General Government		736,444		790,944	832,583		(41,639)
Security of Persons and Property		1,352,426		1,441,815	1,460,542		(18,727)
Public Works		485,278		485,278	481,494		3,784
Leisure Time Activities		201,330		201,330	181,415		19,915
Community Environment		106,524		106,524	115,936		(9,412)
Capital Outlay		20,129		20,129	16,182		3,947
Total Expenditures		2,902,131		3,046,020	3,088,152		(42,132)
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		508,933		366,036	371,012		4,976
O4h E' C (II)							
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers Out	_	(536,850)		(536,850)	(536,850)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(536,850)		(536,850)	(536,850)		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(27,917)		(170,814)	(165,838)		4,976
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		447,731		447,731	447,731		<u>-</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	419,814	\$	276,917	\$ 281,893	\$	4,976

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

City of Mt. Healthy Hamilton County, Ohio Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in

Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

Street CMR Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	W	ariance ith Final Budget
Revenues					
Intergovernmental	\$ 272,500	\$ 272,500	\$ 312,932	\$	40,432
Other	 2,500	 2,500	 31,236		28,736
Total Revenues	 275,000	 275,000	 344,168		69,168
Expenditures Current:					
Highways and Streets	292,058	294,233	274,728		19,505
Total Expenditures	 292,058	294,233	 274,728		19,505
Net Change in Fund Balance	(17,058)	(19,233)	69,440		88,673
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 161,693	 161,693	 161,693		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 144,635	\$ 142,460	\$ 231,133	\$	88,673

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in

Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

Safety Tax Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		Original Budget		Final Budget	Actual		W	ariance ith Final Budget
Revenues	e.	216 252	¢.	216 252	¢.	220 144	Ф	22 001
Property Taxes	\$	316,253	\$	316,253	\$	339,144	\$	22,891
Intergovernmental Other		33,701 15,000		33,701 15,000		33,145		(556)
Other		13,000		13,000		53,518		38,518
Total Revenues		364,954		364,954		425,807		60,853
Expenditures Current:								
		743,280		777 006		790 922		(2.027)
Security of Persons and Property Debt Service:		743,280		777,886		780,823		(2,937)
Principal Retirement		11,680		11,680		11,680		_
i inicipai Rethement	-	11,000		11,000		11,000	-	
Total Expenditures		754,960		789,566		792,503		(2,937)
1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,		, , , ,		() /
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(390,006)		(424,612)		(366,696)		57,916
Other Financing Sources Transfers In		400,000		400,000		400,000		
Total Other Financing Sources		400,000		400,000		400,000		
Net Change in Fund Balance		9,994		(24,612)		33,304		57,916
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		13,154		13,154		13,154		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	23,148	\$	(11,458)	\$	46,458	\$	57,916

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

City of Mt. Healthy Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan Last Six Years *

		2019		2018	2017		2016	6 2015	
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	(0.0056820%	0	0.0062880%	0.0064105%		0.0062290%	0.0	0060170%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	1,556,133	\$	986,420	\$ 1,455,709	\$	1,078,936	\$	725,688
Entity's Covered Payroll	\$	775,069	\$	838,781	\$ 836,521	\$	784,209	\$	744,577
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		200.77%		117.60%	174.02%		137.58%		97.46%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability		74.70%		84.66%	77.25%		81.08%		86.45%
		2014							
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	(0.0060170%							
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	709,297							
Entity's Covered Payroll	\$	778,346							
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		91.13%							
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability		86.36%							

^{*} Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Assumptions - In 2017, changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 8.0% to 7.5%, a reduction in the wage inflation rate from 3.75% to 3.25%, and transition from the RP-2000 mortality tables to the RP-2014 mortality tables.

In 2019, a reduction of the discount rate was made from 7.5% to 7.2%.

City of Mt. Healthy Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Six Years *

	 2019	2018		2017		2016		2015
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0384110%		0.0346660%		0.0348951%		0.0306775%	0.0246940%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,135,362	\$	2,127,601	\$	2,210,224	\$	1,973,502	\$ 1,279,267
Entity's Covered Payroll	\$ 952,870	\$	823,404	\$	822,942	\$	631,745	\$ 483,780
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	329.04%		258.39%		268.58%		312.39%	264.43%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability	63.07%		70.91%		68.36%		66.77%	72.20%
	2014							
Entity's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0246940%							
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,202,689							
Entity's Covered Payroll	\$ 437,484							
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	274.91%							
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net Pension Liability	73.00%							

^{*} Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Assumptions - In 2018, changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 8.25% to 8.0%, a reduction in the wage inflation rate from 3.75% to 3.25%, and transition from the RP-2000 mortality tables to the RP-2014 mortality tables.

In 2019, a reduction of the discount rate was made from 7.5% to 7.2%.

City of Mt. Healthy Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan

Last Seven Years *

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 109,342	\$ 108,510	\$ 109,994	\$ 102,280	\$ 109,789
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(109,342)	(108,510)	(109,994)	(102,280)	(109,789)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Entity Covered Payroll	\$ 781,009	\$ 775,069	\$ 838,781	\$ 836,521	\$ 784,209
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.11%	12.23%	14.00%
	2014	2013			
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 104,278	\$ 108,968			
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(104,278)	(108,968)			
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -			
Entity Covered Payroll	\$ 744,577	\$ 778,346			
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%			

^{*} Information prior to 2013 is not available.

City of Mt. Healthy Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Ten Years

	 2019	2018	2017		2016		2015
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 196,005	\$ 183,361	\$	160,207	\$	159,018	\$ 135,012
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (196,005)	(183,361)		(160,207)		(159,018)	 (135,012)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ <u>-</u>
Entity Covered Payroll	\$ 1,019,078	\$ 952,870	\$	823,404	\$	822,942	\$ 631,745
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	19.23%	19.24%		19.46%		19.32%	21.37%
	2014	 2013		2012		2011	2010
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 107,185	\$ 96,573	\$	96,330	\$	72,827	\$ 110,616
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(107,185)	 (96,573)		(96,330)		(72,827)	 (110,616)
Contribution Deficiency (Every)							
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ -
Entity Covered Payroll	\$ 483,780	\$ 437,484	\$	437,503	\$	565,606	\$ 664,831

City of Mt. Healthy Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - OPEB Plan Last Three Years *

	2019			2018		2017
Entity's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0	0.0053440%	0	.0059220%	0	.0060530%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	696,677	\$	643,057	\$	611,388
Entity's Covered Payroll	\$	775,069	\$	838,781	\$	836,521
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		89.89%		76.67%		73.09%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net OPEB Liability		46.33%		54.14%		54.04%

^{*} Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Assumptions - In 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%.

In 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.85% to 3.96%. The investment rate of return changed from 6.50% to 6.00%, and the heath care cost trend rate changed from 7.5% initial to 10.0% initial.

City of Mt. Healthy Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Three Years *

		2019		2018		2017
Entity's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	(0.0384110%	(0.0346660%	(0.0348950%
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	349,792	\$	1,964,120	\$	1,656,394
Entity's Covered Payroll	\$	952,870	\$	823,404	\$	822,942
Entity's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		36.71%		238.54%		201.28%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Net OPEB Liability		46.57%		14.13%		15.96%

^{*} Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Assumptions - In 2018, the single discount rate changed from 3.79% to 3.24%.

In 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.24% to 4.66%.

Change in Benefit Terms - Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model to a stipend-based health care model, depositing stipends into health reimbursement accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

City of Mt. Healthy Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - OPEB Last Four Years *

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,436	\$ 14,832
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution			(7,436)	(14,832)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _
Entity Covered Payroll	\$ 781,009	\$ 775,069	\$ 838,781	\$ 836,521
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	1.77%

^{*} Information prior to 2016 is not available.

City of Mt. Healthy Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City Contributions - OPEB Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund Last Ten Years

		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	5,165	\$ 4,829	\$ 3,855	\$ 3,827	\$ 3,173
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(5,165)	(4,829)	(3,855)	(3,827)	(3,173)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
Entity Covered Payroll	\$ 1	1,019,078	\$ 952,870	\$ 823,404	\$ 822,942	\$ 631,745
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		0.51%	0.51%	0.47%	0.47%	0.50%
		2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	2,729	\$ 17,566	\$ 32,614	\$ 37,453	\$ 58,840
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(2,729)	(17,566)	(32,614)	(37,453)	(58,840)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
Entity Covered Payroll	\$	483,780	\$ 437,484	\$ 437,503	\$ 565,606	\$ 664,831
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		0.56%	4.02%	7.45%	6.62%	8.85%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Budgets

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City, except for the agency funds. The Council passes appropriations at the object level (personal services and other expenditures) within each department and fund. The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary data reported in the required supplementary information.

Tax Budget

A tax budget of estimated revenues and expenditures for all funds is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 15 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission determines if the tax budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by October 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources that states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate of estimated resources can be further amended during the year if the Council agrees that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements as final reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2019.

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation resolution may be supplemented during the year by action of the Council, as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the first appropriated budget that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Encumbrances

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

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis, as provided by law, is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) presented for each major governmental fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the City's General Fund and the Safety Tax Fund.

	General	Street CMR	Safety Tax
GAAP Basis	\$ (139,386)	\$ 82,278	\$ 57,628
Adjustments			
Revenue Accruals	10,237	(8,297)	(4,877)
Expenditure Accruals	(36,689)	(4,541)	(19,447)
Budget Basis	\$ (165,838)	\$ 69,440	\$ 33,304



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

City of Mount Healthy Hamilton County 7700 Perry Street Mount Healthy, Ohio 45231

To Members of City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mount Healthy, Hamilton County, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 24, 2020, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinion on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the City's financial statements. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

City of Mount Healthy
Hamilton County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

BHM CPA Group, Inc.

BHM CPA Group

Piketon, Ohio July 24, 2020



CITY OF MT. HEALTHY

HAMILTON COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report, which is required to be filed pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in the Office of the Ohio Auditor of State in Columbus, Ohio.



Certified for Release 10/20/2020

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